



Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation. "I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—MRS. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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MONEY FOR INDIANS.

Government to Pay for Kansas Land Granted to Settlers.

Nearly Two Million Dollars to Be Divided Among 6,000 Red Men of the Six Nations in New York State.

The interior department, through Indian Commissioner Jones, is making preparations to pay \$1,998,744 to the Six Nations Indians of New York state, awarded to them by congress three years ago, as the result of their famous Kansas land claim against the United States government. The Indians who will receive the money number about 6,000 and are included in the Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, St. Regis, Tuscaroras, Stockbridges, Muses and Brothertowns tribes. Each individual will receive approximately \$300, and the money will be paid by check to prevent frauds, says a Washington report.

The history of the Six Nations' claim against the government is interesting and shows another attempt of the white man to cheat the redskin out of what was rightfully his. Several historical documents of almost priceless value figure in the case.

One of the documents is a sheepskin parchment, dated 1793, and signed "Knox, Secretary of War." This paper was issued during Washington's administration. The paper is addressed "To the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations," and is a request from the government for the Indians to hold a convention and sign a treaty with the newly established commonwealth wrested from Great Britain. As a result of this treaty with the New York Indians of 1794 was signed which brought peace to the western boundaries of the infant republic.

The second document is dated "War Department, May 14, 1798," and is signed "Joseph W. Henry, Secretary of War." It is a statement from Uncle Sam, showing that the sum of \$100,000 had been received on deposit from the Six Nations at the United States treasury. Both of these papers are originals and very valuable. The \$100,000 referred to is the sum received by the Indians from Robert Morris, the Philadelphia capitalist, for 5,000,000 acres of the richest land in New York state. In 1797, when Morris bought the land, he paid for it at the rate of two cents an acre.

The Kansas claim originated in 1838, although nothing was heard of it at that time. In that year the New York Indians decided to move west and purchased 500,000 acres of land in Wisconsin. For some reason they did not make the trip and the same year the Indians traded the land in Wisconsin to the government for 1,824,000 acres of land in Kansas.

A project to settle on this land also fell through, and the Indians did not go to Kansas. In 1860, when the portion of Kansas where the land lay was opened for settlement, white men took up the Indians' land and in 1873 congress passed a law to sell the Indians land in Kansas to white settlers, in spite of the fact that 40 years before they had given this land to the Indians. After 20 years of constant efforts congress in 1900 passed the law authorizing the payment of nearly \$2,000,000 for the land in dispute.

The Six Nations, now numbering about 6,000, still retain 55,000 acres in the richest part of New York state. They are wealthy and industrious, and have in the United States treasury a large sum of money. The \$100,000 obtained from Robert Morris in 1797 is still untouched and to that has been added by various sales of land sums which have made the total nearly \$250,000, on which the Indians annually draw interest.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The four greatest needs of Greece—grain, coal, iron and lumber—are the ones which the United States would best be able to supply.

The yearly gross earnings of the United States Steel corporation are approximately equal to the gross revenue received by the United States government.

Seventy French firms manufacture motor cars and their combined output last year was 12,000 cars. The industry employed 180,000 workmen, earning on an average \$360 a year each.

Large deposits of stone suitable for lithographic purposes have been discovered and opened in Thessaly. Greek experts report that this stone is far superior in quality to the best lithographic stone heretofore known in Europe.

Under the heading, "A New German Industry," German papers state that the manufacture of quartz glass is rapidly developing in that country. Quartz glass consists essentially of melted quartz and is perfectly translucent.

The membership of the United Mine Workers of America, as shown from the number who paid the per capita tax during the month of March, is larger than it has ever been in the history of the organization. Last year it reached 232,000, while this year it is 264,439.

Peat fuel in freight locomotives in Sweden has hauled the maximum load, the cost being about the same as with English coal. To avoid the expense of an extra fireman, however, the peat is now mixed with an equal weight of coal, and the mixture has proven so satisfactory that it is to be tried on passenger trains.

The shape of the rudder of a vessel seems to be of more importance than has been generally supposed. Experiments in Scotland by J. Foster King indicate that the rectangular form has decided advantages, as it presents a larger surface at the loda line under all conditions and requires a smaller stock and working gear than curved shapes. With sufficient area the narrow blade is as effective as the broad one, while it can be set more rapidly.

WOMAN PRISON CHAPLAIN.

Ministers Regularly to the Hardened Characters Confined in Laramie (Wyo.) Jail.

The only woman in the world engaged as chaplain in a prison is Mrs. May Preston Slosson, of Wyoming, and she performs her duties with a zeal that is worthy of all praise. She is a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel and might be settled over a prosperous church, but she sees her duty lies among the convicts at Laramie and has chosen that as her field of effort, reports the Chicago Chronicle.

Mrs. Slosson received the first degree granted to a woman at Cornell university, where she worked for two years after she had received the master's degree at Hillsdale college, Michigan.

After graduating she accepted the professorship of Greek at Hastings college, Nebraska, and was married in 1891 to Prof. Edwin E. Slosson, professor of chemistry at the University of Wyoming in Laramie.

In Wyoming the prisoners of the state penitentiary were at one time kept without work on account of the opposition of the trades unions to their employment. Men deprived of the saving grace of work, no matter to what part of the community they belong, soon become thrown out of their balance. That happened to the prisoners, who got into a peculiarly morbid and unruly condition.

It was in that frame of mind that Mrs. Slosson conceived the idea which the authorities permitted her to put into practice. She arranged for a series of Sunday afternoon talks and experimental lectures by the professors of the university.

She herself gave two lectures before the convicts, and when the minister who was acting as the chaplain left the town the prisoners petitioned the governor to appoint her chaplain. He acceded to the request, and since July, 1899, she has filled the office not only to the satisfaction of the authorities, but, what is more important, to the satisfaction of those who are the enforced members of her congregation.

The prisoners number some 220 and consist for the most part of young men who have gone west from a spirit of adventure and have got into trouble either through drink or from "getting the brand on the wrong cattle," as cattle stealing is euphemistically referred to by the men themselves.

Blood Corpuscles at War.

The war between the white corpuscles of the blood and the microbes of disease was first described by the Russian pathologist, Metchnikoff. While devoting himself to the study of inflammations he in each case noted the presence of white cells in the blood currents in abnormal numbers. Inside these two cells he invariably found the specific microbe of the disease under consideration—it seemed that the big corpuscles were devouring the poisonous microbes. Sometimes the number taken up by a corpuscle was too great and it died as a result. If this over-coming of the white corpuscles by the microbes was general the patient died.—Medical Journal.

NOTHING POETIC.

How the Fond Dream of a Devoted Wife Was Rudely Dispelled.

Some men are never poetic; others lose their poetic sense with the encroachment of years. At least that is the opinion of a matron now past middle life, says the Chicago Chronicle. "The only trouble with a man is that he loses the poetic side of his nature as the years roll by," she remarked. "Now, only yesterday my husband took on the far-away look. I must confess it recalled the delightful days when he put all his talents into telling me how charming I was and how all his life was wrapped up in me, saying it as constantly and with as many enchanting variations as even a woman could desire. For a long time I watched him in silence. Then at last, unable longer to bear the suspense, I softly asked: 'What are you thinking about, dear?' 'I was wondering,' he answered, 'if I shouldn't be quite safe in leaving off my winter underwear.' Now, wasn't that poetic! Yet that same leonoclastic man is brave enough to complain at times that I have changed."

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon, May 18, 1903.

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 J. Harris, of Heppner, county of Morrow, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2499 for the purchase of the sec 33, tp 5 s. r. 27, lots 2, 3 and 4 sec 2 and lot 1 sec 3, tp 6 s. r. 27 s. W. M. 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 Vawter Crawford, County Clerk, at Heppner, Oregon, on Thursday, the 13th day of August, 1903.

He names as witnesses: James J. McGee, William E. Pruyn, Will L. Smith, and John M. Kernan, all of Heppner, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of August, 1903.

E. W. BARTLETT, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, LA Grande, Oregon, July 6, 1903.

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,

Peter Hung, of Heppner, county of Morrow, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2677, for the purchase of the lot 4, and sec 34 of sec 31, tp 3 s. R. 29 E. W. M. 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 Vawter Crawford, County Clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on Friday, the 18th day of September, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Paul Hiler, Ed Day, Andy Cook and John Busick, all of Heppner, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of September, 1903.

E. W. BARTLETT, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon, May 18, 1903.

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,

CHARLES D. MATLOCK, of Heppner, County of Morrow, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2498, for the purchase of the sec 34, ne 1/4 and lots 1 and 2, of sec 1 tp 6 s r 29 e 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 G. W. Rea, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on Thursday, the 13th day of August 1903.

He names as witnesses: Dave Presley, George Vinson, Henry Cannon, and Orville Rasmus, all of Heppner, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of August, 1903.

E. W. BARTLETT, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, June 1, 1903.

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,

WILLIAM O. PRESCOTT, of Plymouth, county of Cerro Gordo, State of Iowa, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2551, for the purchase of the n 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 17, sec 14, sec 14 and sec 14 sec 8 tp 4 s r 29 e, W. M. 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 Vawter Crawford, County Clerk, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Winford S. Harris, and Charles W. Sanderson, of Palouse, Washington, and George A. Hill, of Plymouth, Iowa, A. W. Bascom, of Terril, Iowa.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August, 1903.

E. W. BARTLETT, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Morrow County, State of Oregon.

In the matter of the estate of Mary A. Krug, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Mary A. Krug, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned, at the office of Redfield & VanVactor in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, with proper vouchers attached within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

First publication July 9, 1903. HENRY BLAUM, Administrator of the estate of Mary A. Krug, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Morrow County, State of Oregon.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Krug, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Frederick Krug, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned, at the office of Redfield & VanVactor in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, with proper vouchers attached within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

First publication July 9, 1903. HENRY BLAUM, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Krug, deceased.