

## HOW SOME PEOPLE MAKE MONEY.

Are Engaged in the Lucrative Business of Manufacturing Counterfeit Idols, Mummies and Sea Serpents Which They Sell at an Enormous Profit.

The shocking discovery by the French police of a plant for counterfeiting mummies, at Montreux, near Paris, and the disclosure that some of the hitherto most prized archaeological specimens on exhibition in the Louvre are "fakes" pure and simple, have caused a sensation in science. France need not stand alone in her embarrassment, however. The enterprise of counterfeiting archaeological and other natural history specimens is thriving well nigh the earth over—in the new world especially.

Probably the most flagrant hoax ever perpetrated at the expense of American savants was that of the "San Diego Giant." A few years ago it came to the notice of some Smithsonian scientists who were visiting a "side show" in Atlanta, Ga. It was "barked" to the mob as the mummy of the tallest human being who ever lived to draw the breath of life, and it cost "only a dime, 10 cents, the tenth part of a dollar," to acquire a mental image of the monster. The visiting scientists applied their tape-line and found the giant to register 8 feet 4 inches from crown to heel. They estimated that it must have boasted 9 feet of height in real life. This was allowing for a shrinkage such as would occur to the average mummy. The savants pronounced it to be the desiccated corpse of a pre-historic Indian at least 250 years old.

According to the exhibitor, this mummified giant was found in a cave at San Diego, Cal., by a party of prospectors. Over the head were the remains of a leather hood which seemed to be part of a garment used for the shroud. Worn teeth were visible in the mouth. The outlines of the ribs were plainly seen through the skin. The great elongated, slender body was about 10 feet long. The arms were folded across the breast. The exhibitor agreed to sell the wonderful specimen to the National Museum in Washington, for \$500. The offer was communicated to the institution, which dispatched Dr. Lucas, one of its corps of specialists, to Atlanta, the scientists who had seen it first having had time for no more than a superficial examination. Dr. Lucas gazed a chunk out of the skin of the alleged giant. This he transmitted to one of the government chemical laboratories in Washington. In a few days the chemist returned the intelligence that the alleged skin was, in fact, hardened gelatine.

### CALIFORNIA OSSIFIED WOMAN.

An alleged ossified woman was sent to Washington some time ago. The owner was an honest man, the specimen having changed hands several times before he fell into possession of it, at a cost of \$500. He believed it to be genuine, as did several scientific men who made a superficial examination. More skeptical of the latter returned to the place of exhibition with a drill obtained permission to turn the stone lady on her face, and made bold to bore a hole into the upper sole of her leg. The first boring, exposed nothing except a stone layer, but a second brought to light a piece of iron pipe, forming the skeleton of the "lady." This revelation proved that this "ossified lady" came into being at one of the cement works of California. She had been shaped from casts, evidently taken from a woman's body. An artist who examined the specimen told the writer that it was a perfect mold from the human form. There was not a seam mark to be found upon any part of its surface, which completely reproduced the contour of the skin.

The Smithsonian anthropologists are periodically called upon to investigate the remains of alleged prehistoric giants exhumed from the western mounds. One explorer reported that he had dug up in Dakota a dozen human skeletons, each measuring 10 feet in length when put together. Such finds almost invariably prove to be the imperfect remains of large animals, like the mastodons, the bones of whose limbs—the last to decay—were mistaken for human bones by even the anthropologists of times past.

### THE GREAT SEA SERPENT HOAX.

The most colossal sea serpent hoax on record was perpetrated by Dr. Albert C. Koch, who in 1845 exhibited in Broadway, New York, the tremendous skeleton of an alleged elongated marine monster, which he called the "hydrarchon" or "sea king." This consisted of a head and vertebral column measuring 114 feet over all. After Koch had been fooling scientists and laymen alike for a considerable period a Prof. Wyman examined the bones thoroughly and disclosed that they were those of several zeuglodon strung together to represent a sea serpent. Koch afterwards sold the skeleton to the Dresden museum.

The center for wholesale counterfeiting of Indian relics was lately exposed by A. E. Jenks at the place of manufacture, in Medina township, Dane county, Wis.

traced the counterfeiter to his laboratory, found him waxing rich at his trade and forced from him an interesting confession. From a certain farm in this township marvelous specimens of chipped flint had been sold broadcast upon the United States for several years prior to this exposure. Upon this farm dwelt a Norwegian widow, three daughters and three sons. The eldest of these sons, a young man of 30 years, was found to be the source from which these remarkable specimens had come. At least a thousand alleged relics are known to have been sold by him before the ethnologist's visit. The most conspicuous of these implements were knives, fish hooks, spears and arrowheads; also many blades and cleavers, all chipped from flint. The better specimens were sold for \$5 apiece, and others at lower prices. For those which were offered at \$2 and \$3 the demand was far greater than the supply. Medina township soon became famous for its archaeological wealth, and the little farm of the Norwegian widow was cleared of its mortgage within a few years. More than that, her eldest son had erected a large, new house for the comfort of the family. Ethnologist Jenks obtained his first clue from a neighbor of this suddenly prosperous family who had taken a collector to the farm while the eldest son was from home, and who had, by accident, penetrated into a workshop on the premises where were found chips of flint and various implements of that material in different stages of manufacture.

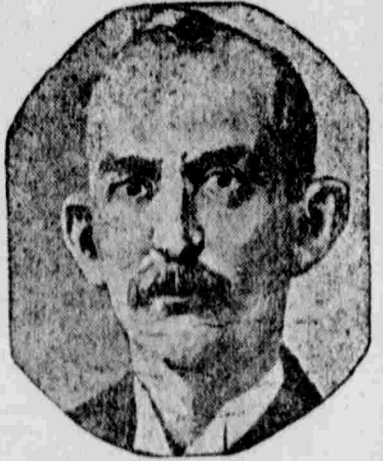
### COUNTERFEITING INDIAN RELICS

In his confession to the ethnologist the counterfeiter stated that 10 years ago, while handling some flint arrowheads he had noted that one had a broken apex. Pressing this in his teeth he had observed that small chips separated from the edge, leaving the same general effect produced by the aboriginal maker. Biting again and again he completely repaired the imperfect implement. This gave him an idea. He took a pair of common steel knives, rounded and flattened one of the jaws with a file, and with this instrument found that he could improve greatly upon the biting method.

His skill developed, and soon he found himself able to chip out of flint beautiful, often delicate, implements, which completely fooled the country collectors for years and feathered his family nest to a degree of downiness which struck envy to the people at Medina township. This counterfeiter's art was entirely his own, both as to discovery and perfection. His material was abundant within 12 miles of his farm, the country being plentifully supplied with prehistoric flints. In most instances he elaborated upon the crude and broken forms originally chipped by the redskins. He smeared the newly chipped edges with his none too immaculate thumb. When sold his specimens were found to have art adhering to them. He wore glasses to protect his eyes from the flying chips. Even the most elaborate of his "relics" he could turn out in less than a half hour. And for a half hour's labor is not bad pay, indeed?

Recently a Michigander endeavored to sell the bureau of ethnology in Washington an elaborate collection of alleged tablets, tablets, giant spear heads, etc., said to have been excavated from no less than 162 mounds. These "relics" seemed to have been molded from clay at a recent date, but the large specimens were almost invariably cracked. Characters and hieroglyphics from nearly all of the ancient Asiatic and European alphabets reproduced in our dictionaries were stamped upon these articles, and in the corner of one of the tablets was a representation of the ark. And yet these articles were

### EX-GOV. CRANE TO FRONT.



Owing to the ill health of Senator Hanna it is decided that he will resign the chairmanship of the national committee, which, when it meets in December next will probably select former Gov. Crane to the place.

### ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest and that food should be albuminous or flesh forming food, like eggs, beefsteak, and cereals; in other words the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare. But the trouble is that while we eat enough and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and underweight, the digestive organs do not completely digest the food forming beefsteak and eggs and similar wholesome food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking, after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to reach its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh forming food, meat, eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up strength and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartics nor any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada as well as in Great Britain at 50 cents for complete treatment.

Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous dyspeptic people, strong, plump and well.

leged to have been used by the prehistoric American Indians.

But the most prolific hotbed for these spurious archaeological specimens is Mexico. W. H. Holmes, chief of the bureau of American ethnology, has investigated and exposed this fraudulent commerce. The Mexican counterfeiter has so far won the prize of the world over. They work in wood, stone and metal. One, plying his trade in the valley of Mexico, reproduces ancient Aztec musical instruments in varnished wood and with amazing cleverness. But "Aztec antiquities" in clay are the most popular. At one time some of these counterfeits found their way to the shelves of the National museum. The typical specimens are pots, to whose surface are added casts taken from other specimens, antiques or otherwise. Stamps bearing conventional designs are applied in other places. Each counterfeiter's outfit consists of a plentiful assortment of odd molds. After finishing his ware he prepares it for market by burying it for a while in moist earth or by washing it with a thin solution of clay. These finishing touches give the appearance of antiquity. The clay is afterward wiped off in places, but it is left to adhere to the incised lines.

Statuettes, pipes, whistles, spindle-whorls, calendar disks, etc., all guaranteed to be "Aztec," are made in this way. The molds are based upon original pieces recovered from ancient sites. Such copies are often difficult to distinguish from originals. San Juan Teotihuacan has been the principal center for the manufacture of this ware.

### THE MAKING OF MUMMIES.

Human skeletons are actually used for the framework of the mummies manufactured there. These bones are first immersed for a time in sulphate of ammonia. Then they are fastened together in proper order and wrapped in bandages steeped in a preparation of Burgundy pitch and resin. Dry spices and dust are applied to the exterior surface. The finished product is then shipped to Egypt to be placed near some excavated place or given some remarkable history. Later it is placed in a sarcophagus covered with sphynxes, phalanges, chariots with their high-stopping steeds and other figures reproduced in plenty from various specimens of Egyptian art. Some glibly savant is indirectly informed that an Egyptian mummy lately exhumed from the Nile valley may be had at a reasonable price. He grabs at the chance, of course. What could be dearer to the heart of an antiquarian, amateur or professional, than a hideous, grinning, incense breathing Egyptian mummy in a crumbling sarcophagus? And so the game is worked the world over.—Kansas City Star.

# BIG CHAIR SALE

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**Three Days Only,**  
**Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday**  
**November**  
**9th, 10th, 11th.**

On the above dates only, we will offer to the public of Salt Lake City an extraordinary opportunity to obtain some rare bargains in

**CHAIRS AND ROCKERS.**

Our entire enormous stock containing hundreds of patterns, will be subject to a reduction from regular prices of



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IT is a well known fact that our goods are marked in plain figures all the time and these are the genuine selling prices that win us the successful business we are doing in the face of keen competition. From these figures the above cut will be made so that it will be readily seen this is a

## GENUINE BARGAIN SALE

in every respect.—We call particular attention to our splendid line of Leather Easy Chairs and Rockers. The variety of shapes and styles in our Fancy Chair Stock is simply wonderful. Here can be seen the severe and simple style of the Old Mission days

as well as the elaborate, artistic and dainty style of the French of the time of Louis XIV & XV.

We have a very fine stock of upholstered Chairs and Rockers, covered in all kinds of brilliant and rich fabrics

that will harmonize with any other furniture in your house. Our line of Morris Chairs are very fine and justly popular. We have an elegant assortment of Dining Chairs in Mahogany, Weathered Flemish and Golden Oak as well as a large stock in the cheaper grades.

Of course all the staple goods in Dining and Kitchen Chairs are included in this reduction—notwithstanding the prices on these goods are as well known as the prices of sugar. We hope enough has been said to convince you that this is a genuine bargain proposition and that there has been no "fixing" of prices before marking down.

**H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE COMPANY.**

## TIMELY TROUBLES.

The aches and pains of the back are timely troubles. You may think them bad enough, but neglect a bad back and the serious side of this timely warning is soon apparent.

Early warnings of kidney ills come through the back and are the kidney's cry for help. You must relieve the congested kidney conditions or the impurities intended to be carried off circulate through the blood and dangerous diseases follow. Neglected kidneys cause urinary disorders, dropsy, rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure any of the many kidney disorders.



### SALT LAKE CITY PROOF.

A FREE TRIAL TO Salt Lake City "News" Readers.



Thomas Smith, paper hanger, of 128 South Main Street, says: "A slight pain in my back, coupled with a disturbed action of the kidney secretions, led me to reason that if my kidneys were at fault a stitch in time would save nine, and the present was the time to act for kidney complaint is so gradual and so insidious in its dealings with ordinary mortals that complications are apt to arise which lead to serious trouble. I tried a remedy very flatteringly advertised to cure kidney complaint and gave it a fair trial but it failed to stop my backache. Then I went for Doan's Kidney Pills to the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s Store, and commenced the treatment. It only required a dose or two to tell me that they were acting just as promised. After their use for some time the backache and irregularity of the kidney secretions absolutely stopped."