

A Million Women

have been relieved of female troubles by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

The letters of a few are printed regularly in this paper.

If any one doubts the efficiency and sacredly confidential character of Mrs. Pinkham's methods, write for a book she has recently published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster, and others of her city who have made careful investigation, and who verify all of Mrs. Pinkham's statements and claims.

The Pinkham claims are sweeping. Investigate them.

THIRTY YEARS OF CURES

As to Divorce. "Mamma," said little Ethel, "Mrs. Gayley's husband isn't dead, is he?" "No, dear."

"Then what's she going to be married to?" "Never mind, dear. You can't understand such things."

"Oh, I know," exclaimed the little girl, "it's just like getting vaccinated. It didn't take the first time, did it?"

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight shoes comfortable. It is the greatest comfort-discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for itching, itchy, sweating, smarting, hot, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. It cures what you walk. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. Write for circulars, 25c in stamps. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Our friendships in life are among our greatest blessings. When they are what they ought to be and what they may be, they gradually enrich life.

Onesides against noise have been begun in Boston, Providence, Hartford, Buffalo, and even in Philadelphia.

A new thing for you. Everybody has a cold now and then, and the only way to get rid of it is to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Horses that are not at work daily get but very little green food. They would highly relish anything of a succulent nature especially during the warm season. The dry food of winter and summer is not as conducive to digestion as when varied with green food of some kind.

Shade trees are neglected from the time they are put into the ground until they are large. Insects and diseases attack them, but as they bear no crops and are supposed to produce no profit they are left to the ravages of their enemies. The shade tree will be missed when it is gone however and the place cannot easily be filled. Spray the shade tree and save them as they add hundreds of dollars value to the farm.

One point in growing turnips is to plant the seed on ground that has been well cleared of weeds. If the young plants can escape the weeds until the leaves are well out, half the danger of loss is then over. No plant is harder than the turnip and the plants only require a good start to ensure a crop.

The daughter of a tobacco merchant, from simply sleeping in a chamber where a large quantity of tobacco had been rased, died soon after, in convulsions.

CANCER

Suffers from this terrible malady nearly always inherit it—not necessarily from the parents, but may be from some remote ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for years or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, gives the first warning.

To cure Cancer thoroughly and permanently all the poisonous virus must be eliminated from the blood—every vestige of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shiller shows:

A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It grew so pain or inconvenience, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and swell. It would bleed a little, then stab over, but would not heal. This continued for some time when my jaw began to swell. I consulted a doctor, who told me to use the S. S. S. I bought a bottle and used it as directed. It cured me and I have never had it since.

It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Cancer, containing valuable and interesting information about this disease, and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT, S. S. S. CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PISO'S CURE FOR CROUPS WHOOPING COUGHS AND ALL THE TALKS. It is the only cure for these ailments. Send for free book on Consumption.

NEWS OF THE MINES.

EXTENSIVE ORE BODY.

Flynn Group of Claims Near Wallace to Be Worked Again.

Wallace, Idaho, August 27.—The Flynn group of claims are to be worked at once. The Flynn group consists of 22 claims, located in 1887 by the Flynn brothers. The claims are all on the big lead, which is clearly defined from the Helena-Frisco mine on the Canyon creek side to the Morning mine, and have a continuous lead of over two miles in length. Fourteen of the claims have been patented for several years and the other eight are to be patented this fall, and after the survey has been made Montana parties of unlimited capital will take the entire property on a bond and at once commence systematic development upon it.

In the minds of mining men there has never existed much doubt as to the Flynn group. It could hardly be possible that a break would occur in the mineral lead on which the claims are located, and at either end of which such bonanza ore bodies as the Helena-Frisco and the Morning mines have been. The Flynn group has two miles of this same lead, between these two big producers, and surely covers one of the greatest and most extensive ore bodies in the Northwest.

A lot of work has been done on the property in the past since the claims have been located, but being a deep mine proposition, the owners have been unable to develop it into a producer. Last year a tunnel was run to tap the lead below the monster iron capping of the summit. This iron knoll is an elevation of fully 5,000 feet and covers an area almost as large as Wallace. Altogether over 6,000 feet of tunnel has been run on the various claims, and the mineralization has been good in all the lead.

None of the tunnel worked was sufficiently extensive, however, to explore the ore bodies. On the Iron Silver claim the lead was tapped with a tunnel of 404 feet. The face of the tunnel was quite freely mineralized for a greater part of the distance. From the point where the tunnel cut the lead a drift of 110 feet was run, all showing considerable ore. The ledge is about 30 feet wide, and the walls are in place and solid.

A tunnel from the Canyon creek side in the vicinity of the Frisco would cut the lead on the Flynn group at a depth of nearly 8,000 feet, and it has long been contended by practical mining men that this is the most advantageous point from which to open up the property.

LOOKING FOR IDAHO COAL.

Would be a Big Thing for the Railroads and for Lewiston.

The discovery of immense coal deposits near Lewiston Idaho, will it is believed, have great influence in the future railroad construction in that section. The deposits are located about 18 miles from the mouth of the Grand Ronde river, and if the results of development meet the elaborate indications, they promise to exert a material influence on the railroad situation in the Snake river country, says the Lewiston Tribune. The O. R. & N. Co., it is said, is anxiously investigating coal prospects in the basins of the Columbia and Snake rivers with the hope of providing an adequate supply of coal for its system and if such is the case the discovery of a good quality in sufficient quantity on the Grand Ronde would be a most welcome development to that road.

OREGON COAL FIELDS.

The Geological Survey Publishes a Late Report on Them.

Washington, August 27.—The coal fields of Oregon are thus summarized by the latest report of the geological survey: The coal fields of Oregon, so far as yet known, all lie west of the Cascade range and north of Rogue river. Most of them are among the mountains generally known in Oregon as the Coast range, but others occur at the western foot of the Cascade range. Four fields will be noticed—the upper Nehalem field, in Columbia county; the lower Nehalem coal field, in Clatsop county; the Yaquina coal fields, in Lincoln county and the Coos Bay coal fields, in Coos county. Traces of coal have been found in many other parts of the state. The greatest hindrance to the development of the Oregon coal fields is the lack of transportation.

Work Progressing on the Kimberley. The tunnel on the Kimberley, in the Kamloops, B. C., district, is in 327 feet. Last week a vein was struck on the top of the tunnel, at a pitch of 45 degrees. Bunches of very good ore have been encountered, of chalcopryrites and black oxides. The present vein matter is very much decomposed, but so far considerably exceeds in value anything hitherto taken from the tunnel. This finishes the contract for the 100 feet of driving. Work is still in progress, and will be prosecuted steadily.

Road to Blue River Mines. Crews of men and teams have gone from Brownsville, Oregon, to build the wagon road from that place to the Blue River mines. Relays of men will be at work until the road is completed to the mountains.

Copper in Udon County.

The copper fields in the eastern part of Udon county, Oregon, are likely to become valuable property. Property being worked by the North American Mining Company shows ore bearing gray copper in good quantities. Reports say that a great body of copper ore exists in this section.

Thirty Thousand a Month.

The Greenback mine, in Josephine county, Oregon, pays its owners \$30,000 a month in dividends.

Good Idaho Mine Being Developed.

The Klondike mine, in the Pierce City district, Idaho is being developed by tunnels, and about 20,000 tons of ore have been blocked out. It will assay about \$8 per ton. Fifteen men are working on the new site for the mill which will be put up at once. This mine is owned by the Oro Fino Mining Company.

Coal and Petroleum.

Several Astoria men have formed a syndicate to develop coal lands near that place. Petroleum is also expected to develop on this property.

QUARTZ IN ALASKA.

Atlin District Claims Lots of the Free-Milling Variety.

Seattle, August 27.—H. C. Diets, of Skagway, says that an average of 20 claims on quartz are made in the Atlin recorder's office daily. The general success in placer mining and quartz locations in the camp this season, the feeling prevails in Atlin that the future of the district as a good permanent producer is assured.

Monroe mountain is producing rich free milling quartz, now being worked at Atlin. The mountain is eight miles from Atlin, and not far from discovery on Pine creek. The quartz is being taken to the stamp mills of Lord Hamilton and crushed. It yields from \$20 to \$30 a ton. The Anacostia property is not now being worked, and the mills which were set up there are engaged in doing custom work of the Monroe mountain ore.

A telluride proposition is being opened a quarter of a mile from Atlin which promises well. It has a six-foot vein.

The nickel property at the south end of Atlin lake is a very extensive body. The percentage of nickel carried has not been ascertained. The statement that it was 40 per cent is not true. No nickel runs that high.

LOOKING TO RED MOUNTAIN

Gold-Studded Rock Obtained in Gold Basin Ledge.

Seattle, August 27.—Good tidings of the rapid advance of mining operations in the Gold Basin ledges were taken to Whatcom by G. Anderson, who arrived from Red Mountain, via Chilliwaik and Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Anderson was one of the discoverers of the Anderson-Schrimsher gold ledge on Red Mountain. In the ledge he found the prospects of the leading ledges in that district are most encouraging, and owners are pushing development work rapidly. Work on the Post-Lambert ledges has been suspended for a few days, awaiting the arrival of engines and fans with which to drive away the smoke which arises from constant blasting in the tunnel. All miners who have visited the property say that it is very rich.

The Gold Basin ledge on Red Mountain, in which Charles D. Lane, of San Francisco, and J. O. Carlisle are interested, is said to be a veritable bonanza to the owners. Mr. Anderson met Mr. Carlisle at Chilliwaik and that gentleman told him that assays made from ore taken from the Gold Basin ledge run as high as \$100 per ton. The gold can be seen with the naked eye and stands out in beads on the quartz. It is similar to the quartz found in the Lone Jack ledge, owned by English & Son.

It appears that the location of the international boundary line is in question, and fears are entertained that Red Mountain and other mountains in that vicinity may possibly be in British Columbia. According to field notes of Provincial Surveyor Dean, the line is supposed to cross at Cox canyon at the junction of East and West Sillid creeks. Owners of claims at Red Mountain have taken out mining licenses in British Columbia and are also making filings at New Westminster in order to hold their claims in case they find that their claims lie in British Columbia.

The Red Mountain Gold Mining Company has a large force of men at work driving a tunnel in to tap its ledges. Cabins are being built for winter quarters.

ENOUGH ORE FOR TEN YEARS.

The Monte Cristo Company Will Soon Employ More Men.

Monte Cristo, Wash., August 27.—The Monte Cristo Mining Company has about 60 men on the pay roll. The concentrator is using only one side of the mill, handling 70 tons every 24 hours. Some repairs are being made and when done the mill will run its full capacity of 300 tons per day. The dynamo will start up in a few days, then the Burleigh drills will be at work. As soon as a raise is finished, so there will be more air and room, the force will be increased to 200 or 250 men. It is claimed that the Monte Cristo Mining Company has enough ore in sight to keep the mines working for 10 years. A surveying party is at work on a line to bring more water to the mill.

Dividend-Paying Mines.

The following is a partial list of the dividend-paying mines of British Columbia: Camp McKinley paid up to June, 1899, \$12,964; the Pera, up to June, 1899, \$10,000; the Hall Mines, Limited, up to May, 1899, \$130,000; the Idaho, up to January, 1899, \$292,000; the Last Chance, up to April, 1899, \$45,000; the Le Roi, up to November, 1899, \$1,305,000; the Queen Bess, up to July, 1899, \$25,000; the Rambler-Carlson, up to December, 1899, \$50,000; the Keen, up to January, 1899, \$297,500; the War Eagle Consolidated, up to February, 1900, \$545,250; the Ymir, up to November, 1899, \$30,000.

Rushing to Dawson.

Navigation on the Yukon river closes early in October and there is a rush of freight to the Dawson country.

Quartz Strike Near Detroit.

Four quartz claims have been located near Detroit, Oregon, during the week, and the hills are being hunted for locations.

Oldest Miner.

Douglas county, Oregon, claims the oldest miner, William Kerr, who is 99 and works every day.

Klondike Gold.

The yield of gold in the Klondike country this year is estimated at \$16,000,000.

Gold Output This Year.

Director of the Mint George E. Roberts, estimates the world's gold output this year at \$300,000,000.

Permanent Gold Veins.

Mining experts said in the Portland Telegram, August 22, that they believed the gold veins in Eastern Oregon are permanent and of good depth.

NO BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

The Trade Situation Satisfactory. Considering Season.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The sky is not cloudless; but there has been no backward movement of business this week. The chief drawback of the week has been the intense heat in some sections of the West, which was more efficient in retarding business than the lower temperature East, which is stimulating it.

Crop advices continue as cheerful as at any time lately, and the labor situation shows no important changes in working forces.

Prices are steady, but there is talk of a decline, perhaps \$10 per ton, in steel rails shortly, to a basis at which it is believed the railroads will be willing to place orders for the ensuing year's supplies. More good news comes from the great iron centers, where bridge and boatbuilders and makers of agricultural implements, stoves and cast iron pipe are all eager to secure finished or partially finished material. Prices are sustained, and in a few cases move upward. Iron, generally, is already a solid and better balanced market than for two months past.

Another sharp decline has taken place in the price of tin, but copper is firm.

Wheat declined still further, touching the lowest price since early in June.

Corn is steady, but a drop last week makes the present price only four cents above that of 1899.

Factories are still working only part time in the Eastern belt and shoe districts, and it is evident that earlier estimates of accumulated stocks were much too small.

There is more activity in the hide market and prices are sustained by strong foreign quotations, activity in Chicago by California tanners, and favorable purchases of harness.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$15.
Turnips, per sack, 85c@91c.
Pumpkins, per sack, 75c.
Squash—4c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—10c@20c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pound.
Tomatoes—60c@65c.
Butter—Creamery, 25c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 15c@18c; ranch, 14c pound.
Eggs—24c.
Foultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13c@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$16.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; best grades, \$3.10; Graham, \$3.00; per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millet—17c, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, \$c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9c@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54c@55c; Valley, 55c; Binestem, 58c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; Graham, \$3.00; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 47c; choice gray, 35c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@15.50; brewing, \$17.00 per ton.
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