

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair; beautiful hair, without a single gray line in it. Have a little pride. Keep young just as long as you can.

"I am fifty-seven years old, and until recently my hair was very gray. But in a few weeks Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my hair so now there is not a gray hair to be seen."—J. W. HANSON, Boulder Creek, Cal.



Needed a Rest
Collector—This is the twentieth time I've called with this bill.

Gilded Youth—Yes, and there are forty more, just like you, coming in day after day, to worry me about their miserable little bills. No wonder I'm all fagged out. Guess I'll take a run over to Europe to recuperate.

It All Depends!
"Don't you know," said the busy person, "that hard work is beneficial?"
"Of course I know it's beneficial," replied the lazy man, "that is, providing the other fellow doesn't charge too much for doing it."

Lifting the Blockade.
He—Suppose I were to attempt to steal a kiss—would you be very angry?
She—Indeed I would—if—
He—If what?
She—If it got no farther than an attempt.

Very Likely.
"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bumpersnickle, "what are the sins of omission?"
"They are probably those we would have committed had we thought of them," answered the old man.

Lucky.
"Was your husband lucky during the last race meeting?"
"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "He sprained his ankle and couldn't attend."—Washington Star.

Joys of Matrimony.
Miss Knox—I suppose you and your wife get along well together.
Mr. Smith—Oh, yes—that is, we get along well together when we are not together.

The only country which does not use the red cross as the emblem of her hospital corps is Turkey, which is allowed to use a red crescent in its place, in deference to her soldiers' religious susceptibilities.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and annoying house-flies in dining room, sleeping room, and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. It is not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 25c. Harold Somers, 19 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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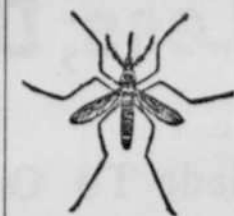
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MOSQUITOES SPREAD YELLOW FEVER, WHOSE SYMPTOMS ARE DESCRIBED.



An acute specific disease. Restricted to certain geographical limits. Characterized by a high fever of short duration, gastro-intestinal disturbances, hemorrhages into the skin and mucous membrane, and a yellow tint of the skin.

First recognized definitely in West Indies in 1647. It is infectious. Prevails in the West Indies, west coast of Africa, Central America, and southward along both coasts of South America and northward to the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

It has been brought to north Atlantic seaports by vessels. The mosquito is blamed for spread of the disease. Frost stops yellow fever. Survivors of one attack of yellow fever become immune from further attacks.

The yellow fever germ has not yet been discovered. Some authorities say the disease is caused by a toxin, not a germ. Yellow fever develops usually from three to four days after infection. Sometimes it takes seven days. The attack comes on with severe chills or rigors when it comes suddenly. It may come on more gradually with languor, headache and malarial symptoms. The temperature goes to 105 degrees, sometimes higher. The fever lasts from three to five days, attended with pains in the back, limbs and head. There is nausea and vomiting.

The yellow tint of the skin, from which the fever gets its name, begins on the second or third day. In severe cases small hemorrhages take place into the skin and mucous membrane. The vomit is at first white. Later it becomes very dark, and in appearance like coffee, when it is known as "black vomit." There is bleeding at the nose, mouth and gums. Delirium usually follows, then unconsciousness, and death.

Mortality varies. In some epidemics it has been as high as 85 per cent. In others as low as 10 per cent. Heat, moisture, bad drainage, uncleanness and unhygienic conditions favor the disease, but the mosquito is most of all responsible. Experts seem to agree that the first step to combat the spread of the fever is to attack the mosquito.

Complete rest and careful dieting constitute the principal treatment for yellow fever. Different drugs are used to help assist the body and organs toward a natural condition.

TWO NEW CANADIAN PROVINCES

With Saskatchewan and Alberta the Dominion Will Have Nine "States."
The word province in Canada has the same significance as the word State in our country. When we say, therefore, that the Dominion has organized and is about to take in two new provinces it means that the seven States are about to be increased to nine. The seven provinces are Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. The two new provinces are Alberta and Saskatchewan. The interior department at Ottawa has issued a map showing the boundaries of these two enormous new provinces, and the map printed here has been made from it. It is thirty-eight years since the Dominion of Canada was formed by the

ritories, and the country will keep filling with people for years to come, for the lands still unoccupied are almost boundless. As yet, the newcomers have hardly more than touched the outskirts of the wheat lands. Manitoba is only one-fourth as large as the old territories of Assinibola, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but she had over 2,000,000 acres in wheat last year, while the territories gathered a wheat crop from only 575,697 acres. This acreage in the territories was a mere bagatelle compared with their enormous area of fine farm lands. The government, after careful investigations, has reached the conclusion that the amount of desirable farm lands still unappropriated in Assinibola is 19,000,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, 17,000,000, and in Alberta, 16,000,000 acres. It will take hundreds of thousands



CANADA'S TWO NEW PROVINCES. In the map the two new provinces are shown by the black lines; the dotted lines indicate the territories out of which they are formed.

confederation of the provinces then existing. That was the birth of Canada as a nation. Two years later the British Parliament passed the Rupert's land act, which provided for the acquisition by the Dominion of the vast prairies of the West, which were called the Northwest Territories. It had already been discovered that wheat was a wonderful crop in the southeast part of this region, and so many settlers flocked into the little corner called Manitoba that in 1870 this territory was admitted into the confederation as a province. As a State of the Dominion, Manitoba is just one year older than British Columbia.

But none of the other four big territories has ever had a government of its own, Assinibola, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca were simply lumped together as the Northwest Territories. They had a common capital at Regina, Assinibola, and have always been ruled, under the Dominion Parliament, by a Lieutenant Governor and an Executive Council. Out of these four territories the two new States have been formed and the Northwest Territories will now disappear from the maps.

The fact is that territorial government for them is no longer suitable, because their interests are becoming large and complex. In 1901 their population was 158,940. No census has been taken since, but the Canadian government estimates their population today at about 500,000.

Over three-fifths of the large immigration that began to pour into Canada in 1901 has settled in one of these territories. The tide of pioneers is pouring over these wheat and cattle lands of Canada.

It has not yet reached Athabasca, but farmhouses and hamlets have been spreading over the three southern ter-

ritories, and the process is going on, and when these lands are all parceled out settlers will begin to move into Athabasca, whose agricultural capabilities have just been investigated in a comparatively thorough manner, and, it is said, with astonishingly favorable results.

The government of Canada is to pay to each province the sum of \$50,000 a year for the support of its government and legislature. The Dominion lands will continue to be vested in the crown, but the Canadian government will compensate the provinces for them by a series of annual payments. The present estimated value of the public lands is \$150 an acre.

The map shows that the two provinces take in all the territory of the four territories excepting a little of the eastern parts of Athabasca and Saskatchewan. The time will probably come when it will be deemed best to divide these provinces again into smaller ones. Each of them is about four times as large as New York State, and their total territory is about as large as Central Europe.

This is a great region, which, with Manitoba, is estimated by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to be destined within ten years to produce annually 350,000,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000,000 bushels of oats, and 50,000,000 bushels of barley, and this without cropping more than about one-third of the tillable area.

The two provinces divide the vast area nearly equally. Regina will be the capital of Saskatchewan; the capital of Alberta will be temporarily at Edmonton until the Legislature of that province decides upon its permanent situation.—Washington Post.

When a man keeps his own counsel he hasn't much use for a lawyer.



"Is it true that the Bliptons are living beyond their income?" "Worse than that. They're living beyond their credit."—Brooklyn Life.

Jack (in a museum)—This collection of stuffed animals is said to be valued at thousands of dollars. Flo—Is it possible? What are they stuffed with?—New Yorker.

Deacon Jones—In the better land everything will be made known. Mrs. Prye—Won't that be fine! I've always wondered how old Sarah Wilson was.—Boston Transcript.

"The automobile has not accomplished much in actual business," said the utilitarian. "Oh, yes, it has. It has helped accident insurance a great deal."—Washington Star.

"This meat," protested the boarder, "is overdone." "Not exactly, it ain't," replied the waitress; "it's done over. This is the same meat you had yesterday."—Philadelphia Press.

Flatbroke—I'm sorry I can't pay that bill now—you'll have to wait awhile. And I'd like a suit this spring, too. Tailor—You'll get it. I'm going to start one to-morrow.—Cleveland Leader.

Tired Mother (to restless child)—Now you set still. I've drug you ten miles to enjoy this entertainment and you shall enjoy it if I have to pull every hair out of your head!—Kansas City Independent.

"You can always tell an Englishman," began the Britisher, boastfully. "But it would only be a waste of breath," interrupted the Yankee, "because he thinks he knows it all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Bessie, how many sisters has your new playmate?" "She has one, mamma. She tried to fool me by saying she had two half-sisters; but I guess she didn't know that I studied fractions."—Washington Life.

Typewriter Agent—Pardon me, sir, but may I ask what is the style of your typewriter? Merchant (enthusiastically)—Right up to date. Elbow sleeves, lace insertion shirt-waist, and all that sort of thing.—New York Weekly.

"What kind of a looking man is that chap Gableton you just mentioned? I don't believe I have met him." "Well, if you see two men off in a corner anywhere and one of them looks bored to death, the other one is Gableton."—Puck.

"What conclusion did your literary and debating society reach last night?" "Oh," answered Miss Cayenne, "the conclusion was as usual—chicken salad, ice cream, and 'Good-night; had a perfectly lovely time.'"—Washington Star.

Mr. Dresser—Didn't that new nurse come that I engaged for little Clarence? Mrs. Dresser—Oh, yes, but she wouldn't do! She had nothing but blue dresses to wear, and blue you know is only for girl babies. Pink's for boys.—Philadelphia Press.

"Are you going to Europe this summer?" "I don't know," answered Mrs. Cumrox; "going to Europe isn't what it used to be, you know. When a man travels now a lot of people turn up their noses and wonder whether a grand jury is after him."—Washington Star.

Wee Hostess—Mamma, shall I invite Lucy Littnut to my party? Mamma—Certainly. She is the minister's daughter. "Do ministers' daughters get invited everywhere?" "Always." "They have lots of fun, I s'pose? I wish my papa was a minister' stand of a miserable sinner."

Mrs. Highbrow—Of course, I am particular about the family my son marries into. Is there any talent in your blood, such as lunacy, for instance. Mr. Newrox—No, madam, and there's not going to be either! I told my daughter if she married your son I'd cut her off without a cent.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Mudge—I do admire the women you draw, Mr. Penink. They are so beautiful and so refined! Tell me, who is your model? [Mrs. Mudge rises in Mrs. Penink's opinion.] Penink—Oh, my wife always sits for me. Mrs. Mudge (with great surprise)—You don't say so! Well, I think you're one of the cleverest men I know! [Mrs. Penink's opinion of Mrs. Mudge falls below zero.]—Punch.

"My dear," said a patient wife who had been studying the war news, "if I were to marry again I would marry a Russian." "What's the trouble now?" inquired the husband tremulously. "When you came home last night you left your hat and umbrella on the dining room table, your collar and necktie were under the chair and your watch this morning is run down. A Russian can at least retire in good order!"

Mrs. B.—I suppose you find your daughter very much improved by her two years' stay at college? Mrs. Proudmother—La, yes! Mary Elizabeth is a carnivorous reader now, and she frequently impoverishes music. But she ain't a bit stuck up—she's unanimous to everybody, an' she never keeps a caller waitin' for her to dress; she just runs in nom de plume, an' you know that makes one feel so comfortable.—Lippincott's.

To the man working in the sun: The man lying in the shade isn't having as good a time as you think he is.

RHEUMATISM ROBS LIFE OF PLEASURE

Rheumatism does more than any other disease to rob life of pleasure and comfort. It is so painful and far-reaching in its effects on the system that those afflicted with it find themselves utterly unable to enjoy bodily comfort or any of the pleasures of life. Some are bound hand and foot and suffer constantly with excruciating pains, swollen, stiff joints and muscles, and often distorted, crooked limbs, while others have intervals of freedom, during which they live in constant fear and dread of the next attack, when, at the least exposure to damp weather, or slight irregularity of any kind, the disease will return.

The cause of Rheumatism is a sour, acid condition of the blood, produced by food lying undigested in the stomach, poor bowel action, weak kidneys and a general sluggish condition of the system. External applications, such as liniments, oils, plasters, etc., do not reach the cause and can only give temporary relief. The blood must be cleansed and purified before a cure can be had. S. S. S. attacks the disease in the right way—it neutralizes the poison and filters out every particle of it from the blood, stimulates the sluggish organs and clears the system of all foreign matter. It cures the disease permanently and safely because it contains no harmful minerals to derange the stomach and digestion. Book on Rheumatism and any advice you wish, without charge.

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What Becomes of the Bibles
The announcement of Dr. James Morrow, secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, that his organization alone distributed 10,000,000 Bibles last year, while 5,000,000 were sold by the trade, again calls attention to the immense circulation of the book. Where all the Bible issued go to is a wonder even among the agencies that are concerned in the work. Distributions are supposed to cover, as far as possible, places and persons not yet reached, but it would appear that there are no longer any such places and persons left. Even supposing there were Bibles in the knapsacks of some or even all of the slaughtered thousands on the field or buried with their clothes on at Port Arthur and Mukden, that would be but a drop in the ocean of production. The proportion of Bibles to be found on second-hand book stalls is not greater than of other books, nor are they probably stored away more than other books are. Persons who have investigated this question says it is one of the unexplained mysteries.—Philadelphia Press.

A Long-Felt Want.
Stringer—I saw a nickel-in-the-slot machine to-day that will tell whether a man is in love or not.
Joshem—Say, the inventor ought to make a fortune out of that machine. Most any man will gladly give up a nickel to find out whether it is love or despatches that ails him.

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

Plan of Action.
Amateur Writer—My friends say this story of mine will prove a great success and they have promised to buy it when it comes out in book form.
Editor—How many friends told you that?
Amateur Writer—Oh, a dozen or more.

Editor—Go and make a hundred thousand more such friends, get their written agreements to buy the book, then come back and I'll talk business with you.—Success.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fit or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Deepest Haul Ever Made.

The deepest haul of a net ever made in the world was achieved by Americans off the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific. The trawl struck bottom 23,000 feet below the surface; that is considerably more than four miles down, but even at that depth animal life was found. Those strange beings lived in water whose temperature was constantly just above the freezing point, and under a pressure of 9,000 pounds to the square inch. To sink that net and bring it back again took a whole day of steady labor.—St. Nicholas.

Willing to Oblige.

Mifkins—A friend of mine tells me you called me a donkey the other day.
Bifkins—Yes, I believe I did.
Mifkins—Well, I think you ought to apologize.
Bifkins—So do I.
Mifkins—Then why don't you?
Bifkins—Oh, don't let it worry you. I'll apologize when I meet the other donkey.

Looked Suspicious.

Mrs. Peckem—I'm afraid my husband is planning some sort of mischief.
Mrs. Neighbors—Why do you think so?
Mrs. Peckem—Because of his anxiety to have me go to the seashore for a month.
Mrs. Neighbors—And are you going?
Mrs. Peckem—Am I going? Not in a hundred years!

Chestnuts a Paying Crop.

The boys may be interested to know that chestnuts prove a very profitable crop. Experts claim that an orchard of chestnuts will bring greater returns to the owner than an apple orchard of the same size, as the nuts are retailed on the street corners at about six dollars a bushel, while the Italian who sells roasted chestnuts receives pay for them at the rate of at least eight dollars a bushel. The tree is one of the most rapid growers, and has been known to bear fruit at five years of age.—St. Nicholas.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

And Did.

They were seated on the park bench in the gloaming, and there wasn't room between them for an argument.
"George, dear," murmured the maid, after a blissful silence extending over a period of some 37 seconds, "I'm afraid it will be necessary for you to see a doctor about your arm."
"Why do you think so, darling?" queried the young man in the case.
"Because," she coyly replied, "it seems to be out of place."
"Oh, don't let that worry you," said George. "It will come around all right."

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