MOUNT BAKER MINES.

WHATCOM PEOPLE DID NOT NEED TO GO TO KLONDIKE.

While Others Were Wading Through Mud in Misery, They Quietly Sought Out the Wealth of Their Own Hoary Mountain Monarch.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WHATCOM, Sept. 18.—The Post-Intelligencer has several times made mention of promising quartz discoveries in the mountains between Mount Baker and the international boundary, giving the names of the claims, of the discoverers and mentioning the character and extent of the work done. This summer, while thousands have been stampeding from all over the country to the cheerless wilds of the Yukon, a few citizens of this county have been diligently prospecting in the vicinity of Hannegan pass, on the route of the abandoned state road to the Skagit.

Some time ago quite a promising quartz discovery was made on Cascade creek, about half a mile up from its junction with Ruth creek, at the point where the eighteen-mile post on the state road is located, four miles this side of the summit of the pass. The claim is called the Silver Tip. Edward Fischer, land agent of the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company here, and owner of the Fischer block, has secured quite a large interest in it, and is furnishing the means for a stated amount of development work. He also has men at work cutting through fallen trees and removing obstructions from about twenty miles of the state road to the pass, so as to make it passable for pack animals. It is expected that this work will be completed within a week and that horses can then travel without difficulty to the summit. The distance from here is about sixty miles, not quite, by the route ordinarily traveled by way of Keese and Loop's ranch. One can go from here to Keese by way of Nugent's ferry and Hollingsworth, or from here to Sumas by rail and thence southeast by Columbia valley. The latter is said to be the better route. The Silver Tip ore is refractory and is very similar in appearance to that of the Le Roi mine.

The discoveries, however, which are attracting the most attention now, have been more recently made, and are located three to five miles from the Silver Tip, across the Cascade creek divide. R. S. Lambeth, Post & Van Valkenburg, and Dunn & Bocking, of Sumas, and doubtless many others by this time, have made locations along what is claimed to be a clearly defined vein of free-milling ore, two feet in width, between slate and porphyry walls. The men mentioned made locations along the vein for over half a mile, until they had all they wanted, and then they came out and told the tale of gold which has started a stream of eager prospectors for that district.

Mr. Lambert says it seems remarkable to him that with all the prospecting that has been done in that region for years the discoveries were not sooner made, for there are masses of "float" lying all about, thickly flecked with gold, and the outcrop of the ledge is clearly defined and plainly traceable for a considerable distance. Scores of men have already left Sumas for the new Klondike and not a horse can be had in the place.

CARIBOO CREEK MINING NOTES.

Much Activity in Development Work—Preparing for Winter Snows.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 18.—F. M. Chadbourne, the mining expert, has just returned from an extended visit to the Cariboo creek mining district, and in conversation gave a general review of the mines located there. The government appropriation of $6,000 has been expended on the wagon road between Burton and Mineral City. Private subscriptions are now paying the contractors for the balance of the work. They will try to build the road three miles past Mineral City, to the junction at Canyon creek. In the neighborhood of Mineral City a great many locations have been made, particularly on Goat and Snow creeks, on Canyon creek and above Canyon creek. A number of good properties are being developed on Cariboo creek, above Canyon creek. Among the best is the Chieftain group, owned by McGinnis & Clark. They have just completed a 75-foot tunnel on the ledge, which shows a pay streak of rich ore. The assays obtained from the ore run from 10 to 8,000 ounces in silver, with a general average of 150 ounces, and in gold from $2 to $36. Some of the highest grade gave 15 per cent copper, showing bromide and chloride of silver and also argential silver.

Clark, Watts & Co. own a promising group near the Chieftain group. There are six claims, on three of which, the Nancy Lee, Conundrum and Victoria, 20-foot tunnels have been run. The vein is from three to nine feet in width, two feet being strongly mineralized. Assays have run as high as 125 ounces in silver and $10 in gold.

J. P. Jones, of Burton, owns the Tyee and Proctor Knott, located in Tyee gulch, near Canyon creek. He also has interests in the Thunder Cloud, Black Hawk No. 1, the Iron King and Iron Duke, the two latter being on Canyon creek. They have been opened by shafts fifteen to thirty-five feet deep, showing a vein three to six feet wide, about one foot of which is heavy iron ore, carrying some gold.

On Mineral creek, about three miles above Mineral City, is located the Promasters, owned by F. Bourne, E. C. Rodd and others. A 300-foot tunnel has opened the property up. Last year they shipped eight tons of ore to the Trail smelter which is said to have given $60 in gold. On the same belt is situated the Cornwall, Hardy, etc. All these ores are low grade, with bunches of rich ore furnishing gold.

Messrs. Jamieson, Taylor, Glasford, McDonald and others have made a number of locations on Cariboo mountain, between Cariboo and Canyon creeks, all located high up the mountain, which have openings six to forty feet deep. The ore is white quartz, with from six to twelve inches of pay streak, with bunches of galena and some pyrites of iron. The formation is granite, but the ore lies against a porphyry foot wall.

J. McCreath, one of the owners of the Tennessee, near Ymir, returned to Nelson today and reports the mine to be in fine condition. They have started the sinker of a 50-foot shaft on what appears to be a rich ore shoot. The development work is under direction of E. G. Locke, of Nelson. It is one of the properties of the Hamilton & Rossland Gold Mining Company.

PAYROLLS AT SILVERTON.

Put the Town on Solid Footing—Hurrying the 45 Tramway.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

SILVERTON, Sept. 18.—Work continues steadily progresses on the mines about Silverton. Yesterday was pay day for the Independent Mining & Milling Co., and for the Everett & Monte Cristo railroad. Nearly $2,000 was paid out by those two organizations, $1,000 by the mining company and half that amount by the railroad company.

Andrew Jackson, the contractor, is pushing work with all speed on the main tramway from the railroad to the headquarters camp of the Forty-five mine. The good weather is a great advantage for the work, and Mr. Jackson says he will certainly have the tram completed according to contract, on October 15. Park McKenzie, who has the contract on the flume from Silverton to the Forty-five workers, is also nearing the end of his work. The flume will convey the water to the turbine wheel which will furnish power for the tramway. All of the steel cable buckets, guide wheels and fastenings are now on hand at the company's siding track. The cable is on two spools, each weighing eight tons. When the tram is completed, the Forty-five company will commence shipping ore at the rate of 175 tons a day. The mine is now taking out the richest ore ever discovered from the incline sunk from the main tunnel. The increased value of this ore is shown by the fact that the returns from the last carload went nearly $150 per ton, and the gold value was $26. The running of the sawmill reduces the expense of building the headquarters ore bunkers and camp buildings by at least half.

President Gates, of the Monte Cristo railroad, was in town this week. He gave assurances to the mine owners of the hearty co-operation of the railroad in all of the development of the mines. The road, he said, wanted tonnage, and would do all in the way of spurs and branch roads that the ore in sight would warrant.

MINING VERSUS HOMESTEADS.

Fine Ranch Near Cheney Is Covered With Mineral Filings.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

CHENEY, Sept. 17.—The boom in mining in the Cheney district has started contests between homestead and mining entries, and a case is to be brought into court to see who has the right to the land, the settler or the miner. Samuel T. Malmoe advertised to prove up on his land in a Cheney newspaper, and Tuesday he appeared before the Spokane land office with his witnesses to make the final proof. He has lived on the homestead for seven years, and as he is an industrious man he has made many substantial improvements. He has a large orchard and raises considerable hay and grain. His ranch has all been staked off in mining claims since the spring months, one claim even including his house. At the land office yesterday H. A. McGowan, J. D. Irby, E. B. Hendricks, Joseph Weber, G. W. Engle, W. F. Conyard, J. F. Oppliger, L. Walter and William Ferber appeared and protested against the final proof, alleging that the land is more valuable for mining purposes than for farming. The owners of the St. Anthony stated that they have been offered $40,000 for a half interest in the claim to prove the value of the ranch as mining land.

SEVEN $20 BEAUTIES.

They Were Nuggets From the Swauk, Where Others May Be Found.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Sept. 18.—W. A. Ford came down from the Swauk today with seven beautiful gold nuggets, each worth $20, the result of one day's work in his claim, and a total of $420 within a month.

Fine Prospects on the Illecillewaet.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 17.—The owners of the Tangier and the Waverly, John Grant and Grant Govern, at Albert canyon, are employing a force of fifty men building a wagon road into the properties, which they recently purchased for $75,000, making the last payment on August 1. The ore is gray copper and galena. On the Tangier the men have driven fifteen feet through solid gray copper and galena, and have not yet struck the hanging wall. The assays run as high as 1,500 ounces of silver and 2 ounces in gold to the ton, with an average of 150 silver and 2 of gold. On the Waverly lead they are down fifty feet. The pay streak is six feet, which includes considerable concentrating ore. Messrs. Kennedy, Marshall and Sundburg have several other claims near there under bond. The Blue Bell, owned by Benjamin Green, near Illecillewaet, is showing up well, assays averaging 150 ounces of silver to the ton.

A Trip Into the Whatcom Mines.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

NEW WHATCOM, Wash., Sept. 18.—John S. Stangroom and Dr. Henderson and their wives returned tonight from a month's outing i nthe mountains in the eastern part of this county. They went over the goat trail to the mouth of Ruby creek, on the upper Skagit, and thence up to the Slate creek summit and the Mountain Goat and Whistler mines. On the Mountain Goat property a five-stamp mill began operations this month, the first in this county. Quite a number of placer claims are being worked on Ruby and Canyon creeks, and there is considerable activity throughout the district. Snow fell on four days while the party were at the Whistler mine.

Trinity Finds Greatly Exaggerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Gen. Madeira, the well-known mining expert, who has been making a careful examination of the Coffee creek district, in Trinity county, has sent a report to Secretary Durden, of the state mining bureau. He says that the value of the recent finds in that section have been greatly exaggerated. Gold can be panned out from the surface dirt only in small quantities, paying from 3 to 25 cents a pan. Any large strike that may be made there in the future will accrue to the benefit only of those having plenty of capital with which to buy machinery and properly work claims.

HAS A UNIQUE PLAN.

Continued from Page 1.

eighteen out of the total twenty-six on the schooner having signed as crew.

This leaves the matter in a fearful muddle. The balance refuse to sign or go on to Alaska, and say they are going to refer the matter to the authorities at Washington, D. C. They say they paid for their passage to St. Michael under an agreement to be fed and delivered at that point, but for some reason refuse to sign as crew so they could go on the schooner. It is hard to tell what the outcome will be.

THE FARALLON SAILS.

Passengers and Freight for Skaguay and Dyea.

Steamer Farallon sailed last night for Skaguay and way Alaska ports with thirty passengers, 150 tons of freight and a lone horse. It is said that at Victoria the Farallon will take aboard a number of ex-Eugene passengers, whose desire to reach Alaska despite the discouragement of their first attempt has induced another voyage, this time to the mouth of the Stickeen river. Charles Green, of Eastern Oregon, a former passenger on the Eugene, has been in the city for several days arranging to secure accommodations for a party of fifteen or twenty on the steamship City of Topeka to Sitka. There connection would be made with the steamer Dora and passage taken for the mouth of the Copper river. The intention of the party would be to prospect Copper river, working in the direction of the Yukon, which would be ultimately reached.

The Farallon had the following passengers:

W. D. Boone, Lacy Campbell, H. Ahrens, Fred Shepard, W. S. Prescott, C. F. Knapp, Henry Golden, Thomas Glenn, Steve Ryan, Frank Banane, Joe Mahoney, M. W. Diedrick, William Brophy, J. K. Crane, F. E. Rose, Mrs. M. H. Hamilton, J. A. Duffy, S. Richardson, A. W. Bower, Mrs. G. H. Stewgill, Mrs. H. Wiseman, Tom Conway, Hugh McClary.

A FAKE INFORMATION BUREAU.

It Pretended to Find Employment for Women at Dawson City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The local postal authorities are investigating the affairs of a concern known as the Klondike Shipping and Information Bureau, of this city, which is alleged to be using the mails for illegal purposes. The promoter is Dennis O'Donovan Rossa, who has caused circulars to be distributed all over the country through the mails, containing the announcement that 150 women were wanted at Dawson City; that profitable employment would be guaranteed them, and that they could secure passage through the bureau for $200, which could be paid in weekly installments. Hundreds of letters have been received at the office of the bureau within the past few weeks and many women have called at the office in person.

The alleged fake was brought to light through J. C. Stuart, who was employed by Rossa as a press agent, but whom he failed to pay for his services. Stuart says that he was led to believe that Rossa was backed financially by some Stockton merchants, but as soon as he found that they were myths he severed his connection with the bureau.

TO CARRY FOOD TO DAWSON.

Novel Device May Be Used for Packing Over the Ice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Alger is now engaged in the attempt to solve the question how to get supplies into the Klondike gold region, and thereby prevent threatened starvation. The problem has taxed the best thought of Gen. Alger and his brother cabinet officers.

It is believed by Gen. Alger that, by means of a novel character of transportation, the gold country may be penetrated in the midst of winter. He has opened correspondence with a Chicago inventor, who makes a locomotive specially adapted for the use of log camps, but which may be readily adapted to the navigation of the Yukon when frozen. With these machines placed on the river, it is hoped a sufficient amount of food can be carried to relieve all distress.

EXCELSIOR SAILS ONCE MORE.

Takes Provisions and Will Bring Back Last Lot of Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The steamer Excelsior sailed this afternoon for St. Michael, but declined to take any passengers. She carried a general cargo of provisions for the Alaska Commercial Company's store, and took four shipwrights to build barges at St. Michael for next summer's Yukon river trade.

The reason for her dispatch so soon after her arrival is to bring down gold that may each St. Michael from Dawson on the final trips of the river boats before winter sets in. The Excelsior is expected back in about one month.

Anxiety for the North Fork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—News of the steamer North Fork, of the Klondike fleet, has been expected during the past week, and some anxiety is manifested in the frequent inquiries that are made. The steamer sailed on August 18. She has had fair weather, and seafaring men have no doubt that she has reached St. Michael in safety. Towing the river steamer Mare Island, she was not able to make more than eight knots an hour. Whether the Mare Island survived the trip is the chief matter of conjecture.

For St. Michael With Supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The steamer President cleared today for St. Michael with a general cargo of supplies.

DEATH OF HENRY W. SAGE.

A Founder of Cornell and Promoter of Woman's Education.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Hon. Henry W. Sage died here today, aged 82 years.

Henry William Sage was born at Middletown, Conn., January 31, 1814, a lineal descendant of David Sage, a Welshman, who settled in Middletown in 1652. In 1838 the father of Mr. Sage was shipwrecked on the Florida coast and then murdered by the Indians. Before leaving Bristol, where he moved from Middletown, Henry W. had studied at the village with reference to entering Yale college, but the removal changed the family plans with respect to him. In 1839 he began the study of medicine with a local physician at Ithaca, but relinquished it after a year from lack of health. In 1832 he began mercantile life as clerk for two maternal uncles in that place, and then succeeding to their business in 1837, was for the next twenty years one of the most active and enterprising of Ithaca's business men. In 1847 he represented Tompkins county in the New York legislature. In 1854 he extended his business enterprises, and built up a large manufactory on the shores of Lake Simcoe, Canada, and a few years after started another at Wenona (now West Bay City), Mich., which was at that time the largest in the world. He ultimately became one of the most extensive landholders of that state.

In 1869 Mr. Sage removed from Ithaca to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was an active member of Plymouth church and one of its trustees for twenty-one years. He was a life-long friend of Ezra Cornell, took a marked interest in the efforts of that philanthropist to establish Cornell university, and was one of the early trustees of that institution. At its first commencement he proposed to Mr. Cornell and to its president, Andrew D. White, to erect at Ithaca a college for women. Two years afterward Mr. Sage's proposition was accepted by the trustees, with the condition that "Cornell university shall provide and forever maintain facilities for the education of women as broadly as men." The college for women, known as Sage college, and the chapel near it, have since been built by him and presented to the university. When Mr. Cornell died Mr. Sage was elected president of the board of trustees of the university.

Besides the Sage school of philosophy already mentioned, he also built and endowed the new library building at a cost of $360,000. The gifts of Mr. Sage have not, however, been confined to Cornell. He founded the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching at Yale, in connection with its theological school. He has also endowed and built several churches and schools. Mr. Sage was married September 1, 1840, to Susan E., daughter of William Linn, of Ithaca, N. Y.

King Oscar's Accession Day.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.—This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Oscar II. to the throne, the city is brilliantly decorated and the streets are crowded with sight-seers. The royal family and princely personages, foreign envoys and others were present at the Te Deum, which was chanted at 11 o'clock in the chapel attached to the castle.

'TIS SIMMERING DOWN.

DISORDER AMONG THE COAL MINERS ON THE WANE.

Spurts of Lawlessness Easily Suppressed in Pennsylvania—Leaders Talk Peace and Order—An Unpopular Superintendent Removed.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18.—With the exception of a few minor disturbances, today passed off quietly in the strike district. In the morning a couple of drunken English-speaking miners set upon a small band of foreigners with clubs. The attack was seen by a squad of the Thirteenth regiment, who stopped the disturbance.

The house of Jacob Dougherty, who was one of the deputies of last week's encounter, was entered by Italian strikers at Latimer early this morning. They did not find him, and left without attempting any destruction.

An official of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company said today that at a meeting of the directors last Thursday it was decided to ask for the resignation of Superintendent Gomer Jones, to take effect two weeks hence. Jones' unpopularity with the men was one of the first causes of the strike.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 strikers assembled on Donegal hill tonight in mass meeting. P. J. Maguire, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and George Chance, of the United Labor League, were the principal speakers. A detachment of soldiers from brigade headquarters was on the scene, but they kept in the background. The keynote of the speaking was "peace and order." The addresses concluded with a forcible invective against the company store system. Mr. Chance strongly advocated peaceful measures.

Resolutions were adopted to stand by the miners and work for the abolition of the company store system; to uphold peace and order, "by rich and poor alike," and to hold a delegate convention of the miners of the district in Hazleton next Thursday to thoroughly organize the miners of the entire anthracite region of the state.

The meeting dispersed in good order. Gen. Gobin, in civilian dress, was present in the rear of the crowd.

SEVERE WITH THE LYNCHERS.

President Diaz Determined That They Shall Be Punished.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 18.—Orders have been given to investigate the lynching of Arroyo. President Diaz has decided that the inquiry shall be most rigorous, and that the guilty parties be deservedly punished, as he feels the act was a reproach to the nation, which has taken pride in the fact that lynch law has been unknown here. Twenty odd men arrested are still in custody, and formal papers are being drawn up in their cases.

An Earthquake Scares the Tartars.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Taskend, Asiatic Russia, announces that an earthquake shock at 8 o'clock last night caused a panic among the inhabitants.

To Cope With a New Rebellion.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—A company of infantry is being sent to Morella, province of Castillon de la Plana, as it is feared an uprising is to take place there.

TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.

A New Remedy Which Will Do It.

Chronic dyspepsia is considered by many people to be nearly if not quite incurable. No good reason can be given why they think so, except that perhaps they have tried various remedies without much, if any, benefit. But the progress in every branch of medicine has been such that among other things a lasting cure for indigestion in its chronic form, as well as temporary, has been discovered and is now placed before the public strictly on its merits as a permanent cure for all stomach troubles or difficulties with the digestive organs.

This new treatment is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, being put up in tablet form so as to be easily taken and also to preserve its good qualities for an indefinite length of time.

This remedy has produced surprising effects in the worst forms of indigestion, and in many cases where ordinary remedies failed to give even relief, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have fully cured.

The splendid results from using this preparation are owing to the fact that it is prepared and intended for Dyspepsia and stomach troubles only. It is not a cure-all, like so many advertised remedies, claiming to cure everything under the sun, but it is claimed that it is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, and anyone suffering from any form of indigestion cannot fail to get permanent relief and cure from its use.

It is so prepared and the ingredients are of such a nature that when the tablets are taken into the stomach they digest the food, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. You get sustenance and strength to mind and body by reason of the food being properly digested and at the same time the much-abused stomach is allowed to rest and recuperate.

Notwithstanding the great benefits to be derived from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the price is but 50 cents for full-sized packages, and all druggists sell them.

A little book on Stomach Diseases mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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WHY THE TREATMENT CURES.

Because It Follows Nature's Plan and Furnishes That Which Nature Fails to Supply—Because It Reaches Every Spot That Is Affected by Disease, First Cleansing, Then Protecting, Then Healing.

Nature Always Tries to Cure Disease

Or injury to the body. She makes an extra effort to cure when disease invades the channels through which air is conveyed to the lungs. She attempts to cure it where it usually has its beginning—in the nose. Nature recognizes that when disease begins in the nose it is liable to extend by continuity of surface to the throat, thence to the vocal cords, thence to the windpipe, thence to the bronchial tubes and even on to the lung tubes and lung cells. Nature knows full well that any extension of disease from the nose to the deeper structures of the breathing apparatus is a serious menace to life.

Nature recognizes the necessity of a free and full current of that most vital agent of life—air. She recognizes that when disease attacks the channels through which the air travels to the lungs it narrows these passages, and less air is conveyed to the lungs than there should be. A person may live quite a while without food and water, but without air he dies in a few minutes. If a person receives too little air every part of his body suffers in consequence, and is liable to break down and become diseased.

In striving to rid the breathing apparatus of disease, nature meets with varying success; sometimes she cures, but oftener she fails. She fails because the parts engaged in breathing can never rest. Day and night they labor and work. She fails because the inspired air contains dirt and dust and germs of disease that lodge on the diseased spots, irritating and making them worse.

Nature's Plan, First Cleanse, Then Protect, Then Heal.

Disease that attacks the air tubes produces sore, irritated and inflamed spots, and in order to cure the disease the sores must be healed. While nature usually fails to cure such conditions, for the reasons stated, she has taught a few her plan of curing. It was by imitating nature's own methods, recognizing wherein she had failed and doing what she had failed to do that the splendid "Treatment That Cures" was created. It is nature's plan, quickened and intensified by medical skill; it is nature's plan, assisted and improved by medical knowledge until it is able to relieve and cure the diseased parts while they are at work. This treatment is based on nature's method of curing sore and inflamed structures. First, CLEANSING, then PROTECTING, then HEALING. When you receive a wound that lacerates your flesh, nature causes the blood to flow, that it may wash away all particles of dust and dirt that may have gotten into the sore and would prevents its healing. Then nature forms a coating over the wound to protect it from the entrance of dirt or germs that may be in the air. Then she sets about to heal the inflamed parts under the covering which she has formed, and the cure is complete. The "Treatment That Cures" follows nature's plan closely, only going further than nature could go, supplying that which nature fails to supply—furnishing a medication that bathes and cleanses the diseased parts; then coating over the parts with this same medication that prevents the entrance of dirt and germs into the inflamed tissues; then, by soothing and healing the sore spots, the disease is entirely banished. More than this, the medication that bathes the diseased parts forms a covering that protects these parts for some time from other attacks of disease. So the treatment not only cures disease, but it prevents disease from returning.

Miss Josie Mathison, Kingston, Wash., Cured of Catarrh and Hearing Restored.

Why It Cures Disease of the Nose.

You have contracted a disease in the lining membrane of your nose. This swells until the passage is almost closed. The pressure from the swelling extends upward, causing pain and fullness across the front of the head. The little pores or openings in the lining membrane of the nose becomes irritated and enlarged and begin to pour out a lot of mucus. You now have a constant desire to blow your nose the passages of the nose are nearly closed.

Nature has tried to cure your trouble, but as the air is drawn through the narrowed passages it bears with it fine, irritating particles of dust and disease germs, which are scraped off from the current of air and lodged in the enlarged and diseased glands, and by their presence they further irritate and prevent the inflamed spots from healing. Nature has failed to cure you. You have tried to cure yourself and have failed; the doctors have failed to cure you, and, at last, you begin the Treatment that does Cure. You begin by breathing into your nostrils the inhaling medication and notice a change at once. The swelling in the nose disappears a little at a time, until the air passes freely. The nasal openings get larger and larger. With this the discomfort becomes less, for the medicine has first washed away the irritating particles of dust, it has then killed the germs that are boring into the tissues; it soothes and heals and coats over the inflamed surface and prevents other germs from gaining a foothold. Nature, in your case, has been assisted enough. She soon heals up the inflamed parts under the antiseptic covering of the medication, the inflamed and diseased tissues settle down to a condition of health, and you are well.

Why It Cures Disease of the Throat.

You have been a great sufferer with your throat. At times it feels sore and raw; at other times it has felt as though there was a horsehair in it, or as though there was sand dusted on the back part of it. At such times you may have had headache, followed by creepy, cold feelings running down your back and over your lower limbs. Your distress has kept you from sleeping at night. You wake up frequently with a sense of dryness in your throat and the constant desire to drink water in order to moisten it. You are aware that you have a disease situated in the lining membrane of your throat. The membrane is swollen, the glands are irritated and enlarged and are pouring out a sticky mucus.

Nature tries to cure you, but fails, for the dust and germs in the air lodge on the diseased spots and increase the irritation and suffering and aggravate the disease. After having failed to find relief from nature and from doctoring you start to breathe the healing medication of the "Treatment That Cures." Soon the fullness in the throat has gone, the soreness leaves; the parts are washed and cleansed of irritating particles of dust, the germs are destroyed and the parts are covered with a medication, so that no more germs may live there, and nature, being left undisturbed, goes on and assists in completing the cure and restoring the diseased tissues to perfect health.

Why It Restores the Lost Hearing.

You have noticed your hearing failing for quite a time. Possibly you have been annoyed by constant noises like ringing bells or buzzing of bees in the ears, or have heard sounds like escaping steam. Your hearing may have begun to fail years ago, just after you had an attack of measles or scarlet fever or diphtheria, or it may have come from taking cold, and the disease that resulted settling in the throat, and then extending from the throat up along the little tubes that lead from the throat to the ears. These little tubes carry the air to the ear drum.

Mr. Frank L. Keller, Orillia, King County, Wash.—Hearing Restored.

You have likely been examined by doctors, who have told you that the swelling of the throat had blocked up the eustachian tubes and closed them up like frozen water in a pipe will close it. He has likely told you, further, that in order to restore the lost hearing air must be admitted to the drum again, and to do this the swelling that closes the tubes must be removed—the tubes must be thawed out, as it were.

Nature has tried to open up these tubes for you; she has tried time after time. You have visited the ear doctors, who have tried to remove the obstruction; they may have tried to blow the tubes open with a strong air current; they may have passed an instrument through the nose, and introducing it into the tube tried to pry it open. Whatever they did to you, the lost hearing was not restored. Such measures as they used on you never could cure, because they were not based on nature's plan of curing. Nature's methods tend to soothe, while such measures as the doctors used on you only tended to aggravate and make your deafness worse. At last you began taking the only treatment that ever did relieve and cure a case of deafness; the only plan that ever removed the swelling and allowed the free passage of air behind the drums of the ears once more. As you breathe in the medication through the nose and throat, day by day, it bathes the swollen parts, and as it bathes these parts the swelling becomes less and less. First that part of the closed tube nearest the throat opens up, then the medication reaches further up and bathes the swollen membrance, and a little more tube opens up, until at last all the tube is opened and air passes in and the lost hearing is restored; the noises are gone. The medication is kept up a little longer until every part of the inflamed membrane is coated over with the medication and the irritating dust and germs from the air are excluded, and at last every bit of swelling and inflammation is removed and the hearing returns, as good as it ever was.

Why It Cures Disease of the Bronchial Tubes.

You have had considerable trouble with your throat and the trouble was not cured. It did not get well of itself because nature could not cure it. It has extended down to your vocal cords and then it has passed further down along the air passages until it has invaded the windpipe and then the bronchial tubes. The swelling has so narrowed the small tubes that the air can't pass freely through them. You are short of breath and feel sore behind the breast bone, and likely have a sore spot in the shoulder blade. The sore, inflamed glands, that are situated in the swollen membrane pour out a lot of sticky mucus, some of which is gray in color, other yellow, and maybe some tinged with green. This discharge blocks the tubes up further, and the air passing into this nasty mess makes bubbles that burst and cause the rattling in your chest. The discharge chokes the tubes and nature produces a cough, a harsh, racking, tearing cough, that first brings up only a tough, sticky and frothy mucus, then some yellowish or greenish looking pus.

Nature has tried to cure you and failed. For months she has tried, but she cannot cure. She would get you better for a time, but a fresh cold brought the soreness back to the partially healed sore, spots of dust and germs irritated the inflamed surface, and this undid all the good that you had accomplished. Doctors may have given you medicines, but this medicine, going as it did to the stomach, never reached the sore spots and consequently did no good. What was needed was a something that could go directly to the diseased parts and cleanse and protect and heal them. This you at last found in the "Treatment That Cures," and when you began a course of this treatment, when you began to breathe in, by deep inhalations, the life-giving medication, and felt it going deep down into your chest, its beneficial and soothing influence soon made itself apparent, the tight feeling in your chest began to leave, the shortness of breath to go away, the pain behind the breastbone to disappear, and the cough that kept you awake at night became less and less. The nasty material that you breastbone to disappear, and the cough became less and less, for the sore spots that caused it to be poured out have been healed. Then Nature, assisted as she is, undertakes and soon repairs the break that has been made in the tissues, and the parts

Chas. Whitman, Engineer, West Ferndale, Wash.—Bronchial Catarrh.

cured of the disease are soon made well and as good as ever. Man, medicine and Nature together have checked the spread of the disease in your case, before it had invaded the deepest parts of the chest, before it had penetrated into the lung tubes and lung cells. Your breathing tubes have been so freely bathed in the healing medication that they are proof against the return of the disease for quite a time, and if you are careful of your health in the future there is no fear for any return of your trouble.

Why It Cures Disease of the Lung Tubes.

You may have furnished this last example. Wasted, pale, feeble, burning with fever, with night sweats saturating your clothing, with a sore chest, cough severe and annoying night and mornings; with a distaste for food, the spitting up of a lot of foul mucus, and possibly this is streaked with blood, all together telling of disease that had commenced in the nose, was left uncured; of disease passing through the nose to the throat and still uncured; of disease extending from the throat to the vocal cords and still uncured; of disease passing from the vocal cords to the windpipe and bronchial tubes, and still uncured; of disease from the bronchial tubes to the tubes and most delicate parts, the lung tubes and lung cells.

This tells of nature's inability to cure; it tells of the failure of drugs by the mouth to cure; it tells of the failure of doctors to cure. When you tried the treatment that you knew had cured so many others the doctor who examined you has read your sickness well, like an open book, and he knows what would have cured you when the disease was in its earlier stages; he knows how serious the disease has now become, and when you desire to begin the treatment, and ask what your chances are, he refuses to promise you anything definite, but tells you it all depends on how much vitality you have, and whether there is left in your system enough of nature's forces to assist in throwing off the disease. You are told that if nature has exhausted all the forces she has given you, if you have squandered all that of nature that you were furnished with, then the doctor is hopeless, and the treatment cannot restore you. You are told if nature can only be coaxed to assist a cure may still be possible. You take the chances and the battle begins in earnest. Disease on the one hand, with its talons already in your vitals, the doctor with his medication combatting and warding off the advancement of the disease, with nature at first refusing to lend a hand, then, at last, being persuaded to assist. Then you begin to mend day by day, until, at last, nature and the treatment have conquered, and even you have gone forth strong, not well as you were at one time, but with life prolonged.

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