MAMMOTH ALASKAN DEAL

COMPANY FORMED IN THE EAST TO BUY COPPER RIVER MINES.

It Also Proposes to Construct a Railroad From Valdes to the Great Copper District.

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—A transaction, involving the proposed construction and equipage of a railway from Valdes to the interior of the Copper River country, and the transfer of the richest copper properties in the latter district, is reported effected in Chicago. Portus B. Weare, formerely of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, is mentioned as president of the corporation, which is to undertake the mammoth deal. The capitalization of this company is placed at $9,000,000. The price paid for the mining properties was $1,125,000, upon the terms of $55,000 down and the remainder when experts for the company return a favorable judgment on the value of the claims. F. B. Millard, one of the owners of the claims, together with L. C. Dillman, a local promoter, is credited with the execution of the transfer. The news was brought to this city by J. D. Meenach, a wealthy Valdes mining man, who returned from a trip East Thursday. Before leaving Chicago, Mr. Meenach talked with Mr. Millard.

CLASS ORATORS.

University of Oregon Students Making Their Selections.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Dec. 7.—The various classes are selecting their class orators for the local oratorical contest, which will take place the second week in February. The representatives of the senior class are J. Arthur Gamber and L. L. Lewis. Miss Alice McKinley will represent the junior class. For the local contest, the senior class is allowed two contestants and the three under classes, one each. The winner of the local contest will represent the University of Oregon in the Oregon intercollegiate oratorical contest, which will take place at Salem Friday night, March 7, 1902.

Glee Club Concert.

The fifth annual concert of the University of Oregon Glee Club was given in Villard Hall last night, before a representative audience of students and townspeople. Besides the productions of the club there were solos by Professor Glen, George Eyer, '03, and Rae Norris, '03, a monologue by Ross Plummer, '02, and piano selections by Arthur L. Frazer, of the University of Oregon department of music.

The success of this year's club is due largely to the untiring efforts of Professor Irving M. Glen, director of the club, considering the fact that the musical material in college this year was not over plentiful, though in Louis Henderson, '05, first tenor, and George Eyer, '03, first bass, the club has secured two excellent members.

MEN THROW DOWN GAUNTLET.

Dunsmuir as Promptly Closed One of His Mines.

NANAIMO, B. C., Dec. 7.—The miners of Extension, Alexandra and Nanaimo, in a mass meeting here today, practically threw down the gauntlet to Hon. James Dunsmuir, president of the Wellington Colliery Company, by voting for the amalgamation of the underground workers of the three collieries, Dunsmuir having declared that he would close his mines rather than recognize the union, which included the Nanaimo men. The executive committee of the three organizations have been empowered to draft articles of affiliation.

Dunsmuir promptly ordered the Alexandra mines closed down. It is quite possible that the Extension men will lay down their tools in sympathy. Trouble is feared.

Registration for City Election.

ASTORIA, Dec. 7.—The registrations of voters for the city election to be held on Wednesday have been made quite rapidly during the past few days, and this afternoon the number had reached 1240. The registration books will be closed Monday evening.

Banner Year for Creamery.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Dec. 7.—The Coos Bay Creamery has manufactured this season 199,500 pounds of butter, the largest output in the history of the institution. Operation is somewhat curtailed now on account of shortening of the milk supply.

County Warrants to Be Called In.

ASTORIA, Dec. 7.—County Treasurer Thompson will issue a call on Monday for all warrants drawn on the general fund and indorsed prior to April 7, 1900.

THE CAPTAIN'S YARN.

A Convict's Escape From Devil's Island to an American Vessel.

"Admiral Schley is right in believing that a naval vessel is no better than a derelict for chasing purposes if she is out of coal, and the problem of coaling has always been a difficult one to solve, even when he had only the old wooden vessels," said the Captain, to a Washington Star reporter.

"That reminds me of an interesting experience I had when I was a youngster, I won't say how long ago," he continued, as he lighted a fresh cigar.

"It was when I was a midshipman serving on board Admiral Rodgers' flagship. We had been on a pretty long cruise and were running dangerously short of coal when we reached Devil's Island made famous by Dreyfus' imprisonment. It was then as now a French penal settlement. There was a French vessel coaling in port and the Admiral thought we might be allowed to get a fresh supply. So he sent an officer ashore to make the request. Permission was promptly granted, but with restrictions. We were told that we could coal only between 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., from lighters, which we would have to handle ourselves, as the Governor would not permit any one from the island to come near our vessel. The next day we manned the lighters and the jackies put in a good day's work and our bunkers were well replenished by quitting time.

An Escaping Convict.

"The boys had just knocked off work when all were startled by a cry for help. There was no boat between us and the shore, but by carefully scanning the surface of the water we made out a man's head. The swimmer was making for our ship, but was apparently much exhausted. A boat was quickly lowered and the man picked up and brought aboard. He immediately fell on his face and kissed the deck again and again. Then waving his hand toward the flag he cried in French, with tears running down his face, 'Thank God I am a free man once more.' Of course we knew even before we rescued him that he was a convict trying to escape from the prison. The sympathy of the sailors was at once aroused and they were bent on smuggling him below and carrying him away with us. Some of them begged the officers to permit them to hide him. The officers themselves were inclined to wink at the matter, but the officer of the deck felt that it was a serious affair, and notified the Admiral who was in his cabin. That officer came on deck and after learning the circumstances was in doubt what course to pursue. He wanted to save the prisoner, but to do so just as he had been granted a favor by the French Governor would be rather ungracious, to say the least. The old man paced up and down the deck and evidently thought hard before he made up his mind.

Unjustly Imprisoned.

"The man had told us his story, and it seemed straight. He said that he had been a Sergeant in the French army. He was happily married, and his wife, to be near him, became a laundress and lived at the barracks. A young Lieutenant one day, attracted by her good looks, insulted her with improper proposals, and she immediately told her husband, but cautioned him to be careful. The husband, suppressing his indignation, sought out the young coxcomb and protested against his conduct, even pleading with him not to again forget himself. The answer of the officer was a slap in the face with the flat of his sword. Then the Sergeant promptly knocked his superior down, and for this offense he was sent to the penal settlement for ten years. That was the term stated officially, but he told us that he knew it was for life, for when a man was once convicted as he had been no attention would be paid to his term of imprisonment.

"The Admiral finally raised his head and said: 'It won't do; the man must go back. Send him ashore.' I volunteered to command a boat, which was soon lowered, but the poor wretch who had a glimpse of freedom fell in a dead faint when he saw that his pleading had failed.

"We put him aboard like a log, and rowed around in the dusk to the deserted part of the island, so that he could make his way to the stockades unseen. We knew what a prisoner found outside the stockades after 9 o'clock would be shot. We had just placed him on the rocky shore and had returned to our boat when they opened fire on us. Nobody was hit, and we got back to the ship all right.

"The next day a representative of the Admiral called officially on the Governor to thank him for his courtesy. He learned that the convict had been discovered, promptly shot and his body thrown into the sea. Then the whole story was told, and the French Governor, with a characteristic shrug, exclaimed: 'Too bad. You ought to have taken him away. We would not have cared.' When we learned that we all wished the old man had not been so conscientious. To add to our disappointment, we subsequently learned, by making inquiries in France, that the story he had told was true in every particular. Hard luck, wasn't it?

"I guess Dreyfus was not the only man who has been unjustly sent to Devil's Island."

VERY PERSISTENT ERROR.

Misguided Advocates of "E" in "Clark" Still Active.

Considerable discussion has been caused among students of history regarding the manner in which the name of Captain William Clark, or Clarke, is spelled on the new United States note for $10 which has just been issued by the Treasury Department, and which bears vignette portraits of Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, the commanders of the famous expedition which first explored the Northwest Territory, says the Washington Post. It is claimed by a number of persons that the name should be spelled Clarke, and numerous authorities are quoted, all of which proclaim that the final "e" should be used.

A number of dusty volumes relating to the exploring expedition occupy space on the shelves of the library of the Geological Survey, and should an attempt be made to take the writers of these books as authority on the subject, the discussion would go on forever, because they do not agree among themselves. One man, Patrick Gass, who accompanied the expedition as a sergeant of infantry, wrote an account of the long journey, in which he spells the name of his commander both ways. Other writers and essayists contend that the name was Clark. Among the latter is Dr. Elliott Coues, a former secretary of the Geological Survey, and for a number of years a surgeon in the Army. Dr. Coues is recognized as the best authority on the subject of the Northwest expedition, and on page 7 of the preface to the first volume of his account of the exploration he says:

"I have punctiliously preserved the orthography of proper names, excepting Captain Clark's, which was wrongly 'Clarke,' and is now correctly spelled."

Dr. Coues refers in the above passage to the original notes of both Captains Lewis and Clark when he mentions that he observed the proper spelling and use of proper names, because of the quaint manner in which the original story was written. Neither of the explorers wrote an account of his travels, but they made copious notes on their way through the country, and from these notes all the histories of the expedition are based.

Not a Commemorative Note.

The issuance of the new note at this time has especial significance, inasmuch as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis two years hence, is to celebrate the acquisition of the great Northwest Territory. The officials of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing disclaim any intention of issuing the note in a commemorative sense. Mr. Sample, the Chief of the Bureau of Issue of the Treasury Department, said yesterday that the note was needed, and the recognition of the West was only in line with the regular work of the department.

The note is considered one of the handsomest that has been issued from the bureau for some time. Its central feature is a large buffalo, head down, with the rolling prairie in the background, and bits of cactus and rank grass in the foreground. On each side of the note is a vignette portrait, one of Captain Lewis and the other of Captain Clark. The reverse side of the bill is very ornate, and has for its central feature the figure of a woman, representing the great West, with a burning torch in her extended hand and the globe behind her.

The expedition which the note in a measure commemorates was sent out under authority of an act of Congress, approved by President Jefferson, January 18, 1803, which provided for the exploration of the territory which had recently been acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase. Mr. Jefferson was much interested in the project personally, and appointed as the commander of the party Captain Meriwether Lewis, a native of Charlottesville, Va., and a close personal friend of the President. Captain Lewis held the rank of Captain of Infantry in the United States Army, and was Mr. Jefferson's private secretary at the time of his appointment to head the exploring party. As second in command, Captain Lewis selected Captain William Clark, also a native of Virginia, but at the time of his appointment a resident of St. Louis, and a retired Captain of Militia. Captain Clark received from the President a commission as Second Lieutenant in the corus of artillerists.

The exploring party included two companies of infantry from the Army, numbering in all 43 men. The explorers entered the Valley of the Missouri River May 14, 1804, and proceeded in two parties up the river. One of the parties took boats and traveled by water, while the other proceeded on land. On November 1, 1804, they had covered 1609 miles, and went into Winter quarters. While here the party revised its surveys of the river and completed the accounts of the voyage up the mighty Missouri. The surveys were made by Captains Lewis and Clark and were corrected by frequent observations of latitude and longitude.

April 8, 1805, the exploring expedition left its Winter quarters and proceeded on its journey. It followed the course of the Missouri to its head waters and then struck out across country. The party covered over 3000 miles and passed through portions of what are now the States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. From April, 1805, until August, 1806, the party was without communication with the rest of the world. The expedition returned to the states in September, 1806, after having practically explored and surveyed a new world which after many years was occupied by settlers.

Both of the officers in command of the expedition were at different times made Governors of the territory that had been explored by them. Captain Lewis was appointed Governor soon after his return to the states and Captain Clark became Governor some time later.

Both Natives of Virginia.

Captain Lewis was born at Charlottesville, and at an early age evinced a taste for exploration. His father died when he was quite young, and the future explorer was brought up by an uncle. When a young man he was given a commission in the militia of his state for service during the "whisky rebellion," and from that time continued in the military service.

Captain Clark was born in Caroline County, Virginia, and lived for a short time in Charlottesville, his father afterward removing to Kentucky. He was made an Ensign in the Army during the Revolution, and became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati at the age of 17. After becoming a Captain of Militia he resigned his commission on account of ill health, and went to St. Louis to live. After returning home he was appointed a Brigadier-General of militia, Indian agent for Louisiana, and subsequently became Governor of the Northwest Territory. He died in St. Louis in 1838.

Machinists Allege Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Justice Prindiville today issued warrants for the arrest of W. J. Chalmers and Henry Prenton, of the Allis-Chalmers Company, charging them with conspiracy. The warrants were issued at the instance of the Machinists' Union. It is alleged that the accused brought men into the state to work for them and failed to tell them a strike against the company was in progress. This alleged failure is said to be contrary to an Illinois statute.

A Protest From Holland.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—The confiscation of the Dutch Red Cross outfit outside of Pretoria and the imprisonment of the staff on the Island of Ceylon was again the subject of heated comment in the Chamber here today, the members denouncing the action of the British as being contrary to the Geneva convention.

And a Good Time.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle, and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. S. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

In some part of the North of Scotland fisherfolk turn back if a hare or pig crosses their path, and at sea they never pronounce the name of the hare, the pig, the salmon, the trout or the dog.

Muscle

Does not make the man. *"The blood is the life,"* the vital force of the body. So it not infrequently happens that the man who looks to be a picture of physical strength falls a sudden victim to disease. A proper care for the blood would prevent many a serious sickness.

The cleansing of the blood is perfectly accomplished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It drives out the impurities and poisonous substances which corrupt the blood and breed disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the supply of pure blood. It builds up the entire body with good sound flesh.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" does so to gain the little more profit paid by inferior medicines. There is nothing "just as good" for the blood as "Golden Medical Discovery" therefore accept no substitute.

"I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' for my blood," writes Mr. William D. Shamblin, of Remy, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. "I had 'ring worms' on me and I would burn them off and they would come right back, and they were on me when I commenced using 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and they went away and I haven't been bothered any more."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

ELECTED MAYOR OF CENTRALIA FOR A SECOND TIME

E. R. ZIMMER.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Dec. 7.—E. R. Zimmer, who has just been elected to succeed himself as Mayor of Centralia, is a prominent business man of this city. He is a native of Ohio, and 35 years of age. He has been a resident of Centralia for 12 years. In politics, Mr. Zimmer is a Republican. His first administration was very successful, and his re-election was practically without opposition.

If You Want to Know

WHAT SMARTLY DRESSED MEN WILL WEAR THIS SEASON, ASK **BEN SELLING** ABOUT IT

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON WE ARE SHOWING NEW LINES OF

Men's Overcoats including **Genuine Priestley Cravenettes,** with yokes and without, in all the new tan and Oxford mixtures

OTHER MAKES $10.00 and $12.50 — **Price $25.00** — OTHER MAKES $10.00 and $12.50

New Lines of Yoke Coats, styles that you will find only at our store, prices $15 to $25.

Good substantial overcoats, this season's style, $10.

Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns

suitable for Christmas presents may be selected now and laid aside for later delivery. The choosing is at its best now. You may find smoking jackets at other stores, but ours are different---tailor-made and exclusive patterns. Ladies particularly invited. Priced modestly **$5 to $25**

Bath Robes, Lounging Robes, imported and domestic novelties, $3.00 to $20.00.

Have You Seen Our New Display of

Fall Neckwear

AT

50c

It is certainly the richest showing of high-grade silks and satins that has ever been offered in the city. The styles are right and you will say many of them equal the $1.00 ties sold elsewhere.

The Best $3 Hat IN THE WORLD

ALL THE NEW SHAPES

ALL HATS CONFORMED TO THE HEAD

THE BREWER

No need of paying $4 and $5 for a hat when you can secure a BREWER for $3.00.

Rugby Footballs, Roller Skates, Mechanical Toys Given Away with all boys' and children's suits.

LEADING CLOTHIERS — *Ben Selling* — S. E. cor. Fourth and Morrison

JONES WORKS HARD FOR IT

HIS EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF PUGET SOUND NAVY-YARD.

Admiral Bradford Explains Why Washington Coal Is Not Used —Some Comparisons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Representative W. L. Jones, of Washington, has been doing some work for the Puget Sound Navy-Yard since he came here last October. The Bureau of Equipment has approved an appropriation of $85,000 for an equipment shop, and $75,000 for coal sheds and coal-handling appliances. The plans and specifications first drawn for the equipment shop provided for a structure that could not be built within the appropriation, and on this account new plans and specifications have been drawn, and the bureau advertised for bids to be opened in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, January 4, 1902.

There was an appropriation of $40,000 for the coal and coal-handling appliances approved June 7, 1900, but this was so inadequate that a second one for $75,000 was approved March 3, which would have been sufficient to construct a moderate-sized coaling plant.

In a letter to Mr. Jones, Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, says:

"The growing importance of the station has made it obligatory to reconsider all questions as to proposed sites for new buildings with a view to obtaining the best grouping. The result was that some time elapsed before the site for the coaling plant was fixed. Preliminary plans of the site and plant were, however, passed upon in this bureau in the first part of October, 1901, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks is now preparing final plans and specifications for advertisement.

"The bureau," said the Admiral, "fully recognizes the importance of the station to the Navy, and, under date of September 7, 1901, requested the Bureau of Yards and Docks to include estimates for public works for the equipment department of the station, for the coming year, as follows:

"Fire-proof building for storage of anchors, chains and ground tackle gear, and for painting and storing canvas, etc., $25,000; three-story fire-proof brick and steel building, 250x60 feet, for additional equipment shops, storerooms, sail and rigging lofts, $120,000; for extension of coaling plant to a storage and handling capacity of not less than 25,000 tons, for this an additional appropriation of about $150,000 will be necessary. The present available appropriations will provide storage and handling facilities for about 10,000 tons of coal, but this capacity is entirely inadequate for the point of greatest importance on our Northwest coast, and it certainly should not be less than 25,000 tons."

Replying at length to Mr. Jones' request for proper recognition and use of Washington coal, and for the reasons why the Department preferred Eastern coal to it, the Admiral says:

"In regard to the preference for Eastern coal for storage and use, the boilers and engines of our ships are designed to obtain the very highest powers and speeds possible. For the attainment of these results with economy of fuel as well as money, and with minimum wear and tear on boilers, and hence with maximum efficiency, it is absolutely essential to provide the best steaming coal. There can be no question but that some Eastern coal is as good as so-called 'Cardiff' (Welsh) coal for Navy steaming purposes, though 'Cardiff' coal is generally regarded as the standard of excellence throughout the world. This bureau takes the greatest possible interest in obtaining a good steaming coal of local supply on the Pacific Coast. From trials or use thus far made with any coal produced on or near the west coast, no coal has yet been found which is good for Naval purposes, certainly none which can compare with Eastern coal which the bureau commonly purchases.

"Long-continued usage has thoroughly demonstrated which are the best steaming coals. Chemical analyses of these coals show their constituent parts. By comparing the analyses of other coals with these we can determine the relative values of the former with a fair degree of certainty, and where the variations are very wide there can be no question as to the general quality. A few analyses, all made by the bureau, will serve to demonstrate. 'Albion Cardiff' is one of the best varieties of Welsh coal. 'Pocahontas' and 'George's Creek Big Vein Cumberland' are two very well-known varieties of Eastern coal. 'Westport' is a New Zealand coal which is often met with in competition with coal mined on the Pacific Coast of the United States. 'Comox' is mined on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and is in most active competition with other west coast coals. 'Blue Canyon,' 'Fairhaven,' Franklin,' 'Wilkenson,' 'Black Diamond,'' 'Roslyn,' 'Newcastle' (No. 4 vein) and 'Bryant' are all varieties of Washington coal.

"A large percentage of sulphur, that is, near 1 per cent or over, is very deleterious. None of the analyses made show it in injurious quanaity. Large percentages of noncombustible volatile matter and ash are naturally disadvantageous. The two important proportions, other things being equal, are the combustible volatile matter and fixed carbon as affecting burning qualities and heat. All naval vessels are fitted for strong draft, with arrangements to develop the highest powers and speeds by forced draft. A coal with a high percentage of combustible volatile matter is not suited for strong drafts, and is entirely unsuited for forced draft. The coal burns then like chaff, most of the heat escaping through the smokepipe damaging connections, uptakes and smokepipes, and in some cases endangering the ship by fire.

"Neither 'Comox' nor 'Westport' coals are considered good steaming coals. It will then be seen by comparing the Washington coal analyses with those two that none of the Washington coals can be considered good, and they cannot be compared with the two Eastern coals mentioned and most commonly used. Unless further analyses shall show better proportions of constituent parts, it would be the reverse of economy to purchase them, as the requisite power and speed could not be developed, and continued use would be disastrous to the efficiency of our ships."

"77"

USED HABITUALLY KEEPS OFF THE

GRIP

Persons who take "77" habitually never have a severe attack of Grip, and so are not among the wrecks caused by this insidious disease.

"77" breaks up Coughs, Colds, Grip, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis and Sore Throat by restoring the checked circulation, starting the blood coursing through the veins—relieving the congestion—giving the liver, heart and lungs a chance to act. Take "77" early and persistently to get the best results.

At all Druggists' 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

TRAPS FOR MEN OF SCIENCE

Bid for a Trip to Africa—A Mexican Forgery—Bogus Relics.

New York Sun.

In order to keep out of trouble nowadays men of science have to be detectives to some extent. Traps are constantly being laid for them.

Soon after Sir Harry Johnston announced the discovery of the okapi—an animal having points of resemblance to both the zebra and the giraffe—in the Semilika forest region of Central Africa, a lettre was received at the National Museum in Washington from a man in New England, who said that for many years he was stationed as a trader in the region named. He declared that the okapi was exceedingly common. His knowledge of zoology was then very limited, and as a result he had labored under the impression that the okapi was known to science. The announcement of Sir Harry's discovery was his first intimation of the scientific importance of this animal.

This much of the letter is all well enough, but he spoiled the whole by offering for a "modest consideration" to return to Africa and secure for the institution a dozen or more live specimens of this animal.

Side by side with the advance of anthropological science, the great relic industry has kept pace, and, as a result, a very large part of the time of the Government anthropologists in the laboratory as well as in the field is occupied by ferreting out frauds. At present only seven or eight of the sacred books or codices of the Aztecs are known to exist, these being scattered about in the libraries of Rome, Paris, Madrid, Berlin and London. Archaelogists have long entertained hopes of finding a few more of these strange books hidden away in some obscure corner of Mexico, and the joy of one of the leading archaeologists of America may be imagined when two months ago he received information of a rather vague character that a work of this sort had turned up in a remote quarter of Mexico.

He went immediately to the region where, according to report, the codex was found, sought out the shrewd Mexican, who pretended to be the finder, looked at the work, became satisfied that it was genuine and purchased it for a large sum. But he had no more than secured the work than he began to grow suspicious.

His suspicions increasing, he decided to stop over in Washington and submit his find to Professor William H. Holmes, curator of the Department of Archaeology of the National Museum. This he did. Professor Holmes held the codex up to his nose and remarked that it "smelled new." In short, the story was this:

When a certain French archaeologist was in Mexico he employed as a draughtsman the Mexican from whom the duped archaeologist secured the codex and during his service this Mexican learned all about Aztec antiquities. When his employer left the draughtsman devoted himself to manufacturing bogus antiquities, his masterpiece being the fraudulent codex, for even such it proved to be.

North Carolina enjoys the distinction of being the state in which the relic industry originated, and in which it still flourishes. The Eastern Cherokee Indians, on their reservation in the northern part of this state, are engaged in turning out bogus antiquities by wholesale. These bogus remains, images, pipes, arrowheads, etc., are for the most part made of soapstone, which, when first taken from the quarry, is very soft, but soon hardens upon being exposed to the air. Professor Wilson, of the Smithsonian institution, has a collection of these fraudulent objects on exhibition.

Of late the relic industry has taken hold in Arkansas, where a great deal of fake pottery, made in imitation of the vases taken from the mounds at Pecan Point, Ark., is being turned into the channels of trade.

The Mexicans are not only failing in their efforts to hoodwink Uncle Sam's staff of archaeologists, but the latter are actually pulling the wool over the eyes of the swindlers. In order to ascertain the degree of perfection which these swindlers are capable of attaining in the work of imitation, Professor Mason recently got one of their number to make a set of imitation utensils and figures, the originals of which were unearthed in Lower Mexico. He had the objects ready in about two weeks, and when Professor Mason examined them he found that they approached so near perfection as to deceive almost any one skilled in such matters.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

A CURE FOR IT.

Not a Patent Cure-All, Nor a Modern Miracle, but Simply a Rational Cure for Dyspepsia.

In these days of humbuggery and deception the manufacturers of patent medicines as a rule seem to think their medicines will not sell unless they claim that it will cure every disease under the

sun. And they never think of leaving out dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They are sure to claim that their nostrum is absolutely certain to cure every dyspeptic, and he need look no further.

In the face of these absurd claims it is refreshing to note that the proprietors of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have carefully refrained from making undue claims or false representations regarding the merits of this most excellent remedy for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They make but one claim for it, and that is, that for indigestion and various stomach troubles Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a radical cure. They go no farther than this, and any man or woman suffering from indigestion, chronic or nervous dyspepsia, who will give the remedy a trial will find that nothing is claimed for it, that the facts will not fully sustain.

It is a modern discovery, composed of harmless vegetable ingredients acceptable to the weakest or most delicate stomach. Its great success in curing stomach troubles is due to the fact that the medical properties are such that it will digest whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. It rests the overworked organ and replenishes the body, the blood, the nerves, creating a healthy appetite, gives refreshing sleep and the blessings which always accompany a good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

In using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets no dieting is required. Simply eat plenty of wholesome food and take these tablets at each meal, thus assisting and resting the stomach, which rapidly regains its proper digestive power, when the tablets will be no longer required.

Nervous Dyspepsia is simply a condition in which some portion or portions of the nervous system are not properly nourished. Good digestion invigorates the nervous system and every organ in the body.

Any druggist will tell you Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give universal satisfaction.