

TUMOR OF FOUR YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

South Bend, Ind. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removed a cyst tumor of four years' growth which three of the best physicians declared I had. They said that only an operation could help me. I am very glad that I followed a friend's advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it has made me a strong and well woman, and I shall recommend it as long as I live." — MRS. MAY FRY LINDLEY, Ind.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy—tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, irritation or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

George F. Croner arrived down from McKenzie Bridge this afternoon to spend a few days here on business. He says the summer tourist travel has already set in, but the great rush will begin after the Fourth of July. George is running the Belknap Springs resort, while his wife is conducting the Log Cabin hotel at McKenzie Bridge.

ALSEA TRAIL TO BE COMPLETED THIS SEASON

A. E. Cahoon, superintendent of the Siuslaw forest reserve, stated today that the trail between the Alsea and Siuslaw rivers would be finished this season. Work began last fall and at this time about 14 miles of the link has been completed.

This trail is 12 feet wide in almost every place, and while not actually built for wagons, the grades are no greater than the ordinary wagon road. Almost any of the forest service paths can be turned into roads by grading. The contracts for the completion of the trail will probably be let about July 1.

Another link of trail that is being planned in the Siuslaw reserve is between Gardiner, Oregon, and a fork of the Smith river called the Wildcat. This trail, when constructed, will afford the settlers on Wildcat a much easier route to the little seaport town. The department will probably let contracts about August 1.

Close of Fiscal Year.
Tomorrow, June 30, the fiscal year of the forest departments will be closed. About \$15,000 has been spent in the Siuslaw reserve, the largest part of which has gone for improvements that benefit settlers as much as trappers or hunters or rangers. In the state of Oregon the government has distributed about \$100,000. Of this amount \$40,000 went to the common school fund and roads and \$60,000 for salaries and improvements. In some counties of Pacific coast states the income from the forest ranges is more than the entire taxation.

Hawley's Mistake
Superintendent Cahoon says Congressman Hawley has forgotten the law when he writes that the government has taken much good agricultural land from settlement. As the forest reserves are now organized, any land in a forest reserve that can be shown to be more valuable for agricultural purposes than anything else can be homesteaded by application to the land office and the forest service department.

Small Sales of Timber
So far in the forest service department of the Siuslaw the sales of timber have been small. In one, however,

er, two million feet were sold. Several new appointments have been made by Superintendent Cahoon. Fourteen men are now in the mountains of western Lane, Douglas and Lincoln counties. The great portion of the work is not watching forest fires, but protecting forests from timber thieves, collecting and assigning pasturage and making collections, and cutting out trails.

Homesteaders With Diamonds
Mr. Cahoon says "the government is simply saving the forests for the people. The state does not contribute a cent to the expense, but receives considerable money from the profits, besides the lasting result. Down in the Siletz Indian reserve we have had some striking examples of the way people take advantage of the government. Out there on claims that had 15,000,000 feet of timber, people from Michigan, a doctor from San Francisco, and others, sometimes with diamond rings on their fingers and plenty of money, would take a homestead. Everything they ate had to be packed in at the rate of 5 cents a pound. Yet these same people continually stir up sentiment against the policy of forest preservation."

RAILROAD EXTENSION CASES TIMBER SALES

Supervisor Seitz Says There Have Been More Applications in Two Weeks Than Whole Year

"More applications for the purchase of timber have been made during the last two weeks, since the Naton railroad extension is assured, than during the whole year before," said C. R. Seitz, superintendent of the forest reserve that takes in the eastern end of Lane county and neighboring regions in the Cascade mountains. "The proposed building of the railroad up the Willamette has created a veritable boom."

Mr. Seitz did not care to discuss who the applicants were, and therefore it is not known whether any are agents for Harriman or not.

The McKenzie-Willamette Trail
"About fourteen miles of trail has been completed on the route selected from McKenzie Bridge to the Willamette. When finished the route will be fifty or sixty miles in length. As the snow is so late in the section traversed, and as the country is so rough, we expect to build only six miles of trail this year, and proportionate distances in other years," he said.

There are now twenty-four men on regular duty under Supervisor Seitz. Almost as many more are working on claims as extras. Among the latest assignments or appointments are Marean Hurd, of Eugene, and George Landis, of Cottage Grove.

LUMBER CUT OF UNITED STATES FOR LAST YEAR

Washington, D. C., June 24.—During the year 1908, 31,231 sawmills in the United States manufactured 33,289,369,000 feet of lumber, according to a preliminary report just issued by the Bureau of the Census. These mills also cut 12,106,483,000 shingles and 2,986,684,000 lath. Lumber manufacturing, like every other industry, felt the effects of the business depression which began in October, 1907. Consequently the production in 1908 was below that for the previous year. In 1907 the cut of 28,850 sawmills was 40,256,154,000 feet, the highest production ever recorded. Notwithstanding, therefore, that in 1908 reports were received from eight per cent more mills than in 1907, the decrease in lumber cut reported by them was slightly over seventeen per cent.

Washington, as for several years past, still ranks first among the states in lumber production, its cut in 1908 being 2,915,925,000 feet, a decrease of 22.8 per cent over the cut in 1907. Nearly all the lumber manufactured in Washington is Douglas fir, the market for which was seriously affected by the panic. Louisiana ranks second, with 2,722,421,000 feet, a decrease of 250,000,000 feet or 8.4 per cent over the cut in 1907. Louisiana is first in the production of both yellow pine and cypress. Cypress is a particularly useful and valuable wood, and apparently the manufacturers of it did not suffer as severely from dull times as did the manufacturers of yellow pine and Douglas fir. Mississippi was the third state in lumber production in 1908, with a total of 1,861,016,000 feet—a decrease of 11 per cent from the cut in 1907. Arkansas ranks fourth, with 1,655,991,000 feet—a decrease of nearly seven per cent over the previous year's output, and Wisconsin fifth, with 1,613,315,000 feet against 2,003,279,000 feet in 1907. In Texas where the lumber industry is confined almost exclusively to yellow pine, the falling off was very heavy. The total cut of the state in 1908 was 1,524,008,000 feet, a decrease of 31.6 per cent over the cut in 1907. Eight other states manufactured more than one billion feet each of

lumber last year. In the order of importance they are: Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, North Carolina, and West Virginia, California and Maine. Other states which reported more than one billion feet each in 1907, went just below that figure in 1908. The totals for a few states were greater in 1908 than in 1907, but this was chiefly due to the larger number of reports secured in those states in 1908. In Georgia, for instance, a particularly close canvass increased the number of mills reporting nearly one-third, while the increase in reports of total production was only six per cent. In Massachusetts, 610 mills reported a cut of 384,526,000 feet in 1908 as compared with a cut of 364,231,000 feet by 518 mills in 1907. In Colorado, 254 mills cut 182,036,000 feet in 1908, while in 1907, 230 mills cut 184,239,000 feet. A particularly large gain in mills reporting was made in Oklahoma. In 1907, 129 mills in that state cut 140,015,000 feet, while in 1908, 214 mills cut 153,765,000 feet.

While there are many very large small mills far outnumber the large ones, and it is particularly interesting to note how many of these small mills there are in the states which are not now of first rank in lumber production. The statistics for New York were collected by the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission of that state, which secured reports from 2,291 mills. In Pennsylvania 2,224 mills reported to the Census, and in Virginia, 1,937 mills. In North Carolina reports came from 1,740 mills, and in Kentucky from 1,530 mills. The number of mills reporting from Tennessee was only forty less than from Kentucky. In West Virginia, Georgia, Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana between 1,000 and 1,100 mills each were engaged in cutting lumber last year. The average output per mill was 350,000 feet in New York, and 5,260,000 in Louisiana, these two states presenting nearly the extremes of production of small and large mills.

Yellow pine, Douglas fir, white pine, oak, hemlock, and spruce, in the order named were the woods cut into lumber in the largest quantity. Yellow pine has ranked first since it surpassed white pine in the later nineties, and it is still far in the lead. More recently, white pine has also been superseded by Douglas fir, so that now it occupies a third place. Washington has been the principal shingle producing state since the use of cedar shingles became general, and it supplied three-fifths of the total output of shingles last year. Among the other shingle producing states, Michigan, Louisiana, Maine and California were the most important. The shingles cut in Michigan and Maine are chiefly of white cedar, those in Louisiana of cypress, and those in California of redwood. Lath are generally by-product of lumber manufacture, and are made to some extent from almost every wood that is cut into lumber. Among the kinds of lath that are most prominent are white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, yellow pine, cypress and hemlock.

NEWS NOTES FROM COTTAGE GROVE

Bert Lawson has the blue prints of the building he expects to have constructed soon. They call for a dandy building with every modern convenience.

J. I. Jones was in attendance at the meeting of the board of trustees of the Willamette University at Salem last week of which board he is a member.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Van Denburg, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Eunice, left Sunday evening on No. 14 for Eugene. Mr. Van Denburg returned yesterday, but the others will remain this week for commencement exercises.

Monday morning shortly before 11 o'clock, O. E. Rice, a pioneer of this section who has been ailing for some time was suddenly attacked by heart failure and taken to his home by Mr. Thompson, proprietor of the Thompson hotel. Mr. Rice is among the early pioneers of Lane county, having resided for some time at what is known as the Rice Hill ranch near Oakland. His wife was paralyzed for some time before her death several years ago.—Western Oregon.

A HELPING HAND. Is Gladly Extended by a Eugene Citizen.

There are many enthusiastic citizens in Eugene prepared to tell their experience for the public good. Testimony from such a source is the best of evidence, and will prove a "helping hand" to scores of readers. Read the following statement:

Mrs. W. D. Wood, formerly of 385 W. Eighth St., Eugene, Or., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills with fine results and have also given them to different members of my family, troubled with weak kidneys. I suffered from a lame and aching back and a tired, listless feeling which made life a burden. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at De Lano's drug store, soon relieved me of these annoyances and I do not hesitate to recommend this remedy to other persons similarly afflicted."

For sale by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Don't forget the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Oswald West, of the railroad commission, is lying in bed today at Corvallis with three ribs broken and his neck badly injured as the result of a team which he was driving on his way to Corvallis from the West farm near that place running away and throwing him and his hired man out upon the hard road.—Salem Journal.

The Pacific States Telephone company will erect a building in Albany next month as headquarters for its local system. The new building will stand on Second street, near Lyon, and will be 25 by 109 feet in size.

DEATH'S DAILY HARVEST FROM AUTO ACCIDENTS

Portland, June 29.—Walter Baseling, aged eleven, was today killed by an automobile driven by H. L. Keats, an automobile agent. He jumped out from behind an ice wagon directly in the path of the automobile and died in the hospital. Witnesses say Keats could not possibly have avoided the accident.

Run Down by Train.
Seattle, June 29.—A Northern Pacific freight train early today ran down an automobile in which seven persons were riding near Georgetown. It is expected that Grace M. Thompson, aged 21, will die, and Chauffeur Carl Schott is badly injured. His skull is fractured and he is in a serious condition.

MORGAN'S DAUGHTER FINDS TROUBLES IN WORTHY PHILANTHROPY

By Glenn Guernsey.
New York, June 28.—Philanthropists have troubles of their own. Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont, now touring Europe in blissful unconsciousness of the storm she has raised, may learn this to her sorrow. Hardened professionals like A. Carnegie and J. Rockefeller are accustomed to buffets in attempting to rid themselves of tainted money, but it is nothing less than a shame that amateur humanitarians like Miss Morgan should have their benefactions, so to speak, thrown back in their faces.

Yet that is what is to happen to Miss Morgan if the Downtown Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn can bring it about. Miss Morgan recently opened a big restaurant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the appetites of Uncle Sam's workmen could be satisfied with pure and wholesome food at reasonable prices. On the face of it, this is a highly commendable project, and one that met with the full approbation of the Navy Department.

Howbeit, there are in the vicinity of the Navy Yard many restaurants and saloons which cater to the inner cravings of the workmen. When the restaurant within the yards was opened these set up a loud wall. They were not long in realizing that Miss Morgan's eating house was a veritable monopoly with which they could not compete. They pointed out that Miss Morgan had secured free rent, free light and free water for her project, thus enabling her to undersell private competitors who had no such privileges.

Now the powerful organization of taxpayers has entered the fight to abolish Miss Morgan's restaurant and has condemned the undertaking as unwarranted. Meanwhile, the workmen at the Navy Yard are very well satisfied and are loud in praise of Miss Morgan and earnest in their demand that the dining room be continued.

To Save Lives.
Under an order issued by the Public Service Commission, all traction lines in Brooklyn and Queens must have their cars equipped with fenders by next Thursday, while Manhattan and Bronx companies must install wheelguards not later than the first of August. If this order is strictly carried out it will mean that for the first time in history the transportation companies of the metropolis will be forced to have some regard for the lives and limbs of pedestrians.

New York may well be called "the city of sudden death," and among the agencies responsible for this untoward reputation the traction companies are entitled to a place at the head of the list. During last year the number of people struck, run over or otherwise injured by street cars reached the appalling total of 56,481. Of this number 44 were killed, and the serious injuries, including fractures of limbs and skulls and amputations of limbs, numbered 2,147.

Experts believe that the installation of proper safeguards of the most approved type will result in reducing this number of serious accidents by half and practically eliminating the fatalities. The only objection is the expenditure of the quarter of a million dollars which the appliances will cost, and the order of the commission now renders this obligatory. A quarter of a million is quite a sum, but after all it is only an average of a little more than \$500 a head for the people who would otherwise be killed, or the serious injury. Perhaps they are worth it.

Prosperity Day.
Next Thursday will be the first of July and will also be prosperity day, if the augurs of Wall street are correct in their surmises. Strange to say, the tariff cuts little figure in these prophetic statements—not nearly so much, in fact, as the crop reports. While admitting that the action of Congress in framing a safe and sane tariff bill has had its effect in restoring the equilibrium of that volatile thing called "public confidence," it is by no means chiefly responsible, say the soothsayers and seventh sons of "the street."

Mr. Harriman, the ex-undesirable, is one of the charter members of the July First Optimist Club. As long ago as last April Mr. Harriman rose in his place in the council of the mighty and counseled caution in the making of loans, intimating that the return to prosperity on July 1 would render it possible to exact and receive much higher rates of interest than has prevailed in the last year. Nothing has since turned up, it is alleged, to invalidate Mr. Harriman's theory or to postpone the arrival of General Prosperity on schedule time. Giving credit where credit is due, the financial prophets admit that the farmers of the South, West and

MILLIONS



OF WOMEN

Regard Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment as unrivaled for Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands, for Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and for the Nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Chatterhouse St.; Paris, 1, Rue de la Paix; New York, 15, N. 4th St.; San Francisco, 15, N. 4th St.; Los Angeles, 15, N. 4th St.; Portland, 15, N. 4th St.; Seattle, 15, N. 4th St.; Tacoma, 15, N. 4th St.; Vancouver, 15, N. 4th St.; Victoria, 15, N. 4th St.; Montreal, 15, N. 4th St.; Quebec, 15, N. 4th St.; Boston, 15, N. 4th St.; Philadelphia, 15, N. 4th St.; Chicago, 15, N. 4th St.; St. Louis, 15, N. 4th St.; Cincinnati, 15, N. 4th St.; Cleveland, 15, N. 4th St.; Detroit, 15, N. 4th St.; Milwaukee, 15, N. 4th St.; Minneapolis, 15, N. 4th St.; St. Paul, 15, N. 4th St.; Portland, 15, N. 4th St.; Seattle, 15, N. 4th St.; Tacoma, 15, N. 4th St.; Vancouver, 15, N. 4th St.; Victoria, 15, N. 4th St.; Montreal, 15, N. 4th St.; Quebec, 15, N. 4th St.; Boston, 15, N. 4th St.; Philadelphia, 15, N. 4th St.; Chicago, 15, N. 4th St.; St. Louis, 15, N. 4th St.; Cincinnati, 15, N. 4th St.; Cleveland, 15, N. 4th St.; Detroit, 15, N. 4th St.; Milwaukee, 15, N. 4th St.; Minneapolis, 15, N. 4th St.; 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