Heppner

KARL'S

ROOT

WHAT

artistic.

Philosophic.

GLOYER

NESS

SKIN.

L Cha

eable Laxative and Neuve Tonic. ruggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c.

URES CONSTIPATION

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.
BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.

For sale by T. W. Ayers, Jr., Druggist.

WHAT YOU'S
THUMB TELLS.

for a month hour. The

e given to every an entre sing flower-pe e given to every an entre single some single some

st's Magazine,

HE GREAT HUDYAN

weak organs.
Pains in the
back, losses
by day or
might stopped

ed by the

America, Hudyan is purely vego-table, Hudyan stops

of the dis-

MANHOOD

by the use of Hudyan,

quickly. Over 2,000 private endousements.
Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weathers and barrenness. It can be stopped in 10 days by the use of Hudam.

by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest Vitalian made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for \$1.00 a package or 5 packages for \$5.00 plain scaled boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy is boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Sent for circulars and testimoulais. Address

Can Get

FERRY'S SEEDS

Cures ST

Neuralgia,

Lumbago,

Sciatica,

TWELFTH YEAR

.

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894.

SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 614.

SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED Tuesdays and Fridays

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY

At \$2.50 per year, \$1.25 for six months, 75 cts. for three monins.

Advertising Rates Made Known on

Application.

The "BAGLE," of Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, is published by the same com-pany every Friday morning. Subscription price, \$2 per year. Foradvertising rates, address ORLLY L. PATTERSON, Editor and Manager, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette," Heppner, Oregon.

THIS FAPER is kept on file at E. C. Dako's Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 aterchants Exchangs, San Francisco, California, where con-racts for advertising can be made for it.

UNION PACFIC RAILWAY--LOCAL CARD. No. 10, mixed leaves Heppner 9:45 p. m. daily except Sunday ar. at Willows Jc. p.m. leaves a. m. ar. at Heppner 5:00 s. m. daily

9, ar. at Heppner 520 a. m. man, scoop Monday . m. teat bound, main line ar. at Arlington 1:26 a. m. West "leaves 1:26 a. m. West bound local freigh leaves Arlington 8:35 a. m., arrives at The Dalles 1:15 p. m. Local passenger leaves The Dalles at 2:00 p. m. arrives at Portland at 7:00 p. m.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

United State	s Officials.
President.	Grover Cleve
Secretary of State	

Vice-President Ad ai Stevenson
Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham
Secretary of Treasury John G. Carlisle
Becretary of Interior Hoke Smith
Becretary of War Daniel S. Lamont
Secretary of Navy
Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bissell
Attorney-General Richard S. Olney
Becretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton
State of Oregon.

CHILD OF THE PARTY.
Governor Secretary of State G. W. McBride
Treasurer. Phil. Metschan
Senatore
Congressmen
PrinterFrank C. Baker (F. A. Moore
Supreme Judges W. P. Lord

Seventh Judicial District. ..W. L. Bradshaw Morrow County Officials,

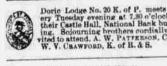
J. S. Boothly Jelius Keithly J. R. Howard Commissioners.
J. M. Baker.
Clerk.
Sheriff. Treasurer
Assessor
Surveyor
School Sup't

HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS. P. O. Borg O. E. Farnsworth, terson, Julius KeitF. J. Hallock

Precinct Officers. tice of the Peace..... E. L. Freeland United States Land Officers.

LA GRANDE, OB. Rogisto.

SECRET SOCIETIES.



HAWLINS POST, NO. 81. G. A. B. Meets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday of each month. All veterans are invited to join. C.C. Boon, Adjutant, tf Commander.

LUMBER!

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UN dressed Lumber, 16 miles of Heppner, at what is known as the SCOTT SAWMILL.

CLEAR. IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD \$5.00 per 1,000 feet, additional.

PER 1,000 FRET, ROUGH,

L. HAMILTON, Prop.

D. A. Hamilton, an'gr

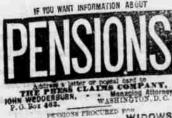
National Bank of Heppner

WM. PENLAND, ED. R. BISHOP,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS COLLECTIONS

Made on Favorable Terms. EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD OREGON tf

F YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT



PARENTS CHILDREN, Also, for Southers and Sander Navy aince the try in the regular Army of Navy aince the try to the ladden wars of 1882 to 1882

E. McNEILL, Receiver

TO THE

Of Two Transcontinental

ROUTES

GREAT UNION NORTHERN Ry. . PACIFIC RY.

VIA Spokane Denver MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA

St. Paul Kansas City

LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Ocean Steamers Leave Portland Every 5 Days For

SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on O. R. & N.

Agent at Heppner, or address W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. PORTLAND, UREGON



The comparative value of these two cards Is known to most persons.

They illustrate that greater quantity is Not always most to be desired.

These cards express the beneficial qual-

Ripans • Tabules As compared with any previously known

DYSPEPSIA CURE Ripans Tabules: Price, so cents a box,

Of druggists, or by mail. RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

-THE-

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Run Two Fast Trains Daily

Between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin making onnection in Chicago with all lines running

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canadian For full information apply to your nearest

leket agent or JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. and Tat. Agt., Milwaukee. Wis,



Solid Accurate. Receiver. For ratalogue or information write to

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

FREE

51000 worth of lovely Music for Forty
full size Sheet Music of tile latest, brightest, liveliest and most popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, gotten up in the most elegant manner, including four large size Portraits.

CARMENCITA, the Spanish Dancer,
PADEREWSKI, the Sirvat Planiet,
ADELINA PATTI and
MINNIE SEUGMAN CUTTING.

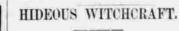
THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO. Broadway Theatre Bidg., New York City.

QUICK TIME: -ro-

san Francisco ed all points in California, via the Mt. Shaet

Southern Pacific Co.

The great highway through California to all points East and South, Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast, Pullman Buffet, Slospers, Second-class Hiespers, Attached to express trains, attording superior accommodations for second-class passengers. For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, stc. call upon or address H. KOEHLEH, Manager E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Cap. F & P. Ags. Puriland. Comput. ... WHAT MORE IS NEEDED THAN A PERFECT OURE....



Barbarous Rites Observed by West Indian Natives.

Blacks Who Belleve in the Potency of Charms and Hoodoos to Bring Destruction Upon Their Enemies.

A long residence in the West Indies nade me somewhat familiar with beah, a kind of witchcraft which the negro brought with him from his native land, says a writer in the Brook-lyn Citizen. There are obeahmen and beahwomen, but the former are the most common. They are generally well known to their neighbors, none of whom, however, would dare to give the obeahmen away to the authorities. The rites of obeah differ according to the tribe from which the person who practices it comes. A common enchantnent is to gather herbs and boil them and scatter the herbs and sprinkle the water near or on the dwelling of the person to be obeahed. Another practice is to bury certain things in the earth or lay sticks in a particular po-sition, mustering incantations over them. I know it is a fact that an obeahman, if properly paid for it, will not only "lay obeah" to destroy a person, but poison the person if necessary to earry out his contract with the party who employs him. For it is to be understood that the obeahman works for fee and reward, and will not exercise his art without it. Not far from my residence, in a beautiful valley, was a squatted upon it and finally came to ed no one to interfere, and when the white man leased the place and went by prove white man leased the place and wear to live in the great house and began to economical to purchase from some unmond cutter a small splinter, and insert the nearo from encroaching it sert this into a piece of brass rou have obeahman was consulted. He prepared a slow but sure poison to remove the white man. The negroes ap-peared to submit to the tenant's demands, and he flattered himself that

and ably prepared his food, and the servants who laughed at his jokes and were so watchful for a chance to serve him.were in league with the obeahman. When the tenant was taken sick the negro came to the house with stealthy step and subdued voice and asked after Buckra's health with many exclamations of sorrow at the answer that he was no better. The negress came and effered her aid around the house, and ympathized with Buckra's wife and amily, and other words of condolence nixed with strangely garbled verses of lymns and of Scripture. When death ame the negroes and negresses at tended the funeral in a body and manifested every sign of sorrow. If the family didn't speedily remove the next thing was the sudden siekness of a

child. That invariably induced the ocupants of the pesthouse to move away s soon as possible. A negro of wealth and influence, and one of the best men, white or black, I ever met, told me the facts above narrated, adding that the authorities might sweep the valley of all the negroes in it, but they never uld get at the guilty parties to pur sh them. A negro who was very industrious massed some wealth and put up for himself a pretty cottage on the side of a gully, down which a pure mountain stream ran. It was as sweet a little spot as ever I saw. The foundations were good and the house stood upon pillars formed of the trunks of huge This man offended one of his neighbors and he employed an obeah-Dizziners, Falling Sen-sations, Nerv-ous twitching of the eyes and other

man to destroy him. One night in a storm the house with everything in it was swept into the stream, which had become a roaring torrent. Every black man, woman and child stood aghast, and whispered: "Obeah." This one and that said how they had seen a man 'laying obeah" near the house. Sure enough, a hole was found containing a some human hair and a few bones and the neighbors all said that was what had done it. Some time afterward when the place was examine there were undoubted signs that the posts on which the house had stood had been sawn almost through, so that the first whirling rainstorm from the

mountains might drive it into the gully I rode with the colored man already mentioned to see the wreck. As w walked our horses through a glade near the stream, a tall, fine-looking well-dressed negro crossed the path. His face was positively handsome, and a pleasant smile spread over it as he bowed and said: "Good morning." I eturned the salute, but my colored companion impatiently jerked aside his horse and said: "Chut." This is a Send for elevatars and testimonists. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Junction Stockton, Market & Ellis Sts.
San Francisco, Cal. term among the negroes of contempt

and abhorrence.
"Who is that?" I asked. "A priest of the devil," my friend

"A Mohammedan?" I asked, for there had been slaves who were Mohamme-dans, whose descendants professed to follow that faith in an ignorant fashion "No, oh no!" my friend said, "Mo-hammedan negroes don't set obeah."

The inference I drew was that the serene gentleman whom I had just een was an obeahman and the susected cause of the wrecked dwelling. v the way, I omitted to say, that it so appened that on the night when the house was borne away into the gully no living soul was within its walls, the

All Aches,

Cuts, Hurts,

Prost-bites.

JACOBS

Screness,

Headache,

Backache,

Bruises,

Burns.

married daughter and been detained by the threatening storm.

A Mother's Natural Pride "Look here, now," exclaimed the old hen to her brood. "If I catch any of

you playing with any of those artificial brats next door I'll wring your neek for you. Twe got some pride, I have, and I don't ever want to be humilated by seeing a child of mine hobnobbing with the offspring of a wooden-legged incubator.

GLASS WORKING. The Delicate Process Is Attended with Much Encertainty. A writer in the Optician states that glass is a substance which, as the glass-blower says, has a will of its own. It is very often difficult to tell how a par ticular piece is going to act under certain conditions, even after having tested other pieces of the same "batch." When subjected to the heat one end of a tube will sometimes respond differently from the other end. This is in a measure due to unequal chilling, occasioned possibly by a sudden draught of air while it is in process of manufacture No piece of glass is absolutely reliable. Its working is. therefore, at certain stages, most uncertain, and one person may have en-tirely different experiences from another. It is chameleonlike, and every process succeeds better those who seem to have a knack which is generally obtained by long practice The cutting of glass heads the list of the uncertain processes, for it has no thrown up sugar estate. Three this thrown up sugar estate. Three this lishmen in succession hired the place flat glass in a straight line. Here that is necessary is a deep and regular shaded very was abandoned after the scratch with a glazier's diamond, a scratch with a glazier's diamond, a

definite cleavage, and its separation is modified by the surrounding temperathe property was abandoned after the scratch with a glazier's diamond, a abolition of slavery the former slaves firm and speedy bend away from the main piece, and the parts crack along look upon it as their own. They want-ed no one to interfere, and when the mouds may be purchased and generalprevent the negro from encroaching it sert this into a piece of brass rou hav-was resolved to remove him. The ing a small hole drilled into one end. The splinter should now be cemented with marine glue and the brass rod filed a little upon the side nearest the ruler, to obtain, after trial, the best cutting angle for the diamond. Another everything was going to be pleasant. But the black cook, who so cheerfully nstrument for cutting glass less exensive than the diamond is the glass-plower's knife, which is a piece of thin steel tempered glass hard by heating it cherry red and then plunging it into ice-cold water or mercury. The edge should be sharpened by rubbing it upon an old, rough emery grindstone until fine saw-like notches appear. It is then ready for use and should, if much

used, be sharpened repeatedly.

To cut tubes, carefully scratch at right angles to the axis a deep notch, either with the diamond, a triangular file or a glass blower's knife. Heat a piece of glass rod until a small globule appears on the end and press this upon ie scratch. The glass will thus be heated more at this point than at any other; an unequal expension takes place, the ratch giving direction to the line of acture, and the tube cracks evenly if s thickness is uniform. In the case f variable thickness uneven edges realt and these must be filed down to void sharp, cutting splinters. Many recipes and directions have been given for cutting bottles. Wetting an asbesos string with turpentine and setting it on fire produces considerable heat in quickly removing the string and lunging the bottle into cool water the sequal strain takes place and the sarts separate. It is this locating of he heat that causes the glass to crack is we wish it. The easiest method, if the means be at hand, is to employ platinum wire, which should be heated white hot by the passage of a heavy electric current. By wrapping the vire round a heavy bottle or jar illowing the current to pass for ten or fifteen seconds the stoutest walled ves sel may be easily separated if touched on the heated line with a cloth dipped in water.

SOUTH SEA LEGENDS OF FIRE A Whale and an Air Dragon Each Believed

to Have Originated Flame The South Sea Islanders tell a curius story of the origin of fire. If they are to be believed, says the St. Louis depublic, they came in possession of that useful element in the following nanner: A great whale was one washed ashore upon one of their islands during the prevalence of a terrible hurricane. The monster became entangled in a grove of yellow trees (a spe cies of evergreen whose branches easily gnite, and, while gnashing his teeth in his impotent rage, struck off a spark ich lighted the grove and cor both trees and whale. Fires which are said to have been perpetuated since the day of the "great whale fire" may yet be seen burning in many parts of the

Another fire legend, believed in the inhabitants of the islands to the north of the ones in which the "great whale fire" is preserved, is to the effect that a great airdragon (probably lightning) breathed upon a tallow tree and set its branches on fire. From the coals left from this fire they learned of its great value, and have ever since used the element for domestic purposes and in their religious ceremonies. They also have a tradition that the time will come when the dragon will return for the fire, and that no man will be abl to withstand him and save the sacred spark except he be a person born with pink eyes, fair skin and white hair. For this reason the birth of an albino no living soul was within its walls, the owner and his wife having the previous his or her person guarded with jealous day gone up the mountains to visit a care, so as to preserve life to its utmost limit. Marionette mentions seeing a "fire god" or "fire guard" (albino) while on his visit to the islands, who was believed to be at least one hundred and fifty years old, and who had always OL Cures een provided for by the tribe.

dallinesque, who made South Sea island myths and legend a study for years, is of the opinion that the return of the dyagon for his fire is symbolic of death and the slight of the spirit

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

INDIANS AT THE BATH.

Red Men Who Use Steam and It Was Built to Break Through the

on of the Theory That All Indian Are Dirty and Abhor Water Columbia River Tribes Have the Turkish System in a Primitive Way.

Enjoy a Cold Plunge.

Indians do wash. That is some of hem do. It is a curious fact that the Columbia river Indians believe as thoroughly in the efficacy of the hotair bath and the sudden immersion of the body afterward in cold water as the Turks or the most advanced believ ers in the Russian and Turkish baths To the man who knows only the ill-smelling, ill-conditioned Digger, Apache or Piute this will come as a evolution

The Columbia river Indian, says the Chicago Tribune, is a clean individual. He may not have the toilet articles and clean linen of civilization, but his pore are open, his skin is clear and free from spot or blemish, and he is generally a healthy person. His step is light, his head great, his eye clear, and form o his hot baths as to the delightful climate in which he lives. These but the Umatilla, the Wenatchee, Yakina and all the other tribes of the Columbia basin have used always, or so far back in the past that not even the faint est traditions of the tribes tell of their commencement. They take them regways prescribe and use them for sich less, although their ignorance of the various diseases, and their practice of always taking the "bath" as a cure for any disease with which they may be attacked has caused many serious and fatal mistakes in the past by which scores of lives have been lost. Repeated fatalities, however, teach them no lessons. It may be rheumatism or it may be smallpox; it makes no difference to them.

The "bath," or, as the few white set tiers on the river call it, "Injun sweat house," is simply a hole three feet in diameter and eight feet long, dug hori in the sloping bank of river. It is usual to dig them from thirty-five to forty feet above low water, as the river generally rises dur-ing June and July from thirty to ferty feet, and although high water lasts bu ten days to three weeks, yet there would be little left of the "bath" if the flood had a chance at it. The bottom, or floor, is lined with smooth flat stone and the walls are hardened as much a possible by the builder lying on bir with a rock resembling a pest*2. After a few baths the walls become as well balted and as hard as brick, and will not only retain the heat for hours, but will stand a wonderful amount of pres sure and weight from above.

The method of taking a bath is as simple as the "bath" itself. Filling the hole with dry wood it is set afire and in a few minutes is burning flercely. When the wood has burned out the em persure raked from the hole and the bath is ready. Divesting himself of al his clothing the Indian takes an old blanket and, saturating it thoroughly n the river, spreads it out on the stone of the hole and crawls in feet first The instant the wet blanket touche the hot stone the hole is filled with steam in which the bather disappears For several minutes nothing is visible but clouds of steam pouring out of the hole; but after a time that clears away and within, yet close to the entrance can be seen the steaming face of the 'bath's" occupant. As the hole cool: off the Indian crawls farther in, and se the majority of the "bucks" remain in all night. Before morning they are

well back to the extreme end of the excavation. To witness a "buck" emerge from his bath in the morning one would think it the last effort of a dving man. Too weak to walk or even stand and hardly able to grawl, he manages to slowly drag his body from the hole to the bank, down which he creeps or rolls to the water's edge. Then the transformation takes place. If he is able to stand he will wade in until the water is up to his knees, when in he rolls or plunges. In an instant he is up again, wildly waving his arms and beating his chest, and then he plunges in again, repeatedly, until he has disappeared several times under the ley uter, for the Columbia river is ice cold, winter or summer, receiving its supply in the summer from the sno clad peaks of its headwaters.

With a bound the "buck" is out or the bank, a new man; like a wildcat he springs up the hillside to the "bath," in and picking up his blanket wraps it around him and with step as light and form as erect as an athlete in training, hurries away to his tapee for

The taking of his bath is part of his raining, and almost of his religion. From early youth he is accustomed to it, and he practices it to his old age Winter or summer, whether it be not or cold, he takes it. While the squaws do not indulge as frequently or remain in as long as the "bucks," they are required by the customs of their people to regularly go to the bathlouse and receive its benefits. They usually do not remain in longer than half an hour. or, perhaps, an hour at the longest, and are not required to take the plunge afterward, usually contenting themselves with dipping their blankets their bodies until they become sufficlustly cool to walk up to the topes to

AN EARLY IRONCLAD.

Spanish Lines.
The idea of protected ships, such as the modern men-of-war, is by no means an absolutely new one. This is proved, says the Western Mail, of Cardiff, by the fact that an armored vessel was constructed, though crudely, of course as far back as 1585 by a shipwright of Antwerp during the wars between the Spaniards and the Dutch. In the summer of 1385 Antwerp was invaded by the Spaniards both by land and water, and the people of Antwerp built the first protected ship on record in an at-tempt to break through the line of besiegers in the river. It was a craft of unusual size, with flat bottom, its sides armed with iron plates fastened into great beams of wood. When finished the builders thought its floating castle, impregnable to the artillery and missiles of those days, which should crush all opposition, as it contained a great number of men, some of whom were placed like sharpshooters in the tops of

the masts, and the rest protected by the bulwarks. They were so confident that the craft would rout the enemy that they called it "Finis Belli," thinking it no doubt would put an end to the war. Unfortunately, however, the early ironclad proved a disastrons failure, getting stuck upon a bank of the Scheldt after a very short and unhappy career. The Spaniards were greatly amused with the untimely end of the vessel, while the brave burghers of Antwerp changed the name from "Finis Belli" to "Per-dito Expensal," or "Money Thrown Away." The crew then deserted the ship, and the Spaniards, after defent-ing the Netherlanders in a naval battle, carried the monster in triumph to the camp of Alexander, of Parma, where it became one of the sights of the times. The city of Antwerp was taken August 17, 1585, and so the first iron-clad on record came to an unfortunate

JAP WOMAN TOOK COREA.

Empress Jingu Conquered the Country and Won Everlasting Renown. It is to a woman that Japan owes her claim to Corea and to the naval supremacy of the eastern world. The first naval expedition which made Japan's "arms to shine beyond the seas," as the chroniclers of the day so proudly wrote, was planned and conducted by a woman, Empress Jingu, and it was directed against Corea. Empress Jingu, according to the Japanese chronicles, was young and beautiful and as pious and obedient to the gods as beautiful. As a reward for her fidelity Heaven inspired her with determination to conquer Corea. So Jingu, or-dering a fleet to be collected, set out in 201 A. D. upon Japan's first naval expedition. The empress won a rich reward for her courage and energy, and Corea became tributary to Japan Immediately upon her return a child was born to the empress, who, when he grew up, became a great warrior, and is now worshiped under the name of Hachiman, god of war. In later times it became the fashion to attribute the Corean victory to the influence of the unborn child. All over Japan there are temples erected in honor of both Hachiman and Jingu, and as late as 1874, when the Japanese troops left for Formosa, many of them prayed for the special protection of Hachiman,

A SHREWD SOVEREIGN.

An Emperor Who Financiared to Some Purposo.

Among other expedients to raise money, Ivan resigned the crown in favor of a Tarter kahn, who was baptised under the name of Simeon. Ivan says the Gentleman's Magazine, feigned to withdraw himself from public affairs, but in reality he held on to them and made the new ezar call in all the charters formerly granted to the m asteries and bishopries, and all the charters were canceled. This curious interregnum, or by whatever name it should be designated, lasted nearly a year, and then Ivan declared be did not ike the new regime, and, dismissing he baptised heathen, again took up the scepter which, as a matter of fact, he had never really discarded. He issued fresh charters to the monasteries but was careful to keep back several fine slices of the revenues, extorting from some of them fifty thousand and from some others one hundred thousand rubles annually. We shall see as Ivan's character is unfolded, that this spoilation of the monasteries was not the only thing in which he resembled our own merry monarch, Henry VIII. He would send his agents into the various provinces, there to buy up at low prices the whole of some par ticular commodity for which the prov ince was noted. After retaining the monopoly for awhile he would sell for a high rate and even compel merchants to buy at the prices he named. He followed a similar course with foreign imports, creating a monopoly and for oidding others to sell their til he had disposed of his own. By these means he cleared two hundred thousand rubles a year

1.0

Cat'seyes. Ancient and Modern The cat'seye stone, now prized as an ornament, is a very different thing from the ancient cat's eye, or eyestone of India, an agate cut so as to show the so-called eye or eyes. It is supposed by some that this latter was used as money in many parts of India four equiuries ago, and specimens found seday here as intered of impressions.