

YOUNG "RAFFLES" BOULDERLY CONFESSES

Chris Smith Says Play Inspired Him.

TELLS STORY OF EXPLOITS

Pleasure and Excitement of Personal Risk His Only Motive—Woman's Tears Save Ring.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Christopher Smith, the nineteen-year-old lad arrested in a Harlem billiard room Friday night as the "hold-up" man of New York, has made a full confession to Capt. Stephen O'Brien at police headquarters, narrating all that transpired in each house where he demanded money at the pistol point.

With neither bravado nor reserve he told his story as a spirited schoolboy would recount an exciting story of a holiday, seemingly utterly unmindful of the long term of imprisonment which may be awaiting him. He did not become a desperado for money. It was just for the thrill and excitement of the thing, he said.

"I watched that play 'Raffles,' he told the captain, "and it just stirred my blood. It was delightful. It was all so easy and so wonderfully thrilling. I wondered why these things could not be done in New York. I have proved that they can. I had some very narrow escapes and I had a lot of fun, but I didn't get much money, only \$85 all told."

Could Have Been Easily Caught.

He denied having anything to do with the General McCook robbery or the robbing of the woman in a Fifth avenue stage, but of all the others, the Woerz, Shipman, Talbot and Fraternity Club house robberies, he related every detail, and also told of another robbery in a house in West Seventy-sixth street, of which no report has ever been made to the police, but which is now being investigated.

There he said he compelled a wealthy woman to take a diamond ring from her finger and give it to him, but when he saw her crying pitifully, his heart softened and he gave it back to her after which they had a friendly chat and she asked him to have something to eat.

In each case he said police were near the houses when he came out and that if he had been followed or an outcry had been made he could easily have been captured.

After the Woerz robbery, on January 9, he said he wrote to Mr. Woerz, warning him to stop talking about the affair or have "a house blown up with dynamite." "After writing the letter," he said, "I telephoned to him, giving him assurance that I meant all I had said in the letter."

Police Fear Suicide.

Captain O'Brien is impressed with the boy's intelligence and his strangely humorous view of his conduct, and frequently commented upon the unusual nature of the case as he was telling of the confession last night. He said Smith was an enthusiast in the matter of pistol marksmanship and had told him that he was so expert with a revolver he could hit a 50-cent piece at fifty yards nine times out of ten.

Since Smith was locked up at headquarters a constant guard of two men has been placed in front of his cell. This was done because of apprehension that he would commit suicide.

Late yesterday afternoon Smith told his guard that he was tired of having two men constantly peeping at him and that if they would send for Captain O'Brien he was ready to confess everything. O'Brien hurried to his cell and found the young man in cheery mood.

The Confession.

"I've been thinking this thing all over," he said, "and if you have a few minutes to spare I'll tell you the whole story. I want to put an end to all the foolish things that are being said about me, and have the matter over with. I'm ready, if you are."

Captain O'Brien told him to go ahead. The young man leaned back in an easy position, and talked for half an hour. This is essentially his statement:

"I'll begin with the Woerz house. First of all I want to deny that I threatened the life of the girl there or pointed my revolver at her. They tell me her name was Clara Hoffman, and that she is Mr. Woerz's niece. I saw her here yesterday. Well, when I rang the door-bell there she came to the door. I stepped in quickly and took a gun out of each pocket and held them down by my side. Of course she was frightened and began to sort of gasp.

"You'll not be hurt," I said, "but I want money, quick. She said something about her husband not having any money, and that he was upstairs. I went to the second floor on the jump. When I got into a room I saw some jewelry lying on a dresser, but I didn't touch it."

How He Robbed Mr. Woerz.

"I shouted 'Hey, there!' and Mr. Woerz came into the room. I leveled the guns at him and said: 'You're the man I'm after; I want your money.' Of course, he was rattled. In one corner of the room was a safe. He pointed toward that and said: 'Shall I open it?' 'No,' I said, 'don't wait for that; give me what you've got.' He told me then I backed out of the house. Not 100 feet from the house was a bicycle policeman.

"Now we'll take the Dr. Talbot stunt. I went in there and told the girl I wanted to see the doctor. I didn't point a revolver at her, either. Presently she got busy with the doctor, and while we were having our little conversation down came two young men from upstairs, with gymnasium suits on. One of them had a rifle, but nothing happened.

Amused by Columbia Exploit.

When Smith came to the hold-up at the Columbia fraternity club house, in West 117th street, he laughed heartily, telling Captain O'Brien that the collapse of the negro porter was the funniest thing he had ever seen. "When the negro opened the door," he said, "I found him quite pompous. Quick as a flash I pulled out two big guns and stuck them under his nose. He went in a heap at my feet, and upon my word of honor, the poor fellow turned white. Well, then I went upstairs and got the watch. The story about that affair has been told about

Deep Mystery Surrounds Murder of a Woman

Mrs. Kirkpatrick Killed in Pittsburgh and Her Body Lies Fifteen Hours in Snow. Strange Man in Case.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—A brutal murder in Allegheny is shrouded in mystery. Mrs. Martha Kirkpatrick, aged twenty, while on her way home from Allegheny market, when about 200 yards from her home, was dragged into Jackson alley, beaten and strangled to death. Her body lay in the snow for fifteen hours before it was found.

The city was searched by hundreds of interested persons who sought a clue to the murderer to drag him to a gibbet. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, with her husband, started early in the evening to visit her mother Saturday night. She left for the Allegheny market at 10:45 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock she must have been opposite Jackson alley.

The woman was beaten and bruised, while a handkerchief was used with

which to strangle her. E. B. Frum, who lives in a house opposite the spot where the body was found, said that about 11 o'clock he heard a muffled sound as if a child was crying. The woman cried, "For God's sake, don't!" John R. Kirkpatrick, her husband, told the police different stories in his examination. He said he had been home and believed his wife spent the night at her mother's home on account of the storm. During the night an unidentified man called at the house and handed him his wife's pocketbook and said: "Give this to Mrs. Kirkpatrick; if she wants to know more about it tell her I will explain." He disappeared and the husband does not know who he was.

Miss Scott, a neighbor to the Kirkpatricks, said a strange man, giving his name as Mr. Crawford, called to see Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

PROPHET OF YORK PREDICTS EVILS

Declares 1905 Will Be an Awful Year.

DOOM OF RUSSIA FORETOLD

Greatest Book of the Ages to Be Produced by a Friend of the President.

YORK, Pa., Feb. 6.—Lee Spangler, the York prophet, has issued his bulletin of prophecies for 1905. Spangler sees dire things ahead for Russia. He says in his bulletin:

"Wee unto Russia. She is fast approaching her doom. The people will overthrow the empire. The royal family and the leading members of the nobility will be murdered and subjected to worse cruelties than they have inflicted upon the Russian people."

Division of Empire.

"The country will be divided up into small republics and elective monarchies, and these will be constantly quarreling and in a state of war until the end of the world comes in 1908."

"The big spot that has appeared upon the sun is ominous. It foretells rebellion, pestilence, and natural catastrophes upon the earth. The outbreak of rebellion in Russia is but a spark. It will be fanned into a flame that will sweep over the world."

"The United States will not escape. The worst riots in the history of the nation are to occur this year. It will be a year of strikes in all the great industrial nations of the world. There will be much famine, much fighting, and much woe."

Spangler says further:

"In literary production 1905 will be a prolific year. The world's greatest book of philosophy, excepting the Bible, of course, will be written this year."

Now in Obscurity.

"It will be written by a man who is now obscure and is struggling against the greatest odds to achieve the work that God has mapped out for him. This man will become the warm personal friend, supporter, and defender of President Roosevelt."

Spangler predicted the Far Eastern war and Japan's victory over Russia.

as it happened, all but the porter's part of it. When I came out of there I walked right over to Amsterdam avenue and 117th street, and there stood a policeman and a detective smoking a cigar."

Next he told of the hold-up at the Shipman house.

"There," he said, "a young woman, whom I understand was Miss Eva Shipman, met me at the door. I forced my way in and soon met Mr. Shipman. I showed my guns to him and Mr. Shipman called out, 'What do you want?' 'Anything you've got,' I said. He tossed me \$8 and cried out, 'Go, for God's sake get out of this house.' 'All right, sir,' I said, and went out in the proper way—backwards."

Gave Back the Ring.

"Then Smith told Captain O'Brien of the case in West Seventy-sixth street, which had not before been known."

"It was about Thanksgiving time," he said, "and I picked out a fine looking house in the middle of the block on the south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. I rang the bell and a fine looking lady, who I think was the mistress of the house, answered. I must have money," I said. She was scared and said she didn't have any. I saw a beautiful diamond ring on her finger and, pointing to it, said 'Give me that.' She did. 'Anything else?' I said. 'No,' she said, and began to cry."

"That ring is very dear to me," she said, and if you'll give it back I'll send you money to any address and no one shall ever know." Her crying got on my nerves and I handed her ring back to her. "Oh, you're so kind," she said, "do come in and have something to eat." "No," I said, "I'm not hungry." Well, we had a pleasant little chat, and I started to leave. She opened the door, and pointing at the slipper steps, said: "It's slippery there, be careful, don't fall."

Smith said that only a few days before he was arrested he called at a newspaper office which had offered \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the "hold-up" man.

"I asked them if they would really give me the cash if I got the man who had not before been known."

He said that he never had any companions or confederates in his work, and that much that had been told by Collins and Miller, the young negroes, was untrue.

He believed that Smith could be sent to prison for twenty-five years on any one of the several cases charged against him. He stated that the young man had told many interesting things about his work, which for police reasons could not be made public at present.

GRAND JURY WARNS PRIVATE BANKS

Calls Upon Legislature to Protect the People.

SUPERVISION BY THE STATE

Declares Advantage Is Taken by Unscrupulous Persons to Rob Patrons of Money.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The grand jury in its final report calls upon the Legislature to protect the public from "private banks." The jury says, in commenting on the methods of the Pan-American, the president of which, F. W. Hunt, is indicted:

"It has been called forcibly to the attention of this body that the use of the word 'bank' by private individuals, who are not amenable to any national or State law in regard to official inspection and regulation, is taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons to deceive and defraud the unwary, and that the unfortunate victims of this species of confidence game come from the poor and inexperienced, who can least afford the ensuing losses."

"The grand jury recommends to the General Assembly of Illinois the passage of a law forbidding the use of the word 'bank' by any person, firm, or corporation without complying with and subjecting themselves to all the provisions of the law in regard to incorporated banks, as to inspection, regulation, and the making of deposits, for the protection of their patrons and depositors."

TO TEACH DECALOGUE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Rev. Dr. McKim Urges the Introduction of Moral and Religious Education.

A plea for moral and religious instruction in the public schools of the nation, based on the Ten Commandments and the law of love, was made by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, at the Church of the Epiphany yesterday morning.

Crime is increasing steadily in this country, said Dr. McKim, and he found the reason for this abnormal condition in the failure of the nation to uplift morally the children of the people.

No such effort, in any real or proper sense, is now being made, he asserted. "If this diagnosis of one of the causes of these alarming moral symptoms in the body politic be accepted as so far correct, the remedy immediately suggests itself," said Dr. McKim. "Let the state supply to the children of the state that moral and religious teaching the lack of which is to so large an extent the cause of the alarming conditions that confront us."

"Now, there are two things which I desire to urge. First, I wish to raise the question for the earnest consideration of my fellow-citizens whether it is not the right and the duty of the state to provide that every child in her schools shall be taught the first principles of morality; and, if so, whether by general consent it might not be decided to use the Ten Commandments as the best summary of elementary ethical teaching."

And then, secondly, I wish to ask whether again by general consent, provision might not be made for fuller and more thorough ethical and religious instruction daily in our public schools, provided that no child shall be required to attend on any religious instruction which his parents or guardians disapprove."

THE LAST OF THE POPULAR SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS BY THE WASHINGTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA WAS GIVEN AT CHASE'S LAST NIGHT.

Owing to illness Reginald de Koven was not able to be present, and the orchestra played under the direction of Mr. Rakemann, concert master.

The principal feature of the program was "Peer Gynt," Grieg's celebrated suite. This was rendered with great effect. As a closing number, "War, Peace, and Victory," a symphonic poem by Cornelius Ruhnke, was played, with the composer as conductor. This was greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. Loretta Levee-Rowan, contralto, assisted the orchestra, singing "Armour Vex Aides."

The testimonial to Mr. de Koven was announced for Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Columbia Theater.

BRITISH EXPERT DISCUSSES NAVY

Sir William White Calls Program Significant.

BUILDING 13 BATTLESHIPS

Says All But One of the Great Vessels Are Being Built by Private Firms.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The program of construction now in progress for the United States Navy, says Sir William White, in an article on American shipbuilding, is of great significance. He believes its completion will add enormously to the strength of that war fleet, bringing it into a more important position than it has occupied among the navies of the world since the conclusion of the civil war.

"It is well known," he goes on to say, "that the late Mr. Whitney began the systematic development of the United States Navy about twenty years ago, and it was my privilege to assist that movement; first, by having as pupils naval constructors sent to Europe for their professional education; and, second, by preparing designs for two of the protected cruisers first built in America."

"My recent visit, therefore, added little to the statistical and technical information previously possessed in regard to numbers and types of ships. But the special facilities afforded to me by the Secretary of the Navy, and the cordial reception by the great private firms engaged in the production of naval material, enables me to speak from personal observation of many important and interesting matters in relation to American shipbuilding establishments, steel works, and armor-plate factories, as well as American ships."

"Each month there is published an official summary of the progress of naval construction in the national dockyards and private shipyards of the United States. Taking that dated October 1, 1904, it appears that thirteen first-class battleships, eight first-class armored cruisers, five protected cruisers, two gunboats, five torpedo boats, and three training ships (sailing) were then building."

Many of these were practically complete and others were far advanced. A few were in early stages of construction. With the exception of one battleship and the three training ships, all the vessels were building by private firms, and it is most remarkable that in less than twenty years practically all these establishments should have been created."

Magnitude of Program.

"The magnitude of the program now in process of execution will be better understood if it is compared with corresponding programs for other navies, and it is preferable to compare the program to battleships and armored cruisers."

"The United States has building thirteen battleships of about 195,000 tons displacement, the aggregate cost of which (exclusive of armaments) is about \$14,000,000. It has also building eleven armored cruisers of 14,000 tons, costing about nine and a half millions sterling. Contracts are now being arranged for another battleship of over 16,000 tons, and two armored cruisers of 14,000 tons, this group representing more than \$5,000,000, and being estimated to cost about three and a quarter millions sterling. Of the armored cruisers, three are a little under 16,000 tons, six are of 13,700 tons, and four of 14,500 tons. The grand totals are four battleships, thirteen armored cruisers, nearly 380,000 tons and twenty-six and a quarter millions, exclusive of armaments."

Thirteen to Ten.

"For the royal navy at the date of the present report, including as 'building' the Montagu, the Swiftsure and the Triumph, the corresponding figures were ten battleships of 15,000 tons, costing nearly twelve millions, and thirteen armored cruisers of 15,000 tons, costing about eleven and a quarter millions. The estimates for 1904-5 contemplated an armament of two new battleships (Lord Nelson class) of 16,500 tons, and four armored cruisers (Minotaur class) of 14,000 tons; the aggregate for these six vessels was 91,400 tons, and their total cost probably amounts to more than seven millions sterling. It is understood, however, that only three armored cruisers are to be commenced in the financial year. If that be so, of the sixteen cruisers seven (Dorsetshire class) are under 13,000 tons, and three of 14,500 tons, and three of 14,500 tons. The grand aggregate building for the royal navy will then be twelve battleships and six armored cruisers, 145,000 tons, and total cost about twenty-nine and three-quarter millions."

On the Continent.

"For France the corresponding figures, including two projected cruisers, are six battleships, nine cruisers—355,000 tons and eighteen and one-half millions. The largest battleships have a displacement of 14,500 tons and the largest cruisers of about 10,000 tons."

"For Germany the figures are: Eight battleships and three armored cruisers, the largest battleships having a displacement of 13,000 tons, while the cruisers do not exceed 9,500 tons, and the total projected is said to be 11,000 tons. These ships have an aggregate tonnage of 134,000, and will cost about twelve millions, exclusive of armaments."

"The magnificent addition to the United States Navy," Sir William says, "is chiefly due to the war with Spain, which aroused great public interest and a necessity to a power having transoceanic possessions and a growing demand for foreign markets for its manufactures."

Started Since 1899.

"All the battleships above reckoned as building (except the Ohio, which was now in commission) were laid down from 1899 onward. Five of 15,000 tons were authorized in 1899-1900, two of 16,000 tons in 1902, and three of 16,000 tons in 1903. In the latter year pressure of parliamentary opinion led to the authorization of two battleships of 17,000 tons and 17 knots—vessels first class in armor and armament, but inferior in engine power, speed, and coal supply to the preceding vessels. This decision was contrary to naval opinion and has not been maintained."

After the adoption of the report the League took a recess and enjoyed a lunch prepared by the ladies of the League.

In the afternoon there was the usual public speechmaking, which was enjoyed by a large audience of persons from this place and the county. Among the chief speakers were Messrs. A. E. Shoemaker, of Washington city; President W. A. Maxwell, ex-President Asa M. Stabler, Arthur Stabler, the Rev. B. P. Flournoy, Frank Higgins, the Rev. T. D. Richards, M. B. Montgomery, the Rev. T. E. Cory, E. G. Ward, E. H. Miller, and the Rev. R. L. McNair.

PORTO RICO TO HAVE CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Island Government Instigated Thereto, It Is Understood, by Commissioner Cooley, Who Represented the President in Visit to San Juan.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 6.—As a result of the visit of United States Civil Service Commissioner Alfred W. Cooley, who is understood to have brought President Roosevelt's views as to civil service in insular possessions, a bill has been drafted establishing civil service rules in this island.

The Porto Ricans now hold 90 per cent of the insular offices. Many Porto Rican politicians, however, are averse to thus depriving party coffers of an assessment money, and the recently victorious Unionists dislike to vote to maintain in office their political enemies, the Republicans. Americans unanimously favor civil service rules. Governor Winthrop has tried to apply civil service principles with no law to back him.

The bill as drafted provides for a commission of three, and divides a entire executive civil service of the island and of every governmental subdivision thereof into unclassified and classified service. The unclassified service includes all offices filled by appointment by the President of the United States or by the governor of Porto Rico, the private secretary of the governor, and the household employees of La Fortaleza. All other positions are in the classified service, entry to which can be made only after a competitive examination.

It also provides for the transfer from the United States civil service to the civil service of the island and vice versa, provided the United States Civil Service Commission adopts a similar rule.

DANGER LURKS IN KISS OF CANINE

Test Results in Illness of Six Women.

AND THREE DOGS ARE DEAD

Curious Wager Made With Man Who Laughed When He Saw Affection Lavished on a Quadruped.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—Can a woman kiss a dog once a day for thirty days?

As the result of a bet on this subject at Mountain Lake one woman is seriously ill, five others are under a physician's care, three dogs are dead, and other dogs are exhibiting strange symptoms.

It all came about from a wager made by John Angelhardt, a wealthy church member, to six women prominent in aid society work in the church.

Women Said They Did It.

At a meeting of the aid society Angelhardt was much amused at the custom of one of the members of frequently kissing a favorite poodle on the mouth. Her meriment provoked the women, and all declared they were in the habit of kissing their dogs and thought it a nice custom.

Angelhardt then made the wager that the six could not kiss their dogs once a day for thirty days, the act to be performed immediately after breakfast. The women took the bet.

The "Strange Wager."

If they succeeded, Angelhardt was to pay them a second time for everything sold at the coming annual church fair. If they failed, they were to make for him a duplicate of everything sold at the fair.

After the kissing had gone on for ten days two of the women became violently ill, and the others also suffered. One held out until the twenty-ninth day.

Angelhardt, it is announced, will not hold the women to the bet, but instead has made a liberal donation to the church.

ROCKVILLE NEWS ITEMS.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Feb. 6.—The annual meeting of the Montgomery County Anti-Saloon League was held in the Christian Church, this place, Saturday. Owing to the cold weather and snow-blocked roads there was not a full attendance, but there were representatives from every district of the county. At the morning the executive committee held a meeting.

At 11:30 a. m. President Stabler called the convention to order, when prayer was offered by the Rev. W. B. Taylor, pastor of the Christian Church. J. C. Muncester was chosen assistant secretary, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of delegates present. The president read his annual report, which showed much improvement in the peace and morality of the county since the passage and enforcement of the present prohibition liquor law.

An interesting part of the morning's session was the reading of reports from the different vice presidents, who told of the good condition throughout the county. From the reports heard this morning Montgomery county is now beyond question a "dry" county, and it is all being attributed to the workings of the present law.

The nomination committee reported, and their report was unanimously adopted, making the officers elected for the ensuing year to be:

President, William A. Maxwell; vice president, John H. Gassaway; recording secretary, the Rev. T. E. Copes; corresponding secretary, Benjamin H. Miller; treasurer, Alfred C. Warthen.

Vice Presidents—Laytonsville, the Rev. H. P. West; Clarksburg, William T. Dowden; Poolesville, Eugene Hughes; Rockville, the Rev. T. H. Campbell; Spencerville, Robert H. Miller; Damascus, Otto Beall; Bethesda, the Rev. H. P. Flournoy; Olney, Roger B. Farquhar; Gaithersburg, E. G. Ward; Potomac, George R. Bell; Barnesville, W. W. Hodges; Damascus, C. W. Day, and Wheaton, Mrs. Alice B. Chapman.

After the adoption of the report the League took a recess and enjoyed a lunch prepared by the ladies of the League.

In the afternoon there was the usual public speechmaking, which was enjoyed by a large audience of persons from this place and the county. Among the chief speakers were Messrs. A. E. Shoemaker, of Washington city; President W. A. Maxwell, ex-President Asa M. Stabler, Arthur Stabler, the Rev. B. P. Flournoy, Frank Higgins, the Rev. T. D. Richards, M. B. Montgomery, the Rev. T. E. Cory, E. G. Ward, E. H. Miller, and the Rev. R. L. McNair.

CUSTOMS FRAUD PROVES EXPENSIVE

Santa Barbara Importer Heavily Fined.

IT MAKES HIM A BANKRUPT

Falsifies Affidavit as to Cost of Goods Assigning Cause to Japanese War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Nathan Bentz, a curio importer of Santa Barbara, has found it expensive to under-value his importations from the Orient, as the Government has practically bankrupted him by exacting a fine of \$30,000. Bentz is a Jew who has been doing a good business in Japanese and Chinese curios and fancy goods at Santa Barbara for many years. He sold thousands of dollars' worth of goods every year to wealthy tourists. He had always been square and the Government officials trusted him. On the steamer Doric last fall Bentz brought from the Orient a large consignment of goods and several times since he has had big invoices.

The goods were manifested at such low figures that the customs officers asked Bentz what it meant.

Affected by the War.

He returned an affidavit that these were the prices he had paid, as all Oriental curios had fallen fully one-half in price because of the Japanese desire to convert goods into ready money.

One of the customs officials here, however, wrote to Bentz in Yokohama and gave some of Bentz's figures. A reply came with figures showing that Bentz since early last fall had undervalued his imports on duty at 50 per cent. A quiet investigation was started, which resulted in showing that Bentz had cheated the Government out of a sum twice as great as the appraised value of the goods.

Bentz was summoned here by the collector of the port and when presented with the facts, he agreed to give up all his importations. The Government would remit the penalties. Bentz will have to pay \$30,000, which will sweep away all his savings of years.

CRANBERRIES BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 6.—California bought the entire crop of a cranberry company in Atlantic city—9,000 bushels in all—and paid a price big enough to enable the grower to retire on a dividend of 50 per cent on its entire capital stock.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA. A CURE FOR ALL.

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 losing 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 any 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, 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 medicinal 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 cleanses the stomach, and replenishes the body, the blood, the nerves, creating a healthy appetite, and thus insuring 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 no longer be 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.

Stuart's Digestive Tablets are sold by all druggists at 50 cts. per package.

Credit for Every One.



Mattresses, Blankets, Comforts, Pillows, &c.

White Enamel Metal Bed, single or double size, well made and very substantial, only **\$2.30**

Metal Beds, Folding Couches, Springs, Cots, &c.

Oak Chiffonier, exactly like oak, has five drawers and pretty top ornament; a regular \$7.00 article for **\$4.95**

When in Doubt, Buy of **House & Herrmann,** Corner 7th and I (Eye) Sts. N. W.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*