Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and faded of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair restorer. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I am well acquainted with Ayer's Hair Vigor and I like it very much. I would especially recommend it as an excellent dressing for the hair, keeping it soft and smooth, and preventing the hair from splitting at the ends."—MINNIE FRITZ, Vendum, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Two large paintings and seven water colors by Ibsen, painted while he was young, have been discovered at Nit-Dalen, Sweden, in the possession of the widow of one of Ibsen's friends. It is well known that the dramatist during his youth was interested in drawing and painting. So far only two paintings and two water colors were known, belonging to a private collection. They all were painted during his youth.

Uncle Allen.

"They say," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "that the corporations are not going to contribute anything to the campaign funds this year. Then we won't have as much campaign oratory as usual. There is no loss without some gain."—Chicago Tribune.

Disappointed.

"Mrs. Wraxall, how do you like your new flat?"

"Don't say anything about it, Mrs. Hope, but I'm all out of patience with it."

"What is the trouble?"

"There isn't a single thing I can find fault with."

Good Judgment.

"Your partner," remarked the privileged friend, "seems to be a man of unusually good judgment."

"You bet he is," replied the self-acknowledged brains of the firm. "Why, he never makes a move without asking my advice!"—Chicago News.

Real Enlightenment.

"Pop, what is a chiropodist?"

"One of these people who tell your character from your handwriting. That's right, Tommy; always ask pa anything you want to know."—Baltimore American.

HOWARD E. BURTON.—Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, $1; Gold, Silver, Zinc; Gold, Zinc or Copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire solicited. References: Carbonate National Bank.

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Resident and Day School for Girls.
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Send 2c stamp for 40-page FREE catalogue showing over 1000 presents given free. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

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."

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, Turn 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.

FLASHES OF FUN

Stranger—This village boasts of a choral society, doesn't it? Resident—No; we just endure it with resignation.—London Tit-Bits.

"If you were awakened by a fire in the middle of the night what would you think of saving first?" "My trousers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Husband—Oh, I wish I had never learned to play poker. His Wife—You mean you wish you had learned, don't you?—Chicago Daily News.

"A woman's 'No' means 'Yes.'" "You think so?" "I know so. Don't you?" "No; I am all over that illusion. I am married."—Nashville American.

"That new preacher you have is a pretty wideawake young man, isn't he?" "Yep. Keeps right on preachin' when everybody else is asleep."—Cleveland Leader.

Nell—A girl shouldn't marry a man till she knows all about him. Belle—Good gracious! If she knew all about him she wouldn't marry him.—Philadelphia Record.

"Why do they have consultations of physicians, pa?" "Sometimes one doctor can think of something to operate for that hasn't occurred to the other."—The Smart Set.

Tody—Jennie tells me young Woodby proposed to her last night. Viola—I don't think I know him. Is he well off? Tody—He certainly is. She refused him.—London Tit-Bits.

Constable—Come along; you've got to have a bath. Tramp—A barf! What, wiv water? Constable—Yes, of course. Tramp—Couldn't you manage 't wiv one o' them vacuum cleaners?

Mrs. Gramercy—I hear the customs authorities seized all the finery you brought over from Paris. Will it be a total loss? Mrs. Park—Why, no dear; I got my name in the papers.—Puck.

"Why did you shake your fist at the Speaker?" "Well," replied the Congressman, "I didn't want the whole session to slip by without my having made a motion of some kind."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Who is the old file over there with the comic coat, the stovepipe hat and the baggy-kneed trousers?" "That's the professor who is lecturing on the absurdities of woman's dress."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Grouchy, "I don't like the looks of that man who called to see you last night." "Well, well," replied Bridget, "ain't it funny, ma'am? He said the same thing about you."—Philadelphia Press.

"I never object to fair criticism," said the pompous young actor. "What you object to, I suppose," said the critic, "is the understanding most people have of the meaning of the word 'fair.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

On reaching a certain spot the driver turned around on his seat and observed to the passengers: "From this point the road is only accessible to mules and donkeys; I must therefore ask the gentlemen to get out and proceed on foot."

"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "I don't blame dat dog of yours for tryin' to bite me." "Why not?" "Because it shows his intelligence. De last time I came dis way I handed him a piece of pie you gave me."—Washington (D. C.) Star.

Visitor—And how is Pat this morning? Mrs. Patrick O'Grady—Sure, yer honor, it's still alive he is. Visitor—Did you give him the soup I sent? Mrs. Patrick O'Grady—Well, no, sir. Father Phelan said it would only be after delayin' him.—London Sketch.

"Ah, yes," said Senator Smugg, in a self-satisfied way. "I got my start in life by clerking in a humble grocery store at a salary of $3 per week, and managed to save money on that." "But," replied the astute reporter, "that, of course, was before cash registers were invented."

Brown—About the greatest man who ever lived in this community was Jenkins—broad-minded, big-hearted and brilliant—and yet he died with all his talents and goodness unsuspected. Jones—How did you come to find out about it? Brown—I married his widow.—London (Eng.) Tit-Bits.

"Ladies," called the president of the Afternoon Whist Club, "ladies, it has been moved and seconded that there shall be no conversation at the card tables. What shall we do with the motion?" "I suggest that we discuss it while we play," piped a shrill voice from table A. And the suggestion was adopted.

Publican—And how do you like being married, John? John—Don't like it at all. Publican—Why, what's the matter wi' she, John? John—Well, first thing in the morning it's money; when I goes 'ome to my dinner it's money again; and at supper it's the same. Nothing but money, money, money! Publican—Well, I never! What do she do wi' all that money? John—I dunno. I ain't given her any yet.—Punch.

When a girl looks pretty in a hammock, it took her half an hour to get her skirts and feet arranged. The girl who flounces down regardless of her appearance, may be comfortable, but she looks as bad as a woman who rides a horse astride.

Every person is neglecting some duty.

Civic Solicitude.

But just as the citizen was about to have the man who had sandbagged him arrested, he was opportunely waited on by a committee of the Commercial Club.

"We have the welfare of our beautiful city much at heart," they observed.

"I'm glad to hear that!" replied the citizen, cordially. "So have I."

The committee cleared their throats.

"Of course the price of real estate is about the main element in the welfare of a city," they went on.

"Of course," the citizen assented, being something of a booster himself.

Here the committee, looking at him very hard, came to the point.

"We have the honor to inform you," quoth they, "that real estate made up into sandbags yields more profit and by that commands a higher price than real estate in any other form."

This naturally ended the matter. The citizen saw the point at once and was profuse in his thanks at being set right, while the committee went on their way rejoicing in the consciousness of a good thing done.—Puck.

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.

With Father's Music.

Bragdon, the composer, was working on his symphonic poem when the baby's lusty cry was heard from the nursery. Bragdon bore it manfully for five minutes, expecting baby's mother to come to the rescue. Then he opened the door and shouted upstairs:

"What is the matter? Harry, are you teasing the baby?"

"No, papa."

"You must be doing something to make him cry."

"No, papa—truly! All Ethel and I did was to try to sing him to sleep with your lullaby."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Amended.

The editor was dreaming in his "den" when the door opened and a rather stern-visaged woman entered, without apology, says a writer in the Baltimore Sun.

"Will you kindly explain," she began, grimly, thrusting a newspaper clipping under the editor's nose, "why your reviewer refers to my recent book as a "History of Female Suffrage by a new Histerical Writer?'"

"Quite unpardonable," said the editor, gravely. "Of course the word should be spelled with a 'y.'"

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.

Furnishing an Inspiration.

"What is it you are writing in such a hurry, Will?" asked Mrs. Borus.

"I saw you discharge the cook a few minutes ago," answered E. Will Borus, the struggling author, without looking up from his work.

"What of that?"

"It was intensely dramatic."

"Gracious! You are not trying to dramatize it?"

"Not at all, my dear. You can't get quick enough action on a drama. I'm novelizing it."

His Money's Worth.

A gentleman interviewed the laundryman in regard to lost garments, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, with the following result:

Laundryman—I regret to tell you, sir, that one of your shirts is lost.

Customer—But here I have paid you twelve cents for doing it up.

Laundryman—Quite right, sir. We laundered it before we lost it.

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

Side Lights on Poesy.

The ancient mariner had shot the albatross.

"I was absolutely out of meat," he pleaded, "and I couldn't shoot a canvasback duck without getting into trouble with the game warden."

Let us not blame Samuel Taylor Coleridge, however, for taking liberties with this bald narrative when he worked it up into a Poem You Ought to Know.

YOU'RE TOO THIN.

Even Slight Catarrhal Derangements of the Stomach Produce Acid Fermentation of the Food.

It's Stomach Catarrh

Some people are thin and always remain thin, from temperamental reasons. Probably in such cases nothing can be done to change this personal peculiarity.

But there are a large number of people who get thin, or remain thin, who naturally would be plump and fleshy but for some digestive derangement.

Thin people lack in adipose tissue.

Adipose tissue is chiefly composed of fat.

Fat is derived from the oily constituents of food.

The fat-making foods are called by the physiologist, hydrocarbons. This class of foods are not digested in the stomach at all. They are digested in the duodenum, the division of the alimentary canal just below the stomach.

The digestion of fat is mainly, if not wholly, the work of the pancreatic juice. This juice is of alkaline reaction, and is rendered inert by the addition of acid. A hyperacidity of the digestive fluids of the stomach passing down into the duodenum, destroys the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes. Therefore, the fats are not digested or emulsified, and the system is deprived of its due proportion of oily constituents. Hence, the patient grows thin.

The beginning of the trouble is a catarrhal condition of the stomach which causes hyperacidity of the gastric juices. This hyperacidity is caused by fermentation of food in the stomach. When the food is taken into the stomach, if the process of digestion does not begin immediately, acid fermentation will take place. This creates a hyperacidity of the stomach juices which in their turn prevent the pancreatic digestion of the oils, and the emaciation results.

A dose of Peruna before each meal hastens the stomach digestion. By hurrying digestion, Peruna prevents fermentation of the contents of the stomach, and the pancreatic juice is thus preserved in its normal state. It then only remains for the patient to eat a sufficient amount of fat-forming foods, and the thinness disappears and plumpness takes its place.

Two Little Slips.

Admission slips to the hospitals are pretty likely to be matter-of-fact records and more or less tragic, but occasionally, the New York Sun reports, a bit of unconscious humor is found in them.

A slip at Gouverneur recently reported that a driver of a hansom had received his injuries by "falling off a perch," and the man's name was Bird.

Another Gouverneur slip announced that the patient was hurt by "falling off water wagon"—a fall, it might be added, which is always dangerous.

"With Shining Morning Face."

"This luminous plant," said a young father, according to the Philadelphia Record, "ought to be an excellent thing among families."

"How so?" asked a friend.

"Why," said the young father, "you just touch up the baby's face with it before retiring, and then you can see to give him his bottle without making a light."

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

PNU No. 27—08

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FOR STIFFNESS, SORENESS, SPRAIN OR BRUISE, NOTHING IS BETTER THAT YOU CAN USE; LUMBAGO'S PAIN, RHEUMATIC TWINGE, YOUR BACK FEELS LIKE A RUSTY HINGE; SCIATIC ACHES ALL PLEASURES SPOIL, FOR HAPPINESS USE ST. JACOBS OIL.