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Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

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hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."

MRS. J. H. FIFER, Colorado Springs, Colo.

21.00 a bottle. All druggists.

for

Short Hair

ROB SAFE AT NIGHT,

Cracksmen Secure \$8000 In a Lebanon Bank.

Albany, Ore., Feb. 8.—The bank of P. M. Seroggin & Co., at Lebanon, was robbed of more than \$8000 last night. The robbers entered the building, blew open the safe, took all the money in the bank and then effected their escape without awakening anyone in the town. The robbery was not discovered until this morning.

No clew whatever was left in Lebanon, but the officers here believe the robbers came to Albany on a railroad tricycle and boarded the northbound Overland, which passes the city at 4:25 in the morning. About noon today a railroad tricycle was found in the Santiam Canal near where it is crossed by the main line of the Southern Pacific on the southern outskirts of Albany. Tracks showed where several men, probably three or four, had lifted the car off the railroad, carried it over to a fence and then lifted it over the fence into a field. They then carried it down to the canal and dumped it in, far enough up the stream so that it could not be seen from the railroad where it crosses the canal.

The railroad tricycle found, was stolen last night at Tallman, where it is used by a Southern Pacific section gang.

The robbery was a bold one, well executed. The robbers took the trouble to carry a large quantity of chittim bark from the storehouse of Dr. J. A. Lamberson, more than a block distant, to the bank, so as to deaden the sound of the explosion when the safe was blown open. About a hundred bunches of the bark were piled about the safe. People sleeping in a building only two doors away did not hear the explosion.

The robbers entered the bank building through the office of Dr. J. C. Booth, in the rear of the building. They bored through the outer safe and then cracked the inner safe wide open and took all the contents. It is supposed that they went from the bank to the railroad and boarded the handcar which they had in waiting for this city. There are no indications that they had any horses or other means of escape anywhere near the bank.

The robbers secured between \$8000 and \$9000. The bank was insured against robbery, however, and will not suffer a permanent loss because of the

robbery. Though it will be temporarily embarrassed.

It must have taken considerable time to convey the chittim bark from the storehouse to the bank and it seems strange that the robbers were not seen, as they had to cross a street to reach the bank after going the entire length of an alley and the bank is located in the center of the business part of the town. Lebanon has no nightwatch, however, and the work was probably done very late at night.

The Lebanon bank was robbed in sensational style about 15 years ago. At that time suspicion was fixed on local parties, but they were never convicted. When the robbery was first discovered this morning Lebanon people thought it might have been done by residents of their own city, but the indications are that the robbery is the work of experienced safecrackers, probably an organized gang. The belief is general here that the robbers are the same crowd that has been operating in other small towns in Oregon the past year.

The Japs as Soldiers

Many prominent military men of Europe and America have expressed the opinion that the Japanese are the best of soldiers. This assertion may be somewhat exaggerated, but still their wonderful showing in the war with Russia proves them to be well trained and courageous. The wonderful cures made by the celebrated Hostette's Stomach Bitters during the past 50 years prove it to be the most reliable family medicine in the world for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, general debility, kidney and liver troubles, female disorders, chills, colds or malaria. We urge you to try a bottle to day and test it for your own satisfaction, also get a copy of our 1905 Illustrated Almanac from your druggist. It is free and contains much instructive reading matter.

AUNTIE.

When auntie comes to see us, then we have to stand around.

Us children hate to have her come, 'cause on account of that.

We've got to set still an' behave an' never make a sound.

An' when we come indoors to wipe our feet upon the mat.

The house is scrubbed so awful clean we mustn't make a track.

An' we're scrubbed, too, I tell you, till it 'most takes off the bark.

When auntie goes away we wish she never would come back.

For while she's here to see us we jes' have to toe the mark.

When auntie comes to see us then we have good things to eat.

We sort o' like to have her here, 'cause on account of that.

An' pa, he always says a great long grace before the meat.

An' gives her the best slices an' don't make her eat the fat.

He's awful funny an' perille, is pa, when auntie's here.

An' ma she calls us "darling" 'n' she gives us twice o' pie.

An' pa an' ma, when auntie's here, they call each other "dear."

But when she goes away they don't do that. I wonder why?

When auntie comes to see us it's like Sunday every day.

It's funny that it should be so 'cause on account o' that.

She's cross an' kinder fussy, but she's rich as mud, they say.

An' nobody to leave it to, unless it is her cat.

When auntie comes then pa an' ma seem tickled most to death.

An' when she talks of going they say: "Dear me, auntie, no!"

Yet when she's gone then both of them they draw a great long breath.

It seems if they was tickled most to death to have her go.

—Chicago Daily News.

Unwelcome Visitor.

"Look here," snapped the buxom widow, "didn't you tell me I was only a matter of time when a dark man would visit me every day?"

"I think so," assented the fortune teller. "Didn't he prove to be a favorable suitor?"

"Suitor nothing! He proved to be the installment man."—Chicago Daily News.

EDUCATION OF THE JAPS.

Government and Naval Officials Entitled to Much Credit in the Work.

In no field of activity has Japan done so much as in that of education. Thanks to the private and temple schools, which have been in existence for centuries, as well as to the higher state seminaries, popular education has always been at a high level, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It is greatly to the credit of the Japanese physicians that ever since the middle of the 18th century they have applied themselves to the study of the Dutch language, thus opening a channel which has enabled the science of Europe to effect an entry among them. As early as 1857 Tokio saw the creation of a sort of institute for foreign science, in which instruction was given at first in Dutch, then in English, French, German and even Russian languages. The chief achievement of this seminary was the compilation of an English-Japanese dictionary, while in 1858 the first European school of medicine was also established there. A quarter of a century ago Japan depended almost entirely upon foreign countries for its supply of professors and teachers; now the recruits are wholly drawn from native scholars. It scarcely requires to be shown that this new system of public education proved in a comparatively short time an effective means of transforming Japan in the progressive sense intended by the government, so that the ministry of education may be said to have done most to weld the nation into a harmonious whole. It may fairly be inferred that this wise and full development of Japan educationally is to be credited largely with the clever work now being performed by the Japanese naval commanders and government officials, the similarly clever work of Japan's army and navy in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and in the march of the allied forces upon Peking.

When You Get Shaved.

"Very few men realize the manual labor entailed in the operation of shaving, aside from the constant care and skill that must be exercised," said the handsome barber, as he paused to strop his razor. "I didn't realize it myself until the other day. The man I was shaving was a stranger to me and he seemed a trifle nervous. When I got through with him he said to me: 'Do you know how many strokes of the razor you used in shaving me?' I looked up at the clock. It had taken me nearly 20 minutes. 'I give it up,' I said. 'I never thought about it.' 'Well,' said he, as he buttoned his collar, 'you used just 459 strokes with the razor. That's pretty fair for me, because I'm nervous. I have frequently been up to nearly 600. You see, I suffer from insomnia, and the only way I can get to sleep at nights is to lie in bed and count. In that way I have got into the habit of counting the razor strokes while getting shaved, and I want to tell you that 459 is a pretty good record for me.' Say, do you believe that?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Too Advanced.

Father—You are very backward in your arithmetic. When I was your age I was doing cube root.

Boy—What's that?

"What? You don't even know what it is? Dear me, that's terrible! Here, give me your pencil. Now, we'll take, say, 1, 2, 3, 4, and find the cube root. First you divide—no; you—let me see—um—yes—no—well, never mind—after all, perhaps you're too young to understand it."—Stray Stories.

NET-FISHING IN THE LAKES.

How the Fresh Water Fish Are Captured for the Markets of the Country.

Practically all commercial fishing in fresh waters is carried on by the use of nets, whether a rowboat or an up-to-date tug is employed. The gill net is the handiest and is much used in Lake Erie. This forms a fence on the bottom of the lake about six feet high and anywhere from 800 feet to several miles long. These nets are made of thin cord and can be stowed away in a very small compass, says the Buffalo Express. A fish will swim against the fence of netting, get its head caught in the mesh, and will stay there until taken out by the fishermen. The nets are kept in position in the water by lead sinkers on the bottom and cork bobs on top. The entire net is also anchored securely, while the spot is marked by a buoy. Gill nets often come in sections 300 feet long, and are fastened together in gangs. Fishing tugs often set a gang that is over four miles long. Each boat is equipped with two gangs.

Pound nets, whose use in New York waters is prohibited, are used in Ohio and Canadian waters. They form large receptacles in the water into which fish find their way and are prevented from getting out by a trap-like arrangement at the entrance. Game fish are often caught in pound nets. Then there are also smaller trap nets, fyke nets, and many other varieties, some of which are peculiar to different localities.

Some commercial fishing is carried on by the use of set lines for sturgeons, etc., but such means are not extensively employed.

A DISAGREEABLE DISEASE.

One That Afflicts Many People in the Home as Well as in Places of Business.

There is no meaner disease of mind or body than that of fault finding or worry. It may have a medical name; if so, we don't know it, and if we did, it would do no good, as there is no cure for the pesky thing except death. Persons afflicted with it are sure to let you know they have it, and in less time than it takes to tell, they have made you and every one they come in contact with miserable. The weather, that furnishes such a topic for so many, is their peach subject, and they thresh that over until it is threadbare. They find fault with everything. Their clerks can never please them, and their customers call them "crabbed old things," and finally go somewhere else. They believe every one "has it in for them," and they enjoy no peace of mind because always anticipating some evil thing that never happens. If they ever get to heaven they will find fault with everything there. The only time they really seem to enjoy life is when they are pouring their ill, real and imaginary, into your ears, says Gold and Silver-Smith.

The less people hear of the ill and aches of others the better they like it. Each one has enough of his own to bear without other persons' burdens, and the little sunshine they have they don't want clouded over with these woes.

People admire the pluck of the man who, when his body is racked with pain, never lets a sigh escape, or has a complaint to offer at any of the quibbles of fortune, but in storm and sunshine, in prosperity and adversity, has always the cheerful and pleasant smile for all. Such persons make the world better for having been in it.

The One Drawback.

"Didn't you have a pleasant voyage?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Greatblood, "except for the vulgar trade winds we encountered."—Philadelphia Ledger.

No Case of Pneumonia on Record

There is no case on record of a cold resulting in Pneumonia, or other serious lung trouble, after

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR

had been taken. It stops the cough and heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold.

Do not take chances on a cold wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation that costs you the same as Foley's Honey and Tar. Remember the name and get the genuine.

A Severe Cold for Three Months.

The following letter from A. J. Nussbaum, of Batavia, Ind., tells its own story: "I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A druggist prepared me some medicine, and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00. The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

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