DEMOCRATIC BANKING THEORIES.

Since 1879 we have heard but little of the financial vagaries with which politicians used to divert the public mind during the suspension of specie payments. Even the silver agitation, full as it was of queer sayings and doings, fell far short of the resumption agitation in the oddity of the misinformation and misstatements which were poured forth during the ten years before resumption. A long list of the strange things said by Congressmen in debate on this subject was published in the North American Review some years ago by Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., which, when massed together in this way, had much of the raciness, variety and mirth-producing quality of a good comic almanac, and seemed almost incredible to those who do not follow debates in Congress, or only see Congressional fulaaces one by one. But, as those who took part in the discussion will remember, the greatest difficulty in getting the facts of the inflationists did not lie in their argumentation; they were generally so easy disposed of. Their strongest weapon was their facts, which were by no means easily disposed of, and which had, perhaps, a more powerful influence than anything else in persuading people that a return to specie payments was not desirable. By their facts they do not mean real facts of nature, but baseless assertions disguised as facts, and presented with the calm and confidence with which truthful and accurate men produce real facts.

There is nothing, as we have said, more difficult to contend with, in public discussion, than this is, because the people, to their honor be it said, while ready enough to believe that a public man has been arguing badly, are not ready to suspect him of misstating the more notorious events of recent or contemporaneous history, and it takes a great deal of trouble to convince them of it. The inflationists and silver-men have both largely availed themselves of this popular charity, and accordingly have never been for one moment at a loss for evidence or precedent in support of any of their proposals. Whenever it has seemed likely that a foreign example or experience would give plausibility to any of their theories they have hesitatingly compounded, out of their own heads, some very striking corroboration, to which they sometimes assign date and place, but more frequently describe as having taken place "recently," and somewhere in Europe generally. Not long ago, our vivacious friend Mr. Wendell Phillips helped to prove he was right in advocating a currency of permanent, irredeemable Government notes, by declaring that "the best minds of Europe" were coming rapidly round to this pleasing and simple scheme; and of course no gentleman was so impertinent as to ask whose minds they were, and in what particular part of Europe they carried on their processes of reasoning.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, has recently saddled himself with the gigantic task of reforming our currency and banking system, and proposes for this purpose to put an end to the issue of bank notes, and substitute Government paper for them, and to allow Congress to fix the amount required by the business of the country. To support his scheme he alleges that an elastic currency is all humbug, or, as he terms it, "a great financial or monetary folly," and that "since 1844 the credit circulation of Great Britain has been fixed in amount by law, and the same policy is adopted practically by Germany." Now, as both these countries, and particularly Great Britain, have had a much longer and more varied experience in dealing with currency problems than we have, Mr. Buckner's statement, if correct, would be very forcible. But it is not correct. It seems, as he utters it, a well-known and generally accepted fact, and it has been produced as such over and over again by Western papers. But it is nothing of the kind. The circulation of the Bank of England is not limited in amount by law. It may be of any amount, provided it is issued against the deposit of a corresponding amount of coin. The Scotch banks are allowed to issue the amount of notes over one pound which they had afloat in 1845, and any amount whatever in addition to that against deposits. The English bank-notes are under the same rule. The Government, in fact, leaves the amount of currency in circulation to be determined strictly by the wants of trade, which is the only way in which the amount of currency needed can ever be accurately determined.

It does not undertake to supply currency to the people; nor does it allow anybody else to say how much currency the people ought to have. The whole banking machinery of Great Britain, in fact, since the Acts of 1844-5, works strictly under the laws of trade. The process is, in reality, a very simple one. The world's stock of gold and silver is treated as the only source on which the British trader can rely when he wants more currency, and the banks are simply the medium through which he makes known his need of a larger or smaller supply. He gives notice of his needs by his applications for discount. When these are numerous and pressing, the Bank of England raises its rate, which draws gold from abroad, and when it receives the fresh supply it issues notes against it, or, in other words, issues the gold in a more portable form. It will draw any amount the British trader needs if he can afford to pay enough for the accommodation, and issues notes against every cent of it. When his need is over or diminishes, he signifies it in like manner by failing to apply for discounts and by returning to the Bank its notes, takes out the gold, and exports it, as something for which he has no further occasion. The greater part of this process goes on in the Bank of England, but it goes on also in the prominent banks of Ireland and Scotland; but the Government has nothing to do with it beyond the police duty of seeing that when the banks issue has gold and silver behind it.

It will be easily seen, however, that to the working of this system, or of any currency adapted to the wants of trade, banks are absolutely necessary. It is through them that trade makes known its need of more money, and they are the agents through which it is procured from those parts of the world which are over-supplied. The Government could not perform this function simply as an issuer of paper even against gold coin. It would have to become a banker and open accounts with traders, and discount their bills, because no trader could carry on business if, every time he needed money, he had to go to the Treasury with a bag of gold and carry away a bag of notes. He does not wish to draw the money at all except for export. He wishes it kept where he can get it when he wants it, and can draw it in sums to suit his convenience.

But is any sober-minded man prepared to have the United States Treasury go into the banking business? Does any one suppose for one moment that it would be possible for it, if it did, to create and maintain public confidence in the purity and fairness of its management? And if it does not go into the banking business, how is the country to communicate to it the demands of trade, varying as they do from week to week, and often from hour to hour, as to the volume of the circulation? And how are the demands, when communicated, to be met without the intervention of Congress? Nobody, surely, proposes to revive Mr. Buckner's plan of empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to loose a few millions of Government notes whenever he thinks it necessary, and nobody supposes that, even if Congress had the financial knowledge or experience to act as a bank directory, it could act with sufficient promptness. Mr. Buckner says that if we doubt this, "our objection proves too much; we deny our capacity for self-government." But this argument also, if good, proves too much, because the Constitution itself bristles with restrictions on the power of Congress, based on simple disbelief in the fitness of legislators for a great number of apparently simple duties, and belief in their proneness to commit a great number of apparently obvious mistakes. In fact, there is nothing more complimentary in denying the competency of the Legislature to "run" a bank than denying its competency to discharge executive and judicial functions, which denial is one of the glories of our system of government.

THE GENEVA AWARD FARCE.

The highly successful legislative farce known as "A bill reestablishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva Award," was announced for repetition on Wednesday by the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Mr. Reed of Maine. The plot of the piece, with which some of our younger readers may be unfamiliar, is as follows:

Many years ago, long before the panic of 1878, or the Chicago fire, or the Granger movement, a war broke out between the United States and the Southern States, and a distant maritime power called England let some of her subjects build war vessels to help the Southern States. These war vessels burned and sank all the ships and cargoes of the United States or drove them off the sea. England said this was all right because she was neutral. The United States said it was wrong because England was neutral, and a great dispute arose as to what neutrality was, and whether it included the duty of preventing such things. All the
lawyers of the United States said it did; but all the English lawyers said it did not, and so there was no way to settle the dispute but to go to war or else to go to law about it. The latter course was resolved upon, because neither country really wished to fight. So a court was appointed by both countries to decide whether England had done her duty as a neutral, and if she had not, to ascertain how much damage she ought to pay.

Meanwhile the United States had told all its citizens who had lost anything by the war to send in their claims to the State Department, and it would make England pay them. And from all quarters the claims came in—claims from people who had lost ships, and claims from people who had lost goods, and claims from insurers who had paid for vessels, and claims from people who said that the war vessels had diminished their profits because it frightened them out of their business, and claims from people who said that they had been forced to pay too much to insure their goods because the war cruisers had frightened away the insurers. So the Government took all the claims, and told its lawyers to present them, with any others it could think of, to the court at Geneva. These lawyers were very clever men, and after thinking a good while they came to the conclusion that the Government had a claim itself, because the war vessels had caused the whole country a great deal of trouble, and given it a "bad time" for many years. They thought this was worth several thousands of millions of dollars. The English lawyers of course insisted that none of these claims were good, but they were all presented to the court.

Then the court decided in the first place that England had done wrong in letting four cruisers be built, and that England must pay for what they had done, and took up the claims of the insurers and the men who had lost ships and goods by the acts of the four cruisers, and made an award of damages based on them, and excluded all the other claims as being good for nothing. So they made England pay $13,900,000 in hard coin to the United States, and the United States took the money, and Congress said, "Now we will pay it to the claimants, those poor men who have lost so much and suffered so long." For it was now 20 years since the war. So the insurers and shipowners were much pleased, and clapped their hands for joy. But just then all the other claimants whose claims had been decided by the court at Geneva to be good for nothing came to Washington and demanded to be paid too. What they said was, "Never mind whether our claims have been recognized or not; we are your constituents, and if you don't pay them you shall not be re-elected." But Congress said, "We will pay the shipowners first, and then we will see about the others afterward. There is time enough to pay the insurers, because all insurance companies are rich and make money; and it would not look well to pay illegal claims just now." So the shipowners were paid off, and then there remained some ten million dollars to be distributed, and then Congress every year referred the matter to the judiciary committees, and the judiciary committees sent for the claimants and heard them. They always told the same story, however, so that this got rather tiresome, and the insurance companies began to make a loud noise about "their money," and asked why it was not paid to them, and the illegal claimants to make a loud noise about the insurance companies, and every year half a dozen bills were introduced into Congress—some to pay the insurance claims and some to pay the illegal claims, and some to let the judges decide who ought to be paid.

But at every session Congress adjourned without passing any bill at all, and so at the next session the bills had to be introduced all over again. Finally the Government got impatient, and said: "We can never decide what to do with this money; let us pay some of our own debts with it."

This year the House Committee has brought in a bill to provide for paying the illegal claimants and to prevent any of the remaining legal claims being paid. The insurers, who are the legal claimants, do not like this, and they will have a bill to pay their claims, which will exclude the illegal claims. Then some members of Congress will kill this bill and some the other, and finally neither will be passed, but Congress will adjourn and the curtain fall, and the audience will be left to ponder all the friends what a funny play it is. Its run has been one of the longest on record.

**THE MORAL OF THE PRIZE FIGHT.**

Strong expressions of disgust with the late prize fight continue to appear in the newspapers, coupled with lamentations over the keen interest in the affair displayed by men and boys of the working class all over the country. This interest, indeed, appears to have been as strong in Boston as anywhere, and Boston furnished the victorious pugilist. Sullivan was born and brought up in that city, under all the influences provided by the State for the proper education of its youth. We are greatly afraid, too, that diligent searching of the heart would reveal the fact that there were very few Massachusetts men of any class, who paid any attention whatever to the "mill," who were not secretly pleased that, a mill having taken place, a Boston boy should have won the belt from a Tipperary Irishman. If it has no other value, it shows, as the Heenan-Sayers fight was held to show, that the physique of the European race does not decline in this country. The prize-fighter has to be fine and active in which skill, independent of moral and newspaper offices waiting for the story of a great "battle" have lost shame, and probably less to do, than their neighbors; but they are not alone in their eagerness to know how the affair ended, and in their capacity for satisfaction or dissatisfaction over the result.

This explanation does not, however, cover the whole ground. An observer of the play of public opinion in an Anglo-Saxon country about a prize fight must, if candid, confess that there is in the popular interest in it a survival of the barbarism of which war is the most striking example. We have got so far as to abhor the vendetta and all violent modes of settling private differences, in this showing an immense advance on our ancestors; but in the matter of settling the larger differences of nations, we have made but little progress since the first recorded Olympiad. There is probably no subject to which the powers of the human mind have been so actively, eagerly, and energetically applied during the last 2,500 years as the means of deciding international disputes; but the principal result has been an immense improvement in the methods of destroying life, and the conversion of the happy warrior from a brag-gart swordsman and javelin hurler like Goliath into a pale and silent student like Moltke. There is still nothing which rouses and interests civilized people as much as war does—nothing which so disturbs their reason and judgment; and there is no field of human activity in which skill, independent of moral qualities or social usefulness, is so highly honored and rewarded. No statesman, however wise or able or useful to his kind, can win in fifty laborious and illustrious years more of public honor and love and gratitude than nations give in ten to the hero of a few successful battles.

This may be melancholy, but it is true, and it in part explains why a mail between "heavy weights" thrills all the youth of the country into a state of excitement. It is, on a small scale, a display of that process of deciding things by force of which war is an example on a great scale. The issue is a very petty one, but it is nearly as rational as the question which is so often debated, with great heat, whether Englishmen or Frenchmen, or Englishmen or Americans, make the best soldiers. The British captain of a man-of-war, who welcomed Sayers on board his ship in the Mersey in 1869, and presented him to
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his crew as an honored guest, was not mistake in supposing that a good-fighting crew must have Sayer’s qualities—pluck, endurance, insensibility to pain, and the sight of blood, and a love of combat per se. In short, the extirpation of the prize-fighting mania from our manners will be accomplished by precisely the same process which makes men shrink from settling international differences by mutilating and destroying the bodies of great masses of young men and horses. A few centuries hence, let us hope, “mills” and great battles will be read of with common horror, not unmingled with amusement.

THE RAILROAD DEADHEAD. The Iowa Legislature last month directed the Railroad Commissioners of that State to make a report on the following points:

1. Whether free or reduced rates of fare should be given to any class of citizens except paupers, mendicants, or other proper objects of Christian charity and benevolence.

2. Whether persons elected to public office by the party organizations is through the instrumental-ity of political conventions, where men from all

parts of the State meet for interchange of views and for general discussion of public policy. They add, what seems a more conclusive argument, that the Legislature has no power to prevent members of the press or delegates to conventions from taking free passes if they can get them.

With regard to elective officers the Commissioners think the case is different. All the executive and legislative officers, judges, district attorneys, and sheriffs in Iowa are, it seems, deadheads. The sheriffs are given passes for some-what the same reason that clergymen get them. The latter are encouraged by the standard of character throughout the State, and the former to lay hands upon those whose standard of character is so low as to make lay treatment of a penal nature necessary. The railroads feel that the more free passes and the sheriff can be encour-aged to travel the line to save and propri-ety on their lines will be, and in this of course they have a direct pecuniary interest. On the other hand, the Commissioners do not think that this argument applies to the Governor, judges, or members of the Legislature, and wheth-er the motives of such officers in taking passes are pure or not, they think that “each member of the General Assembly can best determine for himself.”

The Commissioners then proceed with great gravity to narrate the story of Mr. Asael Bascom, who was once famous legislator of this State, who in the year 1869 was offered a free pass by the presi-dent of the Albany and Rochester Railroad. At this time the causal question was “up,” as the causal question usually is at Albany, and Mr. Asael Bascom’s reply would have been, “I am not returning the pass, and saying that he went to Albany to public the people and not the Albany and Rochester Railroad, that it was part of his duty to watch that railroad and see that it did no wrong, and that it would be consequently a fraud on the State and its people. Mr. Bascon’s self-denial made him for the time being a public character; but the effect, the Commissi-oners say, was ephemeral—so ephemeral that they even add that the railway pass is regarded in this State to-day as a legislative ‘heritage.’"

The Commissioners have evidently not seen the latest contribution to the literature of the subject contained in the letter of District Attorney McKeon, of this city, who recently returned a pass, stating that when he was a member of the Legislature at Albany he never took a railroad pass, but invariably waited till the spring thaw broke up the ice, and “came down by the boat,” like the noble old Roman that he is.

The Commissioners declare that as an “ab-stract proposition” the free-pass system is a bad one, but they think that it cannot be dealt escaped the notice of the census experts, and the sentiment of the people of the State is in favor of reduced rates because, they say, the railroads are the best model in the States above referred to, as are all statutory provisions of this character, but this Board greatly mistakes the temper of the man-agement of the Iowa roads if any legislative en-actment of this kind will not be in every case strung to the people of the State is in favor of reduced rates because, they say, the railroads are the best model of any kind at reduced rates of fare.

The Commissioners think, should have free passes given to public officers restrained from Issuing passes to public officers of any class of citizens except paupers, mendicants, or members of political gatherings conventions or classes of citizens except paupers, mendicants, or members of political gatherings conventions restrained from Issuing passes to public officers of any kind at reduced rates of fare. The Commissioners think the case is Merent. All the execu-tory of political conventions, where men from all

attained, that the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature in favor of the general welfare, that the Legislature has no power to prevent persons holding public offices from taking free passes if they can get them.

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The Board say in conclusion, with great frank-ness, that they regard the clause in the California Constitution "as the best model for a legislative enactment," and add: "It is said that these conditions provisio-ns would require an acknowledgment of the employer and his name on the instrument. It may be said that it is the product of a sarcastic and cynical spirit. The arguments, suggestions, and facts contained in it, however, deserve wide attention as throwing some light on the limits imposed by circumstances upon reform through legislation.

The PINE SUPPLY OF THE LAKE REGION. The publication of Prof. Sargent’s Forestry Bulletin of Michigan completes that portion of the Bulletin which treats of the pine forests of the great lakes, and enables us to offer some considerations upon the present condition of these forests, and the influence they exert upon the prosperity of the country.

It is shown that in the three great pine-prod-ucing States—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minne-sota—there were standing, according to the carefully-digested estimates of the Census Office, in the spring of 1880, some eighty-four billion ($8,010,000,000) feet of merchantable pine. Of this nearly one-half, or forty-one billion feet, was attributed to Wisconsin, and the Michigan and Minnesota pens show thirty-five billion feet, and Minnesota but a little more than six billion feet. The pine cut in these three States reached during the census year a total of over seven billion (7,065,997,000) feet. At this rate of destruction these States would be without stand of their pine forests in less than twelve years.

It should be borne in mind, however, that all estimates of standing timber, from the manner in which, from necessity, they must be prepared, are liable to considerable error; and although such estimates usually greatly exagger-ate amounts, it is not, perhaps, unreasonable to suppose that many small and scattered bodies of pine, especially in the northern peninsula of Michigan and in northern Minnesota, have escaped the notice of the census expert, and that the published estimate might be safely in-creased by a few million feet. It is equally safe to suppose that no great bodies of unexplored forest remain within these States, or that, so far as they are concerned, new discoveries will introduce new elements in the calculations of the extent and richness of the remaining. The northern and the most inaccessible wilds of these forests have now been explored; their limits are faithfully mapped, and the uncertainty which has so long existed in regard to their ex-tent and richness has disappeared before scien-tific methods of investigation. It is not, perhaps, unreasonable to suppose that many small and scattered bodies of pine, especially in the northern peninsula of Michigan and in northern Minnesota, have escaped the notice of the census experts, and that the published estimate might be safely increased by a few million feet. It is equally safe to suppose that no great bodies of unexplored forest remain within these States, or that, so far as they are concerned, new discoveries will introduce new elements in the calculations of the extent and richness of the remaining.

The Bulletin shows, then, that at the present rate of production twelve years will exhaust the pine supply of these States. But it is probable that the rate of production will not increase with the growth of the country. According to the returns of the Ninth Census, 3,932,109,000 feet of lumber were manufactured in 1870 in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. These figures represent the total production, and include a
small amount of hard wood. The total production during the last census year, including also hard wood, reaches 7,145,999,000 feet, or an increase of eighty-three per cent, of production in 1850 or 1870. Something, probably 10 per cent. of this apparent increase is due to the better methods of the Tenth Census, and its greater success in collecting the statistics of manufactures. On the other hand, 1870 was a year of great prosperity and excessive production, while in 1850 the lumber industry had not yet reached its maturity, and was still in the commercial prostration of the preceding years.

An increase of consumption of eighty-three per cent, in ten years, or even of seventy per cent. (which is probably nearer the correct figure), is alarming. Nevertheless, the rate at which this will always diminish we may believe, be much greater in the near future. The almost entire exhaustion of the pine supply of Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania; the greater facilities which the improvement of the rivers, and the general introduction of short logging rails and tramways, afford for getting out logs from regions which ten years ago were still either entirely unknown or considered so remote as to be beyond the reach of profitable markets, indicate that, rapid as it has been the removal of these forests, the rate of future destruction must be much greater than at present.

It is probable that the annual production of pine lumber in these three States will increase considerably during the next five, or perhaps eight, years, and that it will then cease suddenly, and almost entirely, for we do not wish to be supposed to prophesy that at the end of eight years no more pine lumber will be manufactured in Michigan, Wisconsin, or Minnesota. Pine in small quantities will continue to grow in these States, and pine lumber will probably be manufactured there. What we intend to say is, that at the end of eight, or perhaps ten, years the pine forests of these States will have been so nearly exhausted that their production will have ceased to be of any national importance, and will not be available for more than mere local supplies.

No steps have ever been taken to preserve or perpetuate these forests. Their destruction has been wanton, short-sighted, and stupid. The whole which has lain so many golden eggs, and has built a vast and magnificent town, is dying. There can be no future for much of the immense region from which these pine forests have been removed, and it must remain a desert until generations of lumber plants shall have made another crop of pine upon it. Nature is slow to forgive any infringement of her laws, and the great-grandchildren of the men who have destroyed these forests will not live to see the shores of the great lakes covered again with pine forests fit for the axe. A wiser policy and a different management might have secured the supply with greater, if not with greater, individual profit. The northwestern lumberman in his march to the north has made a clean sweep before him. If any tree escaped his rapacity, the fires, which have everywhere followed in his wake, destroyed it, and destroyed it, too, the soil to produce it again. Had he selected only trees of a standard size to cut, leaving all young trees to grow up and sufficient old trees to furnish the ground with seed for new crops; had he excluded fire from the partially cleared woods, and the pine might have been preserved indefinitely, and been made to yield crop after crop, and far greater aggregate returns than have been now obtained from them.

The destruction of these forests will drive the men and the capital now engaged in working them to seek new fields of industry, and the failure of the lumber supply in these States must seriously affect the prosperity of Chicago and other points of distribution, as well as many transportation companies depending in whole or in part on the movement of lumber for their business. The Chicago market is the great demand center for the wool of the west. More than one billion eight hundred million feet of sawed lumber entered it by rail and lake during 1881. Its shipments reach the Atlantic and to beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Chicago Lumber Exchange has been closed for three months, and the lumber industry in this country, as in the South, is alarmingly prostrated.

In lumber Chicago is king; but its reign is almost over. Its immense lumberyards will soon be empty, and with the pine forests of the lakes will disappear the commercial advantages which its central position in relation to these resources has given to it as their chief point of distribution.

No city of the United States can ever hope to rival Chicago in the volume of its present lumber business. New Orleans or San Francisco will probably become the successful competitor in the race for second place. Both are the natural outlets for vast forests of great commercial importance, and both are conveniently situated for a great foreign and domestic lumber trade. The information, however, which Prof. Sargent has collected and published is of such importance in regard to the nature of the Gulf trade and the Pacific has only been partially published, and we must therefore defer any further predictions upon the future of the lumber industry of the country until the completion of his series of Forestry Bulletins shall have furnished us with the facts necessary to consider this subject intelligently.

**THE PAST YEAR IN EGYPTOLOGY.**

**CAIRO, January 16, 1882.**

The past year will ever be memorable for the valuable and remarkable discoveries that it has yielded to Egyptology. M. Maspero has just published his official report of the great finds in the race for second place. Both are the natural outlets for vast forests of great commercial importance, and both are conveniently situated for a great foreign and domestic lumber trade. The information, however, which Prof. Sargent has collected and published is of such importance in regard to the nature of the Gulf trade and the Pacific has only been partially published, and we must therefore defer any further predictions upon the future of the lumber industry of the country until the completion of his series of Forestry Bulletins shall have furnished us with the facts necessary to consider this subject intelligently.

The second discovery that I have to announce is that of two tombs of the VI. Dynasty, which present the earliest known traces of the art of building. The narrative is enlivened by numerous photographs, among which are those of the mummies of Thutmes III. and Ramses II., the grand old monarchs whose titles are inscribed on the Central Park obelisk. The stela is a splendid piece of workmanship. The Stone of Kom-El-Hamadra—as, judging from analogy, I suppose this stela will henceforth be called—bears the same decree as that of Sfin, except that the dates, inscriptions, and representations are very much fuller and detailed than those of the latter. The stela is a splendid piece of workmanship: it is of limestone and measures eight feet high by three feet wide and two and a half feet thick. The top is rounded, and represents the winged disk, and pendent uraei serpents, to symbolize the union of the upper and lower portions of the crown paiten. Below the uraei serpents there are some twelve lines of hieroglyphs, and representations of Ptolemy Euergetes, his queen, and his daughter Berenice, the "Queen of Virgins." Then follows the decree in Greek, hiero- glyphic, and demotic, and it has already been placed in the British Museum, which, with the additions of the past year, is now quite as rich in monuments, tablets, mortuary reliefs, and writings—barrel historical papyri—as are the combined collections of Europe. This is as it should be, for Egyptian relics have an artistic value here, which they lose in the ungenial climate and surrounding of Europe and America.

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