My Hair is Extra Long

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 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.

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

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Peace After the Battle.

The wife of a well-known Western Senator is a Southern woman who was married to the Senator late in life. While still a young girl she left her native State and came North to live; but from time to time she would revisit her old home.

On one of these occasions shortly before her marriage she happened to meet the old colored "mammy" who had been her nurse, and who was vastly surprised to find that "Miss Mary" still was unwedded.

"Lan', Miss Ma'y!" she exclaimed, "ain't yo' married yit?"

"No, not yet, Aunt Sally," was the answer.

"My, my! Who'd a-thought it? An' yit," she mused, determined to soften this disgrace, "aftah all, dey does say dat ol' maids has de happies' life; dat is, aftah dey quits struggin.'"

Railway Rate Legislation.

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors recently held at Portland, Oregon, resolutions were unanimously adopted voicing their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employes, whom they in part represented. These resolutions "indorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and commend the attitude of the heads of American railways, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the president on this question." They then respectfully point out to congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over railway rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such regulation would "result in litigation and confusion and inevitably tend to an enforced reduction in rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the increased cost of their supplies and materials." They further protested against such power being given to the present Inter-State commission because "the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, try, condemn and then enforce its decisions at the cost of the carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable."

The conductors base their demand for only such lesislation, if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equity and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned," on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which have built up the country through constant improvement and development of territory, while at the same time recognition has been given to the value of intelligence among employes in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight rates and lowest wages to employes obtain."

In pressing their claims against legislation adverse to their interests, they point out the fact that "the freight rates of this country average only two per cent of the cost of articles to the consumer, thus making the freight rate so insignificant a factor in the selling price that numerous standard articles are sold at the same price in all parts of the country."

The Millcreek Philosopher.

Evasion is the tribute cowardice pays to direct falsehood.

It would be much more easy to conquer fate if we but knew what fate was to be.

Always take the deed for the will—and cheat the lawyers out of a contest.

It is a pity that the wheat, instead of the speculator, falls into the hopper and is ground up.

The bookworm sees but the printed page. All nature's volume is a stranger to him.—Cincinnati Commercial.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Simple Farm Gate.

The gate shown in the accompanying illustration is recommended by a correspondent of the Montreal Family Herald. The gate is intended for inside locations, upon a farm instead of bars or swinging gates which are troublesome and apt to get out of order. The correspondent has six of these gates on his ranch, and expects soon to put in as many more. It will be noticed that the gate is not hung on hinges. It consists simply of a hurdle which stands between two strong posts set so that the gate easily passes back between them. The second bar of the gate rests on a cleat A, shown in the illustration. This cleat consists of inch lumber, four inches wide and 12 or 14 inches long. The gate will slide easily if the top of the cleat is greased. As the gate is closed it slips between the two posts, which prevent it from being pushed either way.

Points in favor of this gate over

SLIDING GATE WIDE OPEN.

those in ordinary use are as follows: It is cheaply and easily made; it is not liable to get out of order; quickly and easily operated; requires only ordinary fence posts, no hinges, or latch, and it locks automatically.

This Year's Wheat Crop.

Another bumper wheat crop is in prospect. Estimates by the Department of Agriculture on grain in the field indicate a total yield of winter wheat of over 411,000,000 bushels against 401,685,887 in 1903 and 325,374,503 in 1904; a gain of 10,314,113 bushels over 1903 and 85,225,497 bushels over 1904. The estimate on spring wheat is 348,000,000 bushels, but there are good reasons for believing that the yield will be from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels greater than the present estimate. However, the comparison, accepting the estimate as correct, is interesting, showing an excess for 1905 over the yield of 1904 and less than 1903, as follows: Estimate of yield of spring wheat, 1905, 348,000,000 bushels, against 355,183,656 in 1903 and 279,696,656 bushels in 1904, about 7,000,000 bushels less than the yield of 1903 and 68,303,344 more than last year. According to the official estimate, the total wheat crop of the United States this year will be 670,000,000 bushels. Unless serious damage comes to spring wheat during its ripening, the total wheat yield of the United States will be about 118,000,000 greater than in 1904 and 33,000,000 in excess of 1903.—Epitomist.

For Sharpening Posts.

To save lots of work in sharpening posts, fix up the rig illustrated, advises Charles Hecht. The forked pole

RIG FOR SHARPENING POSTS.

is 12 feet long, the brace of 1x4 being about 5 feet high. A stump makes the best block upon which to sharpen post.

Poultry Pickings.

Save the cabbage for the hens.

Leaves make good scratching material.

Cracked corn will put fat on a fowl about the quickest of any feed.

A lot of extra cockerels are a nuisance. Kill them off if you want eggs.

As a rule hens fall off in egg production after they are three or four years old, and it is only in exceptional cases that it is advisable to keep them.

Green cut bone or good beef scraps will force the pullets to early maturity.

Dampness is one of the worst troubles of poultry keepers. Sunshine is sure cure.

If eggs were sold by weight the talk about big eggs would give place to that of more of 'em.

Lime water is a corrective of fowl diseases and is also a good remedy for soft shelled eggs.

A duck grows faster than a chicken, sells for more in market, costs no more to feed and needs but little care.

To obtain the best results from hens keep them in flocks of from thirty to forty with one or two males. Crowding never pays any breeder.

Commercial Fertilizer.

I used three tons of fertilizer from one of our large packing companies in 1903. I used it on my corn field, putting it in the hill with the corn-planter; this was on black sandy loam. I had a good crop of corn, but as my soil was in good condition I was unable to say how much benefit the fertilizer was to me, if any; therefore, in 1904, I made up my mind to give it a thorough test as far as my farm was concerned.

This year I used five tons. This fertilizer came from a different packing company from the first lot, but was supposed to be the same as to its chemical value. We used 1,000 pounds to acre, mainly, as in the first year; still we planted strips through our fields with 200 pounds per acre, and in the same field we left strips without any fertilizer. The first two months we thought we could see a little advantage in favor of the corn that had the fertilizer, but later on, and at husking time, we were unable to see that the use of the fertilizer was of benefit to us.—P. G. Freeman, Iowa.

Cost of Making Beef.

It has been accepted as proved that the younger an animal the lower is the cost of putting on flesh and fat. Some experiments have been made to prove this, but the data are too meager to permit of the building of very strong arguments on them. Professor Mumford of the Illinois station has taken up the question and is making an experiment that will at least add to the volume of the data if it does not settle the question, which it probably will not. Herds of various ages are being fed at the station, and these will be marketed as fast as ready and careful reports compiled of the cost of gain made on each lot. There is a point beyond which it does not pay a farmer to keep an animal, even though that animal is all the time gaining in weight. The station is trying to find the point at which steer feeding must stop, if a profit is to be made. Every day after that point the farmer is losing money and losing the time he is putting on the care of the animal.

The Auto Nuisance.

During an English farmers' meeting, the chairman had suggested that he should instruct his teamsters to hold their wagons across the road when autos were approaching at a furious rate. He received the following amusing communication: "As I doubt the power of the average farm laborer to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, I offer my services. I hold a discharge as a sergeant from the army, and am a trained shot. At least fifty autos pass my house every day. With an ordinary magazine rifle I could get about thirty daily, and I offer my trained services to the chamber at a charge of six pence per head. I should like to know to whom to forward the heads. I could use explosive or poisoned bullets if so desired."

How Sunday Affects the Cows.

The manager of the Wisconsin experimental farm once said that he could tell the Sundays in the calendar by looking at his milk record, which showed the daily yield, because the quantity obtained was invariably smaller than on a week day. "Our men milk a little later on Sunday morning, and a little earlier at night, probably hurrying the operation, and the cows resent the treatment by giving a somewhat smaller yield of milk." It was observed, also, apropos of the necessity for kind and gentle treatment of dairy cattle, that a new hand obtained less milk from a cow than she would yield to a milker, not necessarily more expert, to whom she was accustomed.

The Oat Crop.

The oat crop is one that requires a great deal of moisture throughout the season, and the best crop is assured by preparing the soil so it will conserve moisture. The reason the old plan of seeding oats in corn stubble falls so frequently is because the ground is stirred shallow and wet early in spring time and when a few weeks of dry weaother come it bakes as hard as the road and remains in this condition until harvest. It is not a good plan to be in too big a hurry about sowing oats. When the ground has dried out so it is in good condition to break then start the plow.—Ohio Farmer.

Sod Houses and Telephones.

Sod houses and telephones are the strange combination now offered by the prairies of the Middle West. Yet the combination is less strange than appears, for the present sod houses are by no means to be despised, particularly in cold weather. They are built with considerable attention to comfort, and, with an interior lining of Portland cement, offer almost the advantages of a stone building, and at the slightest cost, while the network of telephones overcomes the isolation of earlier days.

OLD SORES OFFENSIVE-DANGEROUS

Nothing is more offensive than an old sore that refuses to heal. Patiently, day after day, it is treated and nursed, every salve, powder, etc., that is heard of is tried, but does no good, until the very sight of it grows offensive to the sufferer and he becomes disgusted and morbid. They are not only offensive, but dangerous, because the same germ that produces cancerous ulcers is back of every old sore. The cause is in the blood and as long as it remains the sore will be there and continue to grow worse and more destructive. The fact that thousands of old sores have been cut out and even the bones scraped, and yet they returned, is indisputable evidence that the blood is diseased and responsible for the sore or ulcer.

Some years ago my blood became poisoned, and the doctor told me I would have running sores for life, and that if they were closed up the result would be fatal. Under this discouraging report I left off their treatment and resorted to the use of S. S. S. Its effects were prompt and gratifying. It took only a short while for the medicine to entirely cure up the sores, and I am not dead as the doctors intimated I would be, neither have the sores ever broken out again. JOHN W. FUNDIS. Wheeling, W. Va., May 28, 1903.

Valuable time is lost in experimenting with external treatments, such as salves, powders, washes, etc., because the germs and poisons in the blood must be removed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S. cleanses and purifies the circulation so that it carries rich, new blood to the parts and the sore or ulcer heals permanently. S. S. S. not only removes the germs and poisons, but strengthens the blood and builds up the entire system by stimulating the organs, increasing the appetite and giving energy to the weak, wasted constitution. It is an exhilarating tonic, aids the digestion and puts every part of the body in good healthy condition. Book on the blood, with any medical advice wished, without charge.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Getting at the Facts.

He (at the show)—How I envy that man who just sung the solo.

She—Indeed! I thought he had a very poor voice.

He—It isn't his voice I envy; it's his nerve.

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.

Just Like a Woman.

Lady—What will you charge me for the use of a carriage for a few hours??

Liveryman—It will cost you $2 for the first hour, and $1 for each additional hour.

Lady—Well, I'll use it for two additional hours. I've got some shopping to do and will not require it the first hour.

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

As Compared.

"I have no faith in modern medical science," said the long-haired boarder.

"Neither has a mule any faith in the veterinary surgeon," rejoined the cheerful idiot, "but he has to take his medicine just the same."

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits 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., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Point of View.

"Every time a woman looks in a mirror," remarked the old bachelor, "she imagines she sees a thing of beauty."

"And every time a man looks in one," retorted the young widow, "he imagines he sees a hero."

Piso's Cure is a good cough medicine. It has cured coughs and colds for forty years. At druggists, 25 cents.

The Original Joke.

Bimberly—I heard a side-splitting joke the other day.

Jimblecute—Oh, tell it to me.

Bimberly—I can't remember it just now, but it was something about Adam losing his rib.

Feminine Charity.

Bess—They say Maude is going to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather.

Nell—Impossible!

Bess—Why do you say that?

Nell—Because I'm sure there isn't a man living who is that old.

Kerosene oil and a soft rag will keep mahogany furniture in fine condition.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED EVERYWHERE · SEND THEM IN · MERCHANTS PROTECTIVE ASSN. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—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. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. Harold Somers, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Address WILLIAM T. LEWIS, Western Representative, Associate Principal, S. W. Cor. 18th and Raleigh Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON

Note—No pupils accepted at Portland after Sept. 1st.

P. N. U. No. 30—1905

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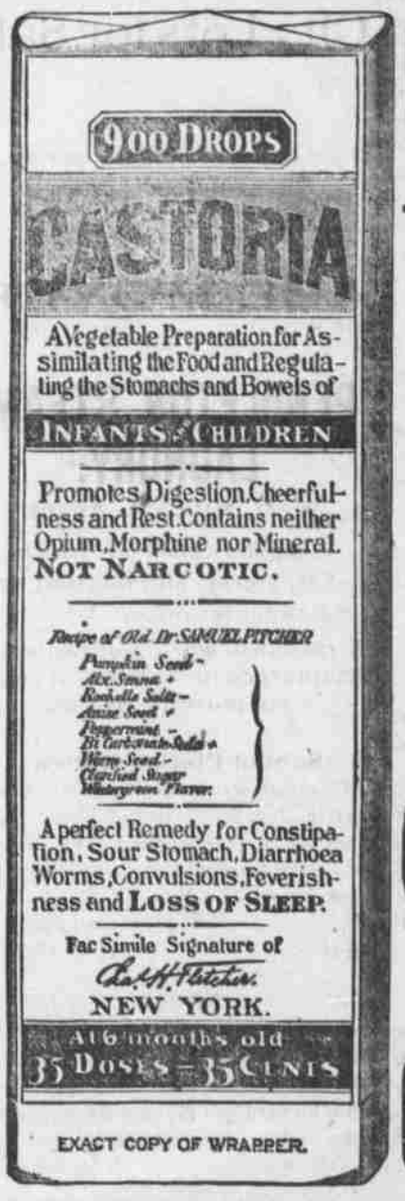

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