

Oregon Timber at Buffalo.

A. J. Johnson, forestry expert and commissioner to the Buffalo Exposition from Oregon, has dispatched Oregon's exhibit to the big fair. The exhibit is one of the best that has ever been made of the lumber resources of Oregon and will command a great deal of attention. Among the exhibits is a four-foot section of the trunk of an Oregon sugar pine, from southern Oregon. The tree was 225 feet high, 325 years old and seven feet in diameter. On the rear end of the second car is a section of an Oregon fir nine feet six inches in diameter. Resting on two blocks, on which it will pivot in going around curves, is a handsome stick of clear yellow fir timber 34 by 34 inches, and 75 feet long. It weighs 25 tons. On the top of this big timber rests two planks, cut from the same tree. They are three inches thick, 20 inches wide and 74 feet long. On the cars under the big stick are showed sections of tree trunks, as follows: Maple, three feet in diameter; cottonwood, three feet; hemlock, four feet; white oak, three feet; madrons, two and one-half feet. There is also a freak section of yellow fir three feet in diameter, the heart of which is only six inches from one side. The most wonderful thing about the tree is that 30 feet up the heart was in the center. Along side of the sections of tree trunks is a fir plank four inches thick, 54 inches wide, and 24 feet long. On the third car is a fine specimen of tide land spruce, 8 1/2 feet in diameter and 16 feet long. Mr. Johnson had a similar log cut 10 feet in diameter to take to Buffalo, but the Necanicum did not rise high enough to float it out. The collection embraces a section of larch six feet in diameter, and some big larch planks. Port Orford cedar, yellow pine, alder and several other specimens of Oregon's timber will comprise the exhibit. All the larger mills in the state will have creditable exhibits of their manufactured lumber.—Oregon Timberman.

Edward VII and Harriet Lane.

"During the Prince of Wales's stay in Washington (upon the occasion of his visit to America, in 1860,) he was President Buchanan's guest, and occupied apartments of the Executive Mansion, looking over Lafayette Square," writes William Perrine, in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "One evening when an elaborate display of fireworks was given in his honor he stood on the balcony of the White House, together with Mr. Buchanan and Miss Lane, amidst great cheers. When dining with his hosts he would escort Miss Lane to the table, seat himself at her right. His manner was somewhat bashful, and most public ceremonies apparently bored him. But while he was with Miss Lane and the coterie of beautiful women of her set it was noted that for the first time since he had been in this country he seemed to show the manner of a gallant young gentleman desirous of pleasing. One of the merriest mornings she had with him was at a gymnasium in Washington attached to a female seminary. On the brass rings suspended from the ceiling he swung himself one by one across the room, and the whole party laughed heartily at his pranks on the rope ladder. Then he fell to playing tennis. Miss Lane and the Prince together succeeded in outwearing

Mrs. Thompson and the Duke of Newcastle; it was next the turn of the victors to play against each other, and Harriet, who was one of the most robust girls of the day, speedily outbowed the Prince and put his muscle to shame."

Coal in John Day.

A Baker City dispatch says: F. J. Perkins a well-known Portland and Baker City mining man, has returned to this place from an extended visit into the John Day country, and states that some fine coal showings are had in that valley, besides fair oil indications.

Near Canyon City a firm is opening up a coal mine. A tunnel has been driven 20 feet into the hillside and at the end of that a 20-foot winze sunk. In this distance two coal veins have been penetrated, one six feet wide and the other four. For a distance of five miles along the John Day valley at this point Mr. Perkins says the coal outcrops, and in several places the formation gives every encouragement to believe valuable deposits will be found when developed. The work now under way is by an old time miner of the district, and a Canyon City attorney, who seem to have unlimited capital back of them.

A heavy layer of sandstone is found over the coal, which is taken as excellent evidence of oil. In several places Mr. Perkins made hasty examinations and believes that oil seepages are to be found. At the time he was in the district a California oil man was looking over the field, and while he gave no encouragement of oil prospects, the fact that he continued in that country much longer than he intended, and is gathering much information, was regarded as evidence that he believes oil is to be found there.

Land Laws Now in Force

By act of June 5, 1900, every person who has, before that date, made a homestead entry and commuted it to a cash entry, (that is paid for the land) is, if otherwise qualified, now entitled to make another homestead entry, which cannot, however, be commuted.

By this act of June, 1900, is by far the most important public land legislation that has been enacted by Congress for many years. It will enable a great many persons in every county where there is public land to make new homestead entries.

Every qualified person may enter 320 acres or less, of desert land that can be reclaimed by irrigation. Desert land is held to be land without a growth of natural timber, on which ordinary crops will not grow and mature without irrigation.

A married woman can make a desert land entry if it is for her own use and made with her own money. The settler must pay 25 cents per acre when the entry is made. He must not expend less than one dollar per acre each year for three years, in procuring water for irrigation, and in permanent improvements and must cultivate one-eighth of the land entered. Within four years of the date of his entry he must prove its reclamation and pay another government fee of one dollar per acre.

Any qualified person can enter 160 acres, or less, of land that is more valuable for its timber or stone than for any agricultural purpose, at \$2.50 per acre, the applicant must advertise his intention to make the entry for 60 days, giving the names of two or more witnesses by whom he expects to prove the character of the land. Married women can make timber or stone land entries for their own use. No person can make more

than one entry. Isolated tracts of less than a quarter section of public land which have been subject to homestead entry for three years or more, after the surrounding land has been entered, filed upon or disposed of by the government, may on petition to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, be offered at public sale and sold to the highest bidder, but for not less than \$1.50 per acre. The petition may cover several tracts but not more than 160 acres may be sold to one person at one sale.

Any homestead or pre-emption claimant who, by reason of a failure of crops, or any unavoidable cause, is unable to make a living for himself and his family on his claim, can secure a leave of absence for not exceeding one year. Application under oath must be made to the register and receiver, corroborated by two disinterested witnesses, setting forth grounds upon which the request is made.

From J. W. Howard, of Prineville, who lately arrived here from Crook county with about 250 head of cattle, we learn that when he left home there was quite a talk among the wool men of Crook county of having their wool hauled all the way from there to The Dalles by wagon instead of by rail from Shaniko. As far as cattle are concerned, Mr. Howard, who is a large shipper, declares emphatically that he will never ship a hoof at present rates of \$58 a car from Shaniko to Troutdale. He can do better. He came here by way of the Warm Springs reservation, where he had only one light toll, that, namely, across the Deschutes near the agency. He had good open range all the way till he came to Wapinita, and the cattle arrived in fine condition, losing practically nothing on the way, and certainly no more than they would have lost on the cars. "One steer that he weighed at home and here for a test had lost nothing. Mr. Howard says he had no difficulty in procuring a pass through the reservation, and he supposes any one could get one. All his pass cost him was the pay of one Indian policeman at \$1.50 a day, who accompanied the cattle while they were within the boundary of the reservation."—Dalles Chronicle.

At 16 a girl enjoys being kissed for the pleasure of it, but denies ever being kissed; at twenty-five she begins kissing young boys "just for fun," and at 30 she will kiss any old thing that offers itself for sacrifice.

President McKinley and party started on their Western trip last Monday morning. Great preparations are being made all along the route which they travel, to give them an ovation. We may expect to see some terrible things in the anti-imperialistic papers, about this "Triumphal Tour of the Emperor."

Wool Rate.

The following wool rates for the present season, taking effect at once have been established:

Wool compressed in bales, carloads, minimum weight 24,000, from Shaniko to New York, Chicago, Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and points there-with, \$1.40, per 100, pounds.

Wool in sacks, or bales, any quantity, from Shaniko to The Dalles, 30, cents per 100 pounds.

Wool in sacks, any quantity, from all stations on the Columbia Southern Railway to Shaniko 5 cents per 100 pounds.

C. E. Lytle, G. F. A.

To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Cascara Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. C. C. C. Co. Sell in every drugstore and grocery store.

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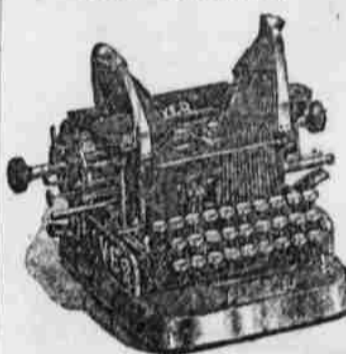
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