

TUMORS CONQUERED

SERIOUS OPERATIONS AVOIDED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the Case of Mrs. Fannie D. Fox.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

The growth of a tumor is so slow that frequently its presence is not suspected until it is far advanced.



So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by profuse monthly periods, accompanied by unusual pain, from the abdomen through the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, secure a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice if you will write her about yourself. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine. Eighteen months ago my periods stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly that I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician and was told that I had a tumor and would have to undergo an operation. Soon after I read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed the tumor is entirely gone. I have been examined by a physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my periods around once more, and I am entirely well."—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa.

Symptoms.

A physician was talking about his patient's symptoms.

"Young, strong people don't give me enough symptoms when they are ill," he said, "but the middle aged and the aged give me too many. Thinking about their health all the time, studying their condition all the time, the aged and the middle aged discover a symptom in every muscle, in every organ, in every limb. Thus they confuse me.

"The average sufferer of fifty or so will pour upon my head a deluge of symptoms like this:

"Well, doctor, I'm miserable all over, feverish one minute, freezing the next. I've a gnawing pain in my hip and side and back and an all gone sensation in the stomach, with a shooting, neuritic headache over the left eye. I have a queer taste in my mouth, a dizziness when I stoop over and a dull ache up and down the right side, along with a kind of numbness. I cough a lot, my throat's sore, and I've the earache. Appetite's fair, but not what it should be. I have a feeling of lassitude, and I'm very weak. There are only a few of my main symptoms. To proceed, etc."—Exchange.

Beautiful Women.

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health, and a pure complexion, make all women beautiful. Take a small dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy after each meal; it will prevent constipation and help digest what you have eaten. Mrs. Wm. M. Stroud, Middleloth, Tex., writes, May 31, 1901:

"We have used Chamberlain's Colic Remedy for eight years, and found it the best medicine used for constipation, bilious fever and malaria. Sold by Chas. Strang, Medford; Central Point Pharmacy.

AMERICAN BAYER IN LONDON.

"My American friend came near to taking me just \$430 on my last trip to London," remarked a citizen. "When I tried to buy a certain bulldog pup there the kennel man priced it at \$500, as he had me sized up as an American and, in his regard, an easy mark. I made a deal with a cobby at the hotel stand, who went around and bought the same pup for me at \$90, a very fair price, as the dog will never be a show winner. I gave a \$10 tip to the cobby, so I made \$430 by employing an agent who called his hansom an 'ansom and his horse an 'orse.'"—New York Sun.

THE LIVER QUARANTINE

"It looks like I've got the liver quarantined," said a man who was suffering from indigestion and constipation. "I feel as if I've got the liver quarantined, and I don't know how to get it out."

"HURTING HIS MEALS OUT."

Hurting has ruined many a man's stomach. The digestion-untilled at first, but it is only a short time until the liver balks, the digestive organs give way, and almost countless ills assail the man who endeavors to economize time at the expense of his health.

A torpid liver causes a quarantine of the entire system. It locks in the diseased germs and body poisons and affords them full play, inviting some serious illness.

In families where August Flower is used, a sluggish liver and constipation are unknown, so are all stomach ailments, as well as indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, headaches and kidney and bladder affections. No well-regulated family should be without this standard remedy.

Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

For Sale by Leon B. Haskins.

ANIMALS IN CUBA.

Game in Plenty and One Species of Semi-domesticated Snake.

Throughout Cuba game is abundant. Deer, though not native, have fourished and multiplied greatly. Rabbits are plentiful, also the wild boar, so called, the wild pig, the wild dog, and the wild cat of the island. Wild fowl, especially ducks and pigeon, abound, the former crossing into the southern states during the winter season, while the latter remain on the island the year round. Pheasants, quail, snipe, wild turkeys and wild guinea fowl are also numerous, with several varieties of game birds, such as the perdia, tojona, rabechea and the granaroe.

The only distinctive native animal is the jutu or hutia, ratlike in appearance and black. It grows to a length of sixteen or eighteen inches, not including the tail. While edible, it is not especially palatable.

Cuba has more than 200 species of native birds, including those already mentioned as game birds, many possessing the most beautiful plumage, but those with song are rare.

In swampy localities crocodiles and American alligators (caimans) are found, and although these frequently grow to an enormous size, but little attention is paid to them by the natives.

Chameleons, small lizards, tree toads and similar harmless sturians of diminutive size are very common, while occasionally the iguana and other larger varieties of the lizard species are seen.

Few varieties of snakes exist in Cuba. One of the most, the maja, from ten to fourteen feet in length, is a semi-domesticated reptile, if such a term may be used, for it is most frequently found about the huts, farmhouses and small villages, its favorite living place being in the palm thatches of the old buildings, while its favorite food is poultry. Another snake, named the jube, is more vicious in disposition than the maja, although never reaching more than one-third its size. It is not poisonous. The other varieties are still smaller in size, are seldom seen and not venomous.—Havana Post.

Borrowing in India.

India is a nation of pawnshops, according to an English authority. The people think the cleverest man is he who devises the largest number of ways by which to borrow money. They put in pledge their lands, oxen, jewelry, themselves, their children and their grandchildren, and cases have even been known where a father, to obtain money to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding, has pledged as collateral the first child to be born of the union.

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The Floor of the Pacific.

The red clay which covers the deep floors of the Pacific and the Indian oceans is made up of refuse and residual chemical action of the gases. In it may be found decomposed volcanic rock, pumice, zeolitic crystals, manganese oxides, meteoric iron, teeth of sharks and ear bones of whales. Few if any shore deposits are apparent in it. The rock is vitreous, refuse, belched forth by subterranean or insular volcanoes. The minerals are supposed to be of cosmic origin—planetary dust and meteoric fragments that have fallen: portents that mall, and when the volcanic tectonics and the bells ring clear the way. Then the mall warms, which have precedence over everything but the ambulance and fire engine. This is settled by city ordinance.—New York Press.

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THE ROBIN AND THE CATERPILLAR.

The robin hops along in the furrow and picks up worms as the farmer plows, which it eats itself or carries to its nest as food for the young robin. The robin prefers the smooth coated worms, such as the common earth worm, but if such food is scarce it does not disdain the fuzzy caterpillar. It is an evil day for the caterpillar when a robin strikes it. The robin picks it up and shakes it and shakes it until it shakes the spines out of it—the fur, as the children call the caterpillar's fuzz;—leaving the caterpillar bare in patches and sometimes all over and shaken all out of shape. Then the robin eats it or carries it off to feed its young.

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Hot and Cold Water.

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Tako the barber, for example, who has cut his patron's face. He generally washes the face with a towel soaked in warm water, often pressing it right into the injury, and then wonders why the blood flows from the cut so freely. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred if he had used cold water, and the colder the better, the blood would have ceased to flow from the injury at once, as the cold would have a tendency to contract the openings in the torn blood vessels. In all cases of such cuts or abrasions very cold water will at least reduce the amount of bleeding if it doesn't stop it altogether, and yet, singularly enough, boiling water will have the same effect.

Water below the boiling point increases the flow, but above that degree decreases it. In surface inflammations or congestions cold water ought to be used, while if the condition is situated below the surface hot water is necessary as an application because it draws the blood toward the surface and thus stimulates the circulation through the part where it is most needed.

In cases of abscesses or pimples with pus forming in them, but which have not yet come to a head, the secretion of pus can be rapidly increased and the duration of the annoyance thereby decreased by applying hot water to them at frequent intervals.

Where the eye is inflamed or smarted, after a period of eye strain, such as night work often induces, hot applications are the things for relief, but the water used should be gradually allowed to cool toward the end. Tired eyes will invariably be rejuvenated by adopting this method of treatment, and many headaches resulting from such a condition may thereby be prevented or cured.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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MALARIA AN INSIDIOUS FOE TO HEALTH

Malaria is an atmospheric poison which we unconsciously breathe into our lungs through the impure air arising from low, marshy places, stagnant ponds, damp cellars, sewer pipes, improperly ventilated houses, decaying vegetable matter, etc. Day after day these germs and poisons are taken into the lungs, and as the blood passes through them it becomes infected with the poison and in its circulation distributes the microbes of disease to all parts of the body. Malaria is a very insidious disease; it gives no warning of its coming until the circulation is filled with the poison and this foe to health has the system at its mercy. The blood becomes polluted, thin and weak and its slow, irregular circulation fails to properly nourish and strengthen the body. Then the entire system is attacked, and if the germs and poisons of Malaria are allowed to remain the strongest constitution will break down. No one can feel well when the system is in a malarial condition; the vitality is weak, the appetite poor, digestion deranged, the complexion grows sallow and the entire body feels the effects of the poison. Malaria must be removed from the system through the circulation and the only medicine that can accomplish this is S. S. S. It not only cleanses the blood of all unhealthy, morbid matter, but destroys the germs, cures Malaria and restores this vital fluid to a strong, healthy condition. S. S. S. is made of roots, herbs and barks combining purifying and tonic properties which keep the blood free of all poisons and the system in perfect condition. While destroying the germs of Malaria and building up the weak, polluted blood S. S. S. gives tone and vigor to the entire system. Book on the blood and any medical advice without charge.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, June 16, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

SARAH J. MERLEY, of Big Butte, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6921, for the purchase of the S 1/4 S 1, Section No. 34, T. 10 N., R. 20 E., Range No. 3 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on Thursday, the 11th day of September, 1906.

He names as witnesses: James I. Patton and Frank D. Netherland of Big Butte Oregon, and Hutch U. Lumsden and Clarence I. Hutchison of Medford, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described land are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of September, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

THOMAS J. MAST, of Central Point, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7012, for the purchase of the E 1/2 E 1/2 of Section No. 21, Township No. 35 S., Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1906.

He names as witnesses: George Daniel and William F. Grive of Medford, Oregon, and Luther East and Asa B. Sherman, of Central Point, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

LUCRETIA ELINOR ENYART, of Medford, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7010, for the purchase of the N 1/2 E 1/2, and the S 1/2 E 1/2, of Section No. 34, Township No. 34 S., Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Bert H. Harris, Josiah Merley and George T. Richard, all of Butte Falls, Oregon, and Wesley Green, of Medford, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

HERDMAN OSSENBRUGGE, of Medford, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7009, for the purchase of the N 1/2 E 1/2 of Section No. 11, Township No. 28 N., Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1906.

He names as witnesses: James A. Perry and Richard W. Gray, of Medford, Oregon, and George Daniel and William T. Grive, of Prospect, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

JOSEPH WELLEY, of Big Butte, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7011, for the purchase of the N 1/2 SW 1/4, of Section No. 34, Township No. 35 S., Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Julius Meeker and William Meeker of Medford, Oregon, and Aaron Beck and Elmer B. Boardman, of Big Butte, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

EMMA FREDENBURGH, (Formerly Emma Coffman), of Medford, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7013, for the purchase of the N 1/2 SW 1/4, of Section No. 34, Township No. 35 S., Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Julius Meeker and William Meeker of Medford, Oregon, and Aaron Beck and Elmer B. Boardman, of Big Butte, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

JOHN H. STREETS, of Ventura, county of Ventura, State of California, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6904, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of Section No. 26, in Township No. 25 S., Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bilton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Bert H. Harris, Frank W. Streets, both of Medford, Oregon, Roy A. Young, of Big Butte, Oregon; Ben F. C. Edmondson, of Derby, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the