Help! Help! I'm Falling

Thus cried the hair. And a kind neighbor came to the rescue with a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair was saved! In gratitude, it grew long and heavy, and with all the deep, rich color of early life. Sold in all parts of the world for sixty years.

"About one year ago I lost nearly all of my hair following an attack of measles. I was advised by a friend to use Ayer's Hair Vigor. I did so, and as a result I now have a beautiful head of hair."—Mrs. W J. Brown, Menominee Falls, Wis.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Face.

"Well," said the customer, as he paid the barber and moved toward the door, "I feel like congratulating myself on getting safely out of a mighty bad scrape."

By placing himself promptly on the outside of the barber shop he avoided getting himself into a mighty bad scrap.—

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Doesn't Always Follow.

Because some men get over a fence safely with a loaded gun it is not always safe to assume that they won't examine a mule's heels to settle a bet. —Washington Post.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and every place where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 25c.

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St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Or.
Resident and Day School for Girls
Catalogue on Request.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a big difference between just corned beef—the kind sold in bulk—and **Libby's Cooked Corned Beef.** The difference is in the taste, quality of meat and natural flavor.

Every fiber of the meat of **Libby's Cooked Corned Beef** is evenly and mildly cured, cooked scientifically and carefully packed in **Libby's Great White Kitchen**

It forms an appetizing dish, rich in food value and makes a summer meal that satisfies.

For Quick Serving:—Libby's Cooked Corned Beef, cut into thin slices. Arrange on a platter and garnish with Libby's Chow Chow. A tempting dish for luncheon, dinner, supper

Write for free booklet—"How to Make Good Things to Eat"

Insist on Libby's at your dealers.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

STATE CONTROL OF WATER.

Paper Presented at Recent Meeting of Oregon State Grange.

By John H. Lewis, State Engineer.

When we see the miracles wrought by irrigation and think of the potential energy of our streams as representing thousands of acres of the most valuable coal lands, it is no wonder that we hesitate to challenge the statement that the water resources of Oregon are today its most valuable asset. Yet our legislators have persistently refused to enact laws governing the use and distribution of this valuable commodity. Far-sighted corporations are rapidly acquiring perpetual franchises to the use of water for power development, without present or possible future compensation to the public, from whom the privilege is acquired.

Through the lack of a reliable record of vested rights to the use of water, the public has no means of ascertaining the location and amount of unappropriated water which is available for new uses. Large quantities of water are being held without use through actual or threatened litigation, and the intending investor or settler moves on to more progressive states, where water rights can be secured by application to the state officers, and when granted are protected, the same as other property rights. The holder of these questionable vested rights joins with the power interests in opposing the enactment of any law providing for public control and making beneficial use the basis of rights to the use of water.

How Water Is Appropriated.

Any person can acquire a water right by simply posting a notice at the proposed point of diversion, stating the amount of water claimed, the intended use, and recording a copy of the notice at the county court house. If the water is to be used for irrigation purposes, a certified copy of the notice must be filed with the state engineer within 30 days thereafter. It makes no difference if the waters of the stream are already fully utilized at points below. The notice can specify any amount, even though such amount exceed the regular flow of the stream. It may be impossible to use the water beneficially for the purpose as claimed, but that makes no difference so long as construction is commenced within six months. Your title is then complete, but the record is not completed by the filing of proof that work has commenced. By refiling every six months, a water right can be held without the performance of any work until some legitimate investor trys to secure control of the same water right. Then work must be commenced and prosecuted with due diligence. Under this law one of our leading attorneys has stated that a one-armed man with a shovel, employed at the intake, can hold a water right indefinitely. Thus the legitimate investor must first buy off the notice man, who has contributed nothing to the public welfare. Even the payment of this blackmail does not give him clear title to the necessary water, for the apparent supply may, perhaps, all be fully utilized in the adjoining counties below, through which the stream runs.

In the absence of state control, the only way for this investor to even guess at the amount of unappropriated water is to first measure the stream, and then travel down the same, measuring the maximum capacity of each ditch, to ascertain how much of this water has already been appropriated. If the stream is a hundred or more miles in length, this task alone would discourage the most enthusiastic investor or settler. Then the records of water filings, under our present laws, must also be examined to ascertain how many rights have been initiated which may ultimately become vested and prove prior in time to his right. Notices claiming water, posted in thickets along the banks of a stream, cannot be found and are, therefore, of no value to him. The county records are of but little, if any more value, as the recorded claims to water invariably exceed many times the regular flow of the stream. For example, the records of Baker county show claims to the waters of Powder river for irrigation purposes amounting to over eighty times the flood flow of this stream at Baker City during 1905, and the 1,145 recorded claims for all purposes amounted to over one hundred and eighty times this flood flow. These claims, therefore, cannot all be vested rights, and it is impossible to ascertain from the record which, if any, are valid, or ultimately may become vested. Besides, many ditches have been built and water diverted without any public record whatever. In a separate record will be found court decrees affecting titles to the water of this same stream. These decrees may divide the water among a minority of claimants, without any consideration whatever of the rights of the public in the unappropriated waters. The county record thus serves only to cloud title to unappropriated water and discourage investments.

The stream under consideration by the investor may flow through or border on two or more counties where water titles are equally as complicated as described for Baker county. To abstract the water records of the Deschutes river would require a journey of practically 1,000 miles, and the examination of the worthless records of five counties.

Under the 1905 act, all filings for irrigation purposes were to be recorded in the state engineer's office at Salem, but no penalty was provided to enforce this provision. Out of 138 filings in Baker county under this act, only five were recorded at Salem. Thus what was intended for a complete record is, therefore, of no value to the public.

Resulting Litigation.

The conditions in California are identical with those in Oregon. The Commonwealth club has labored for years to secure the enactment of modern water laws, and in the proceedings of this club we find the statement that the bar of California was delighted to find in their primitive water laws such a fruitful source of income, and did nothing to remedy conditions. "The statutes in question have been the foundation of some of the large fortunes of California, but these fortunes are held exclusively by the attorneys of record of the misguided individuals who availed themselves of the privilege granted by these statutes."

A case is reported where ditch "A" sued ditch "B" and upon the sworn evidence introduced obtained a decree giving it a priority of twenty cubic feet of water per second. Ditch "B" sued ditch "C" with the same result, and ditch "C" thereafter sued ditch "A" with the same result, and there were still 25 ditches diverting water from the same stream whose rights were not determined.

Along the Walla Walla river in Oregon, litigation to secure a proper division of the stream has been in progress for about 30 years, without settling a single issue. This experience is typical of many other communities and should serve to demonstrate the failure of the present system of distributing water by the courts, through injunction proceedings.

There are approximately 200 ditches diverting water from this stream in a distance of 10 miles, for the irrigation of some 5,000 acres. Nearly 500 persons or corporations have been made parties to the latest suit, and 25 lawyers retained to protect the various rights. When the decree is rendered, the relative rights of the various ditches will be known, but how will the water be divided among them? The pioneer irrigator knows that the court cannot deny him his usual water supply, and though his right has been determined for perhaps the second or third time, the question is still, how to get this water at the time when needed. How will he determine which of the many ditches above is diverting water without right, in order to bring an injunction suit against it?

The decree is binding only on the parties to the suit. New appropriations can and will be made, thus forcing new litigation. The same conditions which brought on the present suit still exist and this decree, without additional legislation, will be of no more value in settling conditions than former decrees.

The supreme court, by consistent decrees, has enacted practically all the water law of this state. To expect the court to provide in their decrees for the complicated administrative machinery to make water decrees effective looks like a complete shifting of the burden from the legislature to the courts. This, in the opinion of leading water right lawyers, is not possible.

One of the leading attorneys in the Walla Walla river case estimates that the present suit will ultimately cost between $20,000 and $25,000. This enormous drain upon the agricultural resources of this small valley, for a negative result, cannot help but retard settlement and discourage capital.

The purchase of a water right in Oregon means the purchase of a lawsuit. No litigation over water rights in this state has ever settled any issue so that it cannot again be raised. The decrees are binding upon only the parties to the litigation. These decrees often serve to cumber title to the unused waters, as the state, interested in preserving the unappropriated waters for future users, has not been represented in court at trials of these cases.

Conserving Our Waters.

In the arid portion of this state the area of irrigable land far exceeds the regular water supply. The summer flow of these streams can be increased many fold by the storage of water in the mountains, and using the natural channel to convey such water to the place of intended use. This class of development, which is encouraged and protected in Wyoming, Idaho and other states, is absolutely impossible in Oregon, except under the most favorable conditions. Capital will not invest in such storage works until the state provides the necessary administrative machinery for protecting stored water as it passes down the stream past numerous ditch diversions to the place of intended use.

No State Protection.

It is not a crime in Oregon to steal water. In fact, the law encourages it. As stated above, any person can acquire a water right by posting a notice or digging a ditch and diverting water, regardless as to the area of crops destroyed at the lower end of the valley by such wrongful diversion. Without the necessary administrative machinery, and a reliable record of vested rights to the use of water, it would be impossible to enforce any criminal law covering water, even if enacted.

Theft of water in an arid region is as serious a crime as destroying the crop of another, since it amounts to the same thing in the end, yet this state maintains no department having control of diversions from public streams. There is no department to which the homeseeker or investor can write to ascertain if the water rights claimed for constructed works are as represented, or whether any unappropriated water remains in a certain stream. Even if unappropriated water exists, there is no method provided by law for acquiring clear and undisputed title to this water from the public, to whom it belongs.

It requires constant litigation on the part of early appropriators to secure their rights. Where the price of justice exceeds the value of the water right, the place must be abandoned.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

Greatly Enjoyed It.

Borus (struggling author)—That last book of mine agreeably surprised you, did it? I am glad to hear that.

Naggus (literary editor)—Yes; I expected to devote an entire evening to reading it. It put me to sleep in five minutes, old fellow.

Unsolicited Tribute.

"Aunt Letty," said her little nephew from the city, "I saw a bearded lady in a dime museum once. She was a fake, but you're the real thing."

POPULAR SCIENCE

In parts of Alaska is found a kind of fish that makes a capital candle when it is dried. The tail of the fish is stuck into a crack of a wooden table to hold it upright, and its nose is lighted, according to the Fishing Gazette, and it gives a good, steady light of three candle power, and considerable heat, and will burn for about three hours.

It is reported that a student of the Electro-Technical Institute of St. Petersburg named Frendinberg has invented an apparatus for exploding mines by wireless telegraphy. Numerous experiments already made are said to have proved remarkably successful. The apparatus is also claimed to be suited for directing Whitehead torpedoes at long ranges.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Sir James Grant, M. D., presented a paper on the neurons and cells of the brains in their relation to the faculty of memory, and, after stating that, as with the other tissues of the body, so with the cells of the brain, evidence of lessening power and activity appears with the passage of years, he added the very interesting statement that the line of present investigation demonstrates that the electrical current through the brain rotates its molecules to such a degree as to produce a most notable physiological response in the direction of improved memory.

Everybody knows that the water on the Great Salt Lake is very dense as well as very salt, but many will be surprised to learn that its density varies to a remarkable degree from time to time. For instance, in 1885 the density was 1.1225, and the percentage by weight of solid constituents was 16.716; in 1903 the density had increased to 1.2206, the greatest ever recorded, and the percentage of solids to 27.721; in 1907 the density had diminished to 1.1810, and the percentage of solids to 22.920. Of the solids in 1907, 12.67 per cent was chlorin, 7.58 per cent sodium, 1.53 per cent sulphate radical, 0.72 per cent potassium, 0.45 per cent magnesium, and 0.04 per cent calcium.

The famous Neanderthal skull found in Switzerland in 1856, and other similar skulls and parts of skulls found elsewhere in Europe, have been regarded as representing a distinct species of the human race, to which the name Homo Primigenius has been given. Prof. W. J. Sollas undertakes to show that there are no grounds whatever for regarding the Neanderthal type of man as a separate species. On the contrary, he thinks that "the Neanderthal race, the most remote from us in time of which we have any knowledge, and the Australian, the most remote from us in space, probably represent divergent branches of the same original stock." Doctor Lydekker remarks that this conclusion of Prof. Sollas' accords with the modern view that the native Australians are low-grade members of the Caucasian, or European stock, instead of, as at one time supposed, half-bred oceanic negroes. "The Veddahs of Ceylon and the Toalas of Celebes apparently mark their line of march from the west to east."

"SUMMER COMFORT!"

This is the very latest for the 1908 summer girl. She must wear a collar that cuts the neck and shuts off her hearing, skirts that have enough material in them to make a gas bag for Roy Knabenshue's airship, and a hat, big as a washtub, that requires a course in juggling to keep it balanced straight.

A Genrous Request.

Porter Emerson Browne came into the office yesterday. He had been out in the country for a week and was very cheerful. Just as he was leaving he said: "Did you hear about that man who died the other day and left all he had to the orphanage?"

"No," some one answered. "How much did he leave?"

"Twelve children."

Mr. Browne left, too.—Everybody's Magazine.

One poor little fly in the bedroom in the morning will do more effectual work than a dozen alarm clocks, costs less, and never gets out of repair.

Accepted.

"Do you consider your nerve is sufficiently steady to fit you for an airship navigator?"

"Well, I've been out in a canoe with a nervous fat girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Foiled, Balked, Trun Down.

"I will follow you to the end of the earth!" hissed the villain in her shell-like ear. But the clever girl fooled him—she didn't go there.—Boston Transcript.

Woman's Wit.

An emperor of Germany besieged a city which belonged to one of his rebellious noblemen. After the siege had lasted for a long time the emperor determined to take it by storm and to destroy all it contained by fire and sword. He did not, however, wish to injure the defenseless women; therefore, he sent a proclamation into the town, saying that all the women might leave the place unhurt and carry with them whatever they held most precious. The nobleman's wife instantly decided to take her husband, and the other women followed her example. They soon issued from the city gate in a long procession, each one with her husband on her shoulders. The emperor was so much struck with the noble conduct of the women that he spared all; even the city itself was left untouched.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A Bit Different.

Towne—There's one thing about my wife. She makes up her mind if she can't afford a thing that she doesn't need it.

Browne—Something like my wife, only she buys it first and makes up her mind afterward.—Philadelphia Press.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Painful Etiquette.

The royal court of France used to be a great place for etiquette. Louis XIV. once caught a severe cold owing to the fact that on his arising from his bed one cold morning the lord of the chamber, whose duty it was to hand him his shirt, happened to be absent. Not one of the numerous courtiers present had the courage to transgress etiquette by handing the garment to the shivering monarch.—London Scrap Book.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures hot, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Cures corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Dont accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

He Was Practical.

"Young man, you write a good deal of poetry to my daughter."

"Yes, sir."

"It takes a practical man to support a wife."

"Well, it's this way. I have to write her an occasional letter, and I'm so busy at the office that I just copy the poetry to fill in."

The explanation was satisfactory.—Exchange.

Trouble.

Nan—So you like Archie, do you? I always thought him just the least bit effeminate.

Fan—Well, he's certainly a good deal more ladylike than you are.

WHEN YOU COME TO PORTLAND

ARRANGE TO STOP AT

THE CORNELIUS

PARK AND ALDER STS.

A New and Modern European Hotel, catering particularly to State people. A refined place for ladies visiting the city, close to the shopping center. Rates reasonable. Free Bus.

N. K. CLARKE, (late of Portland Hotel) Mgr.

BORAX FOR FRESH MEATS

Fresh meats, dusted over with powdered borax (which is now prepared of extreme fineness and purity and white as snow) and rubbed in as you would pepper and salt, will keep fresh much longer. All that is required is to wash the meat before cooking.

KEEPS POULTRY SWEET

Dead game, poultry, etc., can be kept sweet for weeks by rubbing them well with powdered borax under the wings, legs, tail and placing a little in the mouth of the bird.

Local agents wanted. Write for money making plan

The Feline Propensity.

"How does Mrs. Sleigh get on in the club?"

"Oh, she always comes up to the scratch."

"Of course she does. The cat!"—Baltimore American.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

Only Night Air at Night.

Speaking of Florence Nightingale and her efforts to keep the world healthy, it seems pertinent to make special mention of her mission in behalf of the open window at night. In the early years of her labors much unintelligent opposition to this method of ventilation because of the supposed harmfulness of the night air was expressed, but Miss Nightingale had one stock argument in support of her position, it being the question, "What air shall we breathe at night but night air?" It was unanswerable from her opponents' point of view, even if it did not always convert them, but it did lead a countless number into saner ways of living and along the way to the present methods of treating tuberculosis.—Boston Transcript.

More Trouble for Johnny.

"No," explained Mrs. Lapsling, "Johnny says he wasn't bitten by the dog, but I'm not going to take any chances. I shall have him expurgated just as soon as I can get him to the doctor's."—Chicago Tribune.

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