

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Come To LONG BROS. POOL HALL and you will find Good Tables, Good Treatment, Good Cigars, Drinks and Good Fellows

Make This Your Headquarters during the Races

The Hill Party

Continued from page 2.

instances the local people get the idea that the minute the railroad puts their shoulders to the wheel, all they have to do is to catch the unwary and unsuspecting settler and fleece him when he arrives. I merely mention this to show that the business men or the Commercial Club may realize that they owe it to the citizens to see that the new settlers are well received. I have heard it complained of in some localities that the people coming in asking for homesteads, found it a difficult matter for them to find what they wanted, because the real estate men only worked with deeded lands. I think that the first thing that is essential is to have a district organized to give a settler detailed and reliable information about the whole country. The removal of one family from say Ohio or Illinois or Indiana, may mean the ultimate removal of a great many families from that district if they are treated right. From Bluffton, Indiana, we had one or two men moved up into Montana, and as a result of their good report we had between the first of February and the first of April over 100 people from that neighborhood, and we had 25 carloads of household goods and a corresponding amount of passenger traffic. These people were well taken care of when they reached Montana.

These results of immigration can only be obtained by wide publicity, but it is a great mistake to over estimate your resources and have the people arriving here disappointed. In our letters to these prospects we never misrepresent or over estimate the possibilities or resources of the country. When a settler comes, he should find things just as good, or a little bit better than represented.

We are receiving to day settlers from localities in North Dakota where the movement was started 15 years ago. We may be able to settle up all your government land within a year or two, but it is going to take some time to cut up these big ranches and populate the country as it should be populated. I have never seen such a class of well equipped people as the people who are going into the northwest today. They bring money, household goods, and often horses to start up with. A few years ago hundreds of them were in very poor circumstances. Today the conditions are changed, and the settlers coming in are the better class.

The exhibition and show cars were originated by Mr. Hill himself. The Washington car that we have had out this winter has been visited by more people than any other car that has been on the road. That is what we want to aim at with the Oregon car. This car was never taken into a state but what there was a scramble for literature. The New England states and the Central Western States offer very fertile fields for the spread of this information. We like the local organizations to issue their own booklets as they can get them up far better than we can, with more accurate detail, and we will do the circulating of them as we go around with our cars and exhibitions. In our general literature we get books up about each state, not very expensively gotten up, as we cannot afford to give away 25 cent books by the thousand. Our books cost about 2 cents each. A year ago we hardly ever received inquiries about Oregon, now we receive hundreds and hundreds of them. We want to co-operate with the local people to help them to make known their resources to these people.

Bill Hanley Talks.

Toast Master Williamson then tried to introduce Bill Hanley of Harney county with a few appropriate words, but the cries for "Bill Hanley" drowned his words, and he took his seat.

Mr. Hanley said "I am not much of a talker on such occasions as this, but I would like to say that

Mr. J. J. Hill said that he was unable to come himself to this country but would send the president of the railroad most dear to his heart—the Great Northern—and so tonight we have with us our distinguished visitor, Mr. L. W. Hill.

Getting down to the facts, there is always some cause for everything. All of us old-timers who have lived in the country have seen the time when it pretty nearly took blood to get the money out of the land; it was a matter of digging it out with our own hands. The cause of that was that we had a great country and she was fast developing. Cities were building up rapidly, and the country boy was rushing to the town. All of these turned the tide one way and by natural causes the tide had to turn back. Now you may take up the paper and read that a walking hog is selling for 25 cents, a steer for 10 cents a sheep 10 cents. You hear men hollering that a man can't buy meat. It is not possible to boycott any product any more. The 10 cent hog has come to stay and goes walking, squealing along every now and then 5 cents higher. The steer goes up to 12 cents, and a good many of us have seen the time when we sold off steers for \$15, \$18 or \$21. All these things show that the country is to go steadily forward in straight forward ways.

What is the condition that surrounds the people of the city today with reference to their produce? It costs more, after the product arrives in the city, to be distributed it among the people than it costs to buy the product from the producer. It costs, to-day, to deliver meat, about 8 cents a lb. A dressed carcass costs about 14 cents. The average price is about 22 cents delivered to the consumer. A producer is now going to have what is coming to him.

Why did we need such men as J. J. Hill? Because he helps the development of the country by supplying transportation. That is what made him great. The next thing that made him great was that the man in the country endorsed his paper with his products.

This is no hot-air meeting—this is a meeting of facts. We are out here to show our interest. We will furnish the product to give the railroads a start, for it is our products that are the base on which the railroad is built. The most important point for everyone to remember is not the building up of their own little town. Build up your country and your cities will build up themselves in consequence. The biggest city will be in the country where the people build up the best country and where they furnish the most products. [Applause]. Remember that a railroad is not able to run its line with only one station. There must be plenty of them all along. Appoint a committee to try any man who knocks one little place as against another. [Applause]. If you have to have a grouch against some place, have it against some place way back East where your knocking won't do your country any harm. As the good book says, "Remember thy neighbor and treat him right" [Much laughter and applause].

There is no better section than Central Oregon, where the skies are clear, the climate good, the men grow broad and the women grow pretty. [Last phrase interjected by Toastmaster Williamson] We stand to represent many acres of productive territory and cultivated lands, more tillable lands uncultivated than in any other part of the state.

I went back the other day to Rogue River valley, and after being in this country it looked so small, it just seemed to me as if I could jump across from one mountain to the other. It is a little bit of a country compared to this. I had not been there for 17 years. They are selling land there for \$1500, \$2000, or \$2500 an acre.

Mr. Hill is looking over the lands here so that he can go back East and get the people to come here. He is one of the men that can get them, too, for the people

know that the Hills make good [Applause] and they know that the people are going to endorse their paper, and that they can make the country make good.

The people have got to be re-distributed. There are too many in the towns and not enough in the country, and the people who belong to the country have to get back there. This is their opportunity—and ours. We have got to have a new "scattering" of them. We have got to that stage now, and any man that makes a holler about the price of food, ought to be sentenced right away to go right at it and produce it. [Applause].

The meeting then closed with three rousing cheers for Louis W. Hill, followed by three times three for "Bill Hanley." The assembled guests then filed past and had the pleasure of shaking both gentlemen by the hand.

Sunday morning the party took a short trip up the Ochoco and later made a tour of the west side of the county touching Powell Butte, Bend, Laidlaw, Redmond and O'Neil. On the trip they were escorted by President Williamson of the Club, and by about twenty business men, from Prineville in seven autos. A reception was given at Redmond where the Hill party and Prineville people were guests at a banquet, and after which three cheers were given for Mr. Hill, Prineville and Redmond. The banquet was amply supplied with Deschutes trout, which were greatly relished by the visitors.

MUSICAL MISERY.

When Baggies Squeak Out "The Star Spangled Banner." "I wish," growled a man who made a tour of the British Isles, "that the British bandmasters would take a course of instruction in what constitutes the American national airs. Band concerts are the rage all over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. During the summer season, probably as a compliment to the hordes of Americans who are flinging away gold for their benefit, they present daily what is generally dubbed 'American national airs.'"

"The majority of these bandmasters think 'Dixie' is the national air, because they sagely observe it is the only one which Americans applaud. The Star Spangled Banner is dismal and lugubrious enough under the best of circumstances, but to hear the Scotch bagpipes have a fling at it is indescribable misery. The man who wrote the 'Columbia' hymn would not know his own work as performed in Great Britain, and even the 'Kentucky Home' and other negro ballads get a touch between an Irish jig and a Scotch wail which robs the American visitor of any pleasure which he might experience in hearing songs from home. It may be that British, Scotch and Irish guests on this side of the water get as much discomfort in hearing 'Annie Laurie.' I hope they do, for it would establish a sort of international musical balance."—New York Press.

SLEEP SUPERSTITIONS.

How to Awaken at Any Hour You May Designate. Sleep is the best cure for waking trouble. Hours for sleep: Nature gives five, Custom seven, Weariness takes nine, Laisness eleven.

If you wish to arise at a certain hour, before going to bed make with your right foot as many marks on the floor as the hour on which you wish to wake, then go to bed backward. To insure happy dreams burn some basilisks and do the ashes up in a package, which you must place beneath your pillow. You will then dream sweetly.

If you wish ever to marry, never look under the bed.

If a person talks in his sleep, put his hand in a bowl of water and he will tell you all his secrets.

The Hindoos say it is bad luck to sleep with your head to the north, but sleeping with your head to the south promotes longevity.

It is considered by some nations dangerous to sleep while thirsty, for the soul leaves the body in search of water, and if the body awakened too quickly the soul might not have time to return to it, so the body would die.

In Germany the nightmare is believed to be a spectral being which places itself upon the breast of the sleeper, depriving him of the power of utterance or motion.—Philadelphia Press.

Malay Race Not Dying Out. There is a very common idea that the Malay is a race that is dying out, killed in its own country by the enterprise of Chinese, Tamils, Javanese (who, however, are kinsmen of the Malays) and Europeans. To those who come out east expecting to find a few miserable remains of a once powerful race, whose probable fate is that of the Australian aborigines, it comes as a revelation to find a sturdy, independent and courteous race, whose language runs from Suez to Australia and who, so far from dying out, are yearly becoming more numerous.—Java Times.

WHISTLE BLOWING DEVICE.

Electrically Operated Machine For Sounding Signals.

The whistle blowing machine herewith shown is composed of a standard, a seven-and-a-half pound weight, three gears, a set of fans, a blowing lever and the necessary electrical installation to release the weight. It will operate any whistle in any system, the length of the blast being determined by the speed of the gears and being regulated by the fans.

The gears are held in check by a release lever, the end of which rests on the studs of an electric magnet armature.



WHISTLE BLOWING MACHINE.

It is so arranged that the movement of the armature away from the magnet when a closed circuit is used or toward the magnet when an open circuit is used releases the lever, allowing the gears to start. The center gear, which engages with the end of the blowing lever, makes one blast of the whistle at every revolution.

The weight is used in preference to springs, because it does not change its tension and when once adjusted only requires to be occasionally rewound.—Popular Mechanics.

MULES ARE VALUABLE.

They Are Not More Vicious, Eat Less and Outwork the Horse.

Much may be said in favor of the mule as a faithful, economical adjunct of the farm and in the tireless performance of farm labor for a period of possibly twenty-five years. Mules have been underestimated in the northern states, but the fact is they are sturdy, tireless, long lived workers. They require less and coarser feed than the horse. They can outwork the horse season after season—are still young after the horse has succumbed. They are not more vicious than horses. On the contrary, they will endure abuse more patiently.

A prominent breeder of horses and mules declares that three mules constantly worked will live upon the same amount of forage consumed by two horses of ordinary size worked in the same way and the mules will stand in better order than the horses so fed and worked. Still, it is not true economy to work or keep any animal on low fare, and the mule responds as quickly as any animal to good feeding and kind treatment. Friends of the mules, those who have bred and fed and worked these animals and are sure of their ground, for argument say that for steadiness and intelligence and for profit the mules on the farm will far outdo the horse and drudgery more than hold their own.

In the far west mules are being rented at stipulated monthly sums. This is a queer business, but a necessary one in these days of high prices. This renting is now carried on in the southwestern corner of the United States principally. The charge for the use of a team of mules, with harness, is high—\$20 to \$25 a month, not including feed bills, which the renter must pay. The owner must stand losses by death through natural causes, but mules killed through negligence must be paid for by the renter.

Of some 250,000 mules sold annually in this country at present Missouri furnishes perhaps 70,000, Tennessee 60,000, Texas over 50,000 and Kentucky about an equal number, the sales being double the number foaled. The mules of the states in the northwest are very large of bone, body, substance and power, but have not usually the style, finish and fine sleek coats of southern mules. In the south mule



GOOD HEAD AND CARRIAGE.

breeding is a most important industry and has been for more than a century. For general farm work it is preferable to breed heavy mares to a large, heavy jack, so that the offspring may be expected to show good weight and size. We want the larger class of mules in the northwest. A fine mule jack ought to be at least fifteen hands high, with a good accompaniment of the weight, head, ear, foot, bone and length, coupled with broad chest, wide hips and with a bold, upstanding style. The smaller jacks and their progeny often show finer coats and finer finish. Still, the largest type is preferable in the north. Color is not generally important in the relation to breeding qualities, but black, with light points, is perhaps the most favored color in jacks. The black jack will probably get the greatest proportion of good colored colts from mares of all colors.

Dipping is profitable. Always dip when the wool is short, as less dip is consumed and ticks will be more apt to leave the sheep's body. Commercial dips are good, but some farmers make their own with tobacco, sulphur and carbolic acid.

THE VETERINARY

Be sure the bit is not so narrow as to irritate and pain the mouth of the horse. Such condition leads to uneasiness, which often may result in the horse taking the bit in his teeth and bolting in sheer desperation.

Docking Lambs. A good plan to pursue in docking lambs is as follows: Tie a cord tightly about the lamb's tail one inch from the body. With a pair of pruning shears clip off the tail just below the cord. Rub carbolic vaseline on the wound and remove the string at night.

Vaccination For Blackleg. Blackleg is contagious, being due to germs, and there is no special condition certain to induce the trouble. It usually is seen in young cattle that are thriving fast on rich feeding after a period of sparse feeding. Vaccination is the only sure preventive. Medicines cannot be depended upon to ward off the disease, nor are setons effective.

Dehorn in Cool Weather. If the animals are dehorned in warm weather it is well to apply some pine tar with a view to keeping flies from the wound. Some operators do this in nearly all cases, thinking that it facilitates healing. The dehorning operation should always, when possible, be performed in cool weather and upon animals which have at least attained the age of two years.

KASPARILLA

This sterling household remedy has long been recognized as the best and safest Blood Purifier, the most successful prescription for spring humors and such disorders of the blood as boils, pimples, pustules, blotches, sores and cutaneous eruptions. Kasparilla is admitted to be the best remedy for that lack of energy and the peculiar debility so prevalent during the close of winter and the opening of spring. For derangements of the digestive organs it is a natural corrective, operating directly upon the liver and alimentary canal, gently but persistently stimulating a healthy activity. Its beneficial influence extends, however, to every portion of the system, aiding in the process of digestion and assimilation of food, promoting a wholesome, natural appetite, correcting sour stomach, bad breath, irregularities of the bowels, constipation and the long list of troubles directly traceable to those unwholesome conditions. Kasparilla dispels drowsiness, headache, backache and despondency due to inactivity of the liver, kidneys and digestive tract. It is a strengthening tonic of the highest value.

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1st Presbyterian Church

SABBATH SERVICES. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

J. S. FOX

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