

## GOOD? SURE IT IS

It's Good when the stomach is bad.  
It's Good when the bowels are clogged.  
It's Good when the liver is inactive.  
It's Good in any malarial disorder.

### HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.  
TRY A BOTTLE TODAY.

**Not So Bad as He Seemed.**  
A curious incident occurred at a children's matinee in a Moscow theater lately. The actor who played the villain of the piece was so distressed by the horror with which the little spectators viewed him that, notwithstanding the protests of the manager, he pulled off his wig and false beard, and begged the audience to believe that he was only pretending to be wicked.

## FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

**Time and Season.**  
How for everything there is a time and a season and then how does the glory of a thing pass from it, even like the flower of the grass. This is a truism, but it is one of those which are continually forcing themselves upon the mind.—Borrow.

## Our New Hair Vigor

Ayer's Hair Vigor was good, the best that was made. But Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, is better. It is the one great specific for falling hair. A new preparation in every way. New bottle. New contents. Ask your druggist to show it to you, "the new kind."

Does not change the color of the hair.

Formula with each bottle Show it to your doctor

**Ayer's** Ask him about it, then do as he says

As we now make our new Hair Vigor it does not have the slightest effect upon the color of the hair. You may use it freely and for any length of time with out fear of changing the color. Stops falling hair. Cures dandruff.  
—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

## CONQUEST OF THE GRAND CANYON



GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO

**T**HERE is a gigantic plan proposed to convert the Grand canyon of Arizona into a huge lake behind a dam 700 feet high. Over this dam will flow a constant stream of water at the rate of 30,000 or more cubic feet a second, sufficient to turn all the machinery in the United States, if not in the world. In addition to this, the water thus stored will provide constant and never-failing irrigation for 5,000,000 acres of land which is otherwise hopelessly waste. The plans are already on paper, and there is plenty of money behind the enterprise. All that is lacking is government consent to run in part the grandest work of nature in the world, the Grand canyon, and place at the bottom of the great abyss a lake 7 miles wide and 35 miles long. The canyon proper is 9 miles wide, 13 miles long and a mile deep, so all of its scenic beauty will by no means be destroyed. In fact, one standing upon the rim and looking at the water below, without previous knowledge, will be unable to tell that man has in any way tampered with nature's great display.

Three states, California, Nevada and Arizona are vitally interested in the project, and in these states there has already developed a sentiment which will tend to exclude the private construction of the dam and plant, and vest it entirely in the hands of the government. At the point in Arizona near the intersection of the Arizona, California and Nevada state lines, there is a point in the canyon which is only 150 feet wide. Here a wing dam can be constructed at comparatively low cost, which may be built as high as one pleases without fear of securing too much water pressure behind it. The canyon walls are solid rock, as is the bed, and much blasting will be necessary in order to get the bottom of the dam actually below the bed rock of the stream.

Once constructed, the water will back within the canyon for 35 miles. Most of this will be cared for by the smaller canyons leading off from the big canyon, which are not included in the measurement of its 13 miles of actual length. These small canyons are also walled by solid rock, and

therefore there is no danger whatever from an overflow from any source.

In order to flood surrounding land the water would have to rise to the height of one mile, less 700 feet, and cover an area nine miles wide within the canyon. The dam will, therefore, be absolutely safe, for the retaining wall at the end of the reservoir, owing to the structure of the walls of the canyon at that point, will bear practically no weight of the water whatever.

The effect of the construction of this dam cannot well be grasped by persons unfamiliar with what has been done by way of development in the southwest during the last decade. The southwest, in the first place, is preparing for a vast increase of population from Europe once the Panama canal is finished, but it is recognized that without industries only a certain amount of increase will be accommodated. Arizona has shown a census increase of more than 60 per cent. since 1900. Since the census was taken boards of trade in the territory report heavier inquiries about the territory.

### World's Greatest Chasm.

The Grand canyon of the Colorado is the most stupendous chasm in the world. Standing in the presence of these precipitous rocks which tower to heights of 5,000 feet, piercing the clouds above; the abyss yawning at his feet, the spectator is overpowered by the immensity of the spectacle confronting him. There is probably no other spot on earth where man is more impressed with his own insignificance or more overwhelmed with the majesty of nature. It is the grandest of all the world's gorges. It inspires one with its sublimity; it appalls him with its heights, its depths, its awful solitude. The hand of the infinite has chiseled these rocks into most fantastic forms, their towering turrets and imposing minarets standing out boldly in bas relief against the deep blue of a southern sky. And over all is the illusion of distance.

One cannot conceive the vastness of it all and is met by a series of surprises, as it is borne in upon him that yonder gorge, or rock, or peak, or cape lies miles in the distance. At the

bottom of the gorge the river, turbulent and picturesque, madly rushes on amid its rock environment, lashing itself into foam. About the mighty peaks soars the eagle, and struggling vegetation contends against fate for a foothold among the rocks. But the beasts of the forest and the flowers of the field rarely intrude upon these lonely solitudes.

It is conceded that the Grand canyon cannot be adequately painted in words, yet some comparisons may give an idea of its immensity. Its total length from the confluence of the Green river to its outlet in the Gulf of California is more than 700 miles. With its numerous laterals, some of which are shown in the accompanying illustrations, its length is more than 1,000 miles. The great scenic section commonly meant by the words, the Grand canyon of Arizona, with a depth of more than a mile from the rim of the river, is 217 miles long. It has been estimated that if all the earth and rock that has been and will be excavated for the building of the Panama canal, from the first inception of that great enterprise by the French company to its ultimate completion to sea level by the American government could be dumped into this great rift in the Arizona plateau, it would still require twenty thousand times as much more to fill it; and the surface area of the built up territory would be more than 16,000 square miles, or equal to the whole of Switzerland, or to Massachusetts, Delaware, Connecticut and Rhode Island, combined. If it were possible to take the whole chain of the Allegheny mountains, turn them upside down and dump them into the Grand canyon, there would still be a tremendous canyon left. If the tallest peak east of the Rockies could be planted at the level of the Colorado river, its summit would still be far below the feet of the observer standing on the rim. The greatest of the pyramids of Egypt is 485 feet high, the Washington monument is 555 feet tall, and the hat on the statue of William Penn that surmounts the City hall at Philadelphia is 557 feet above the level of the street. If one placed the Pyramid of Cheops upon the floor of the canyon, planted the Philadelphia City hall upon its apex, and then poised the Washington monument upon that their aggregate height would reach only a quarter of the way to the top.

It is 44 years since Maj. Powell, long the distinguished head of the United States Geological survey, signaled to his fellow countrymen that he had made the run of 1,000 miles of American canyons. The scientific world stood agape, for the feat was believed to be all but impossible. Up to Powell's time man thought of the canyon as something altogether forbidding and unapproachable—so little was it known, so much was it dreaded—and even now, when men have descended to the river by man-made trails and the telephoto lens has searched out the unreachable places, though tourists have confronted it with a battery of cameras, thought geologists have borne their testimony and artists have sketched and painted, and travelers have exhausted vocabularies to give expression to their wonder—still we have caught but a glimpse of this manifold mystery, for the particular view that enthralls us is but one of ten thousand views.

Thomas Moran, whose masterful painting of the canyon adorns the capitol at Washington, and who, above all other painters, has succeeded in depicting its illusive atmosphere, once said: "I can understand how a man can attempt to paint the canyon, but how can a man be foolish enough to attempt to describe it!"

### Early Energy.

"I intend to wake congress up before I get through," said the new member.

"My friend," said Senator Sorghum, "don't stop with merely waking congress up. See if you can't do something to make the framers of the United States constitution turn over in their graves."

goes along. Each regiment is provided with two or three big drums; but few regiments have bands.—The Sunday Magazine.

### Were Not Afraid of Prison.

Evidently prison life has no terrors for eight prisoners who were recently sentenced at Coventry, England. When being removed from the dock, one of the men started singing, "Fall in and follow me." The other five men and two women promptly joined in, and hearty strains were wafted back to court as the merry rogues wended their way to the cells.

### Way of Weak Humanity.

I see the right and I approve it, too; condemn the wrong and yet the wrong pursue.—Samuel Ga

There are natures whose whole humanity centers in their own family to the exclusion of every other human being—and such natures consider themselves paragons of virtue.

The worst feature of a good memory is that it doesn't allow us to forget our troubles.

### KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAN

Suggestions of New York Man for Securing Pure Air in the Large Cities.

William Van V. Hayes of New York presents suggestions for improving the care of the streets in New York so as to secure pure air. All sorts of micro-organisms are found in the dust of the streets; anthrax, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid and dysentery have been detected in it. The tubercle bacillus when dried in large, thick crusts and left in a cold, dark place like a corridor will live for six to eight months. The bad condition of the streets is in part due to carelessness of the citizens and in part to antiquated methods of cleaning. The removal of ashes in cans on a long automobile cart, without emptying them in the street, is advocated. The use of vacuum cleaning wagons is advisable. The people must be educated not to throw things into the street. Spitting should be forbidden in the streets as well as on sidewalks and proper receptacles provided.

ed. Cats and dogs should not be kept in the city and automobiles should take the place of the horse, whose manure soils the streets. Flushing the streets should be more frequent. The subway should have in front of stations an improved roadbed that can be cleaned properly; the entering air should be screened and dust-gathering cars should pass over the road at intervals.—Medical Record.

### The Servian Drum.

The men who play the big drums in the Servian army must have an easier lot than the drummers of other lands; for they do not have to carry their own drums.

In nearly all cases, instead of being slung in front of the man who plays it, the instrument is put on a small two-wheeled cart drawn by a large dog. Of course the drummer must play as he marches; but the dog is so well trained that there is no difficulty in doing this.

The animal keeps its place even through the longest marches, and the drummer walks behind the cart, performing on the instrument as he

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