

RETAILER'S DUTY TO FIX PRICES

Must Do So if He Is to Serve His Customers Well.

OTHERWISE ONLY AN AGENT.

Argument of a Man Who Desires to Act Right Toward His Patrons, His Town and Himself—What is a "Reasonable Profit?"

I am sorry you favor the fixed price plan, says a correspondent of the Grocery World. If it is allowed to be carried out I believe it will eventually compel every grocer to either join the combines or seek other fields. It will make grocers agents for the manufacturers instead of buyers for their customers.

I'm against the plan, though whether it does or would not do either of the above things, for the reason that I believe that I owe it as a duty to my customers to supply them with food for their families for as little cost to them as possible consistent with what my conscience dictates as a reasonable profit.

My customers' interests are my interests. If I combined with some manufacturers to raise my price to my benefactors (my customers) in order to help my competitor to get more out of his customers, then I'd feel that I had betrayed a trust that my customers now place in me.

In a recent issue of a trade paper published in San Francisco appeared a two page list of goods such as breakfast foods, soups, soda, olive oil, evaporated milk, tea, coffee, flour, canned goods, etc., on which selling prices were maintained by the manufacturer and "any cutting of these prices should be reported to the manufacturer, who will gladly stop it."

Among the articles listed were many which I handle and sell profitably for considerably less. Tea which the retailers there have to sell at 40 cents per half pound can I sell here at 25 cents. California asparagus, which cost 85 cents per hundredweight to bring here from California, I retail at 25 cents per can, while the retailers in San Francisco have to sell it at 30 cents, or 20 per cent higher than my price.

I have always held that when I bought an article of merchandise I had a right to sell it at whatever price suited me regardless of what my competitor or the man of whom I buy had to say about it. The supreme court of California rendered a decision to the effect that where a manufacturer places a ticket on his products, naming the price at which they shall be sold, and a dealer sells them for less than the manufacturer can bring suit against him for damages. A reasonable profit for one dealer might be an extortionate one for another. The expense of conducting one's business is the basis on which profit should be based.

Prepare Soil Before Planting.
Usually the space between walk and street curb is all too narrow for the proper feeding, watering and aeration of the tree roots; therefore too thorough preparation is impossible. All the available space should be dug out to a good depth, the soil mixed with thoroughly decayed stable manure and replaced. You cannot get under or close to a tree after planting. Do the work right in the preparatory stage.

San Francisco Fire Protection.
Under the streets of San Francisco are 100 cisterns of re-enforced concrete, holding 7,500 gallons of water each, to be used by the fire department in emergency cases. These cisterns are connected with each other by nine inch mains and also are connected with the regular water system. The cisterns are circular, with a diameter of thirty-two feet and a depth of sixteen feet.

Keeping In Touch With Progress.
Any merchant who will join a good association and attend its meetings for a year will be twice the business man he was before.

JINGLES OF THE BELL OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

Do not lose your temper because your competitor puts in the same line of goods that you do. Friendly rivalry in business brings its reward.

A minute of judgment is worth a day of energy.

The reason why a man with a small stock can hold his own against concerns that have dollars where he has dimes is simple. Every cent of his capital is in quick turning goods.

The man who does not advertise because it costs money should quit paying rent for the same reason.

"Blind won't hit for you behind the door, but if you are ready it will meet you halfway every time."

There are houses known by courteous telephoning. Telephone courtesy is a big thing, as courtesy always is. Loss of temper gains nothing," says Elbert Hubbard.

Call For County Warrants.

All registered general fund warrants and all road warrants up to and including No. 43 are now payable. Interest will stop from the date of this notice. Prineville, Oregon, March 16, 1911.
Ray L. Jordan,
County Treasurer.

Prineville Steam Laundry.

Have your clothes washed at the Prineville Steam Laundry. Special attention given to travelers. Laundry is located in the McCallister building, near the Ochoa.
J. A. BROWN, Prop'r.

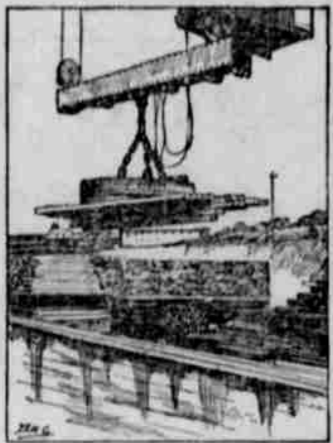
LIFTING MAGNETS.

Invention That Has Changed the Method of Handling Iron.

The employment of lifting magnets has greatly simplified the handling of pig iron, steel and iron scrap, castings, rolls and other miscellaneous magnetic matter.

The cost of handling the melting stock used by open hearth furnaces from cars to stock pile or from stock pile to the charging boxes has been reduced from approximately 8 cents a ton by hand methods to 2 cents a ton by the use of the lifting magnet in connection with suitable cranes.

It is a great convenience and saves time for the crane operator to be able to transfer an empty charging box to a new location without the help of a ground man or to be able to handle a



MAGNET LIFTING A WEIGHT OF SIX TONS heavy ingot or billet without waiting for chains or hooks to be attached. It is an unusual thing at some plants to unload 100,000 pounds of machine cast pig in thirty minutes with one magnet.

Rail butts and billets are difficult to handle by hand, but are easily taken care of by the magnet. At one plant handling billets from an indiscriminate pile the average of 730 lifts was 1,710 pounds, and 675 tons were handled in thirteen hours and twenty minutes. At a puddling furnace 64,000 pounds of light bushing scrap were handled in twenty minutes.

It required four hours for a teamster and helper to load 1,800 pounds of steel turnings from a lathe pit to a wagon. The turnings were long, heavy and tangled, from locomotive driving wheels. The magnet unloaded this wagon and put the turnings on the stock pile in three lifts. The time consumed was two and a half minutes.

MYSTERY OF FIREFLIES.

Light Emitted by Insects Not Due to Phosphorus.

Despite the fact that science has been puzzling over the problem for many years—experimenting and analyzing and dissecting—the glowworm's secret is still unsolved. We knew very little more about its mysterious lamp—physiologic lights the experts call it—than did our forefathers. Even its purpose is still hidden.

Except to delight the human eye, the firefly's aimless flashing through the trees, the noctiluca's flashing illumination of the sea, seem to be absolutely purposeless. They may have something to do with the reproduction of the species, says F. A. McDermott in the Popular Science Monthly, but this is mere speculation.

Mr. McDermott goes on to tell what little we do know regarding physiologic light. It may be summed up as follows: The common notion that the light is due to the presence of phosphorus in the insect's body is a mistake. Analyses show very minute quantities of this element and these in the form of phosphates. The light is the most economical form of illumination known. Its efficiency is 95 per cent as compared with 4 per cent for the best artificial illuminant known.

The amount of heat produced by the firefly in running its lamp is so small that it cannot be measured.

The light from different phosphorescent organisms has been described as of very various colors—red, blue, green, yellow, etc. Spectroscopic analyses of the common firefly's flashes showed "an unsymmetrical structureless band in the red, yellow and green." A fluorescent substance may be extracted from the common firefly. When some of its luminous tissue is carefully dried it may be made to glow again by moistening it with water. It retains this power for considerable periods if kept dry.

Girls Have Best Color Sense.

Interesting experiments have been carried on by Dr. Warburg in the schools of Cologne, Germany, on the subject of distinguishing between different colors. He found that the power of telling one color or shade from another was much more strongly developed in girls than in boys. He also found that the more intelligent the pupils were the better color sense they had.

Some colors, he discovered, seemed to make a much stronger impression on the eye than others. White and black are the easiest colors to recognize. Red, yellow, green and blue follow in the order named, though blue is much harder to perceive than green. Of another class and far more difficult to recognize are brown, gray and violet.

To Utilize Old Paint.

To utilize old and thick paint when a paint grinding mill is not at hand grind the paint through an old meat cutter, using the nut butter grinder. This it with turpentine and oil. In this manner all accumulated leavings in paint cans can be used.

DEFIES THE BLOWPIPE.

New Material For Safes That Proves Invulnerable.

An experiment of interest to safe manufacturers recently took place at Birmingham, England. It was a test of a material designed to make it impossible for the oxy-acetylene blowpipe to be successfully used by burglars for opening safes. The new material is of unknown origin and is kept secret by the discoverer.

A safe door section had been built up of two sheets of half inch steel, with a layer of this resisting material between. A drill was first employed, but while it easily bit its way through the outer case of steel it failed to make any impression on the inner filling, and when the drill was withdrawn after five minutes' application all the edge had gone from it. In fact, it had been ground perfectly smooth.

Next the oxy-acetylene blowpipe was brought into play, the cone of intense light giving off a heat of 6,200 F. and exerting a pressure of fifty pounds to the inch. Almost directly the steel covering the region of the drill hole became incandescent. Then came a shower of white hot particles, and the metal began to bubble over like a miniature crater, but as soon as the outer steel had been burned away and the inner material had been reached the blowpipe "back fired" and was extinguished.

Time after time it was relighted, but after a second or two's application it was put out of action. The material, in fact, proved absolutely invulnerable, and when the blowpipe was examined the cone was found to have been completely burned away.

This was the first time in the discoverer's experience that such a thing had happened, and while affording evidence of the immense heat employed it also provided convincing proof of the resisting power of the new material. Indeed, when later the blowpipe was played on a slab of the material it simply reached a glowing heat, while, strangely enough, it was subdued immediately an extra jet of oxygen was put on. This is quite contrary to usual experience, for the extra oxygen is employed for cutting purposes.

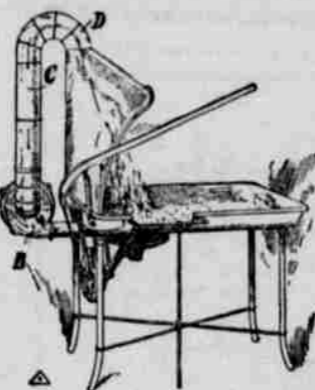
When the blowpipe was withdrawn the sign of its application was a slight unevenness on the surface. A similar application would have made a cut of at least a foot in steel three inches thick. Later the jet blew a considerable hole in a fire brick which presented a glossy appearance, and while the discoverer regarded this experiment and also a further one with plumbeo as being moderately satisfactory there was no comparison in the resisting power of these mediums with that of the earlier material.

SMOKE BURNING FORGE.

Device That Provides a Better Utilization of Coal.

Coal smoke is nothing else than unburned carbon. When great clouds of smoke go up from a forge heat is wasted, writes a correspondent of Popular Mechanics. I hit upon an idea to prevent this waste and worked it out, as shown in the sketch, successfully.

Using a common forge with hood attached, I connected at D a tin pipe of



FORGE THAT BURNS SMOKE.

the same size as the opening into the suction side of the blower, as shown at C. When the blower is in use the smoke that rises from the fire passes in the direction of the arrows back through the blower and up to the fire without escaping into the open. By using this method I have been able to get much more heat out of a given quantity of coal.

Traveling Telephones.

The military authorities in India have made use from time to time of a form of movable telephone which can be employed with great facility in the field. The cable weighs only seven pounds per mile, but it is so well insulated that it can be stretched across a stream without loss of current. It withstands a strain of 120 pounds. An apparatus for placing and removing the cable, working automatically and capable of being attached to a saddle, is employed. Recently in the Punjab a horseman, proceeding at a gallop, placed the cable over a distance of two miles in seven minutes. To remove it eighteen minutes were required.

Sharpening Razor Blades.

Safety razor blades, says Popular Mechanics, can be sharpened by immersing them in a solution of one part, by weight, of muriatic acid and twenty parts of water for thirty minutes, then removing them and honing each one to a polish.

Cheap Electric Railways.

Taking all items into consideration, the saving of the electric locomotive over steam working is at least equal to 25 per cent.—Engineering.

Professional Cards.

Crook County Abstract Co.
Abstracts of title to all land and town lots in Crook County.

B. F. Wyle, Secretary, Prineville, Oregon.

J. H. Rosenbery
Physician and Surgeon
(County Physician.)

Calls answered promptly day or night
Office two doors south of Chamberlain's
Drug Store. Residence corner
1st and Main Streets.

Prineville, Oregon.

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Attorney-at-Law
Adams block Prineville

C. C. Bris
Attorney-at-Law
Real Estate
Office with Geo. W. Barnes
Prineville, Oregon.

W. P. MYERS
O. C. YOUNG
Lawyers
Practice in all courts. Special attention to
water rights, litigation and criminal defenses.
Culver Junction, Oregon.

Dr. John Huback,
Late Veterinary Surgeon U. S. Army,
Department of the Philippines.
All Surgical Work at Reasonable
Prices.

Hamilton Stables. Prineville, Or.

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Will practice in all the Courts.
Office next door to Dr. Rosenbery's,
Prineville, Oregon.

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Surveyor
Homestead locations
a specialty
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Physician and Surgeon
CALLS ANSWERED PROMPTLY DAY OR NIGHT
OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS'S
DRUG STORE. Both office and residence
telephones.
Prineville, Oregon.

Dr. J. Tregelles Fox
SPECIALTIES:
General and Operative Surgery; Hygiene, and
the Law of Health; Midwifery, and Diseases
of Women and Children; The Alimentary
Canal, and Digestion.
Attendance at Office, Main St., Tuesdays,
Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7 to 9 p. m. Other
times on call.
Prineville, Oregon.

Cows for Sale!
Some Extra Good Milch
Cows for Sale. Call on
phone or write, H. E. Ride-
out, Proprietor
Fairview Stock Farm
Prineville, Oregon

"RECEPTION"
Smith & Allingham, Props.
Champ Smith's old stand.
Imported and Domestic
Cigars
Imported Wines and
Liquors.

For Sale.
Cream Separator, 750 lbs. an hour,
wind mill top and Sulkey Plow.
For particulars see John Mattson,
Prineville, Oregon. 2-16-tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the part-
nership heretofore existing between
Guy Lafollette and E. E. Gray, as pub-
lishers of the Crook County Journal, is
this day dissolved by mutual consent,
Guy Lafollette retiring. R. E. Gray
will continue the business, collect all
bills and pay all firm debts.
Dated this 17th day of March, 1911.
GUY LAFOLLETTE,
R. E. GRAY.

Spring and Summer Samples.
The new Spring and Summer Fashion
Book of Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. just
received. The latest in Women's and
Misses' made to order garments. A
complete line of beautiful samples.
Mrs. J. J. Smith, agent,
3-2-tf. Prineville, Oregon.

Baled and Loose Hay.
For sale. Write call or 'phone J. E.
Adams, Prineville, Oregon. 3-23-tf.

For Sale.
One grade Clydesdale Stallion, com-
ing 4 years old, weighs 1700 pounds.
Call on or write S. E. Prose, Prineville,
Oregon. 3-23-4t.

Homestead Relinquishment.
160 acres; 10 acres plowed; A1 home-
stead. If interested drop a line to
Postoffice Box 304, Prineville, Oregon.
3-27-4t.

New Hardware and Furniture Store

Will Open April 1st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC:

I have just received a general line of New and Second Hand Furniture, also a general line of Hardware. I have bought right and will sell at right prices.

Newcomers and Old Timers

Can save money by looking over my stock. No trouble to show goods.

John Morris, Prop'r.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

THE LEADER

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

¶ We are showing some of the latest styles in ladies' up-to-date spring footwear. Sizes to fit everyone. Come in and try on a pair.

Don't Forget Your Garden

¶ We have a complete line of garden seeds to pick from. D. M. Ferry; Mandolville & King; Chas. Lilley seeds. Best for the West. Alfalfa seed, 25c per pound.

¶ Ladies' white waists in the latest spring effects.

MRS. I. MICHEL, Prop.

Prineville, Oregon.

Candies, Nuts, Oranges and Lemons.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Ladies' Spring Suits.

Ladies' Spring Suits

"The La Vogue Garment"

¶ The correct styles in which the "La Vogue Garment" is made will please you. The high quality, good workmanship, splendid fit, MAKE the garment give satisfactory service in the wear.

¶ The best friends of "The La Vogue Garment" are the women who have worn it. And because they have worn it, they continue to do so.

¶ We do not FEATURE the fabrics, the linings, the tailoring, or any other one point, but by giving each of these points the same conscientious attention, select a garment which is the garment to sell our customers with best satisfaction to them and most consistent, steady, year-after-year profits to us.

New up-to-date Spring Suits now here.

¶ A visit to our store is sure to benefit you, whether you buy anything or not.



Clifton & Cornett

AT THE OLD BRICK STORE.

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W. A. BOOTH, Pres. D. F. STEWART, Vice-Pres. C. M. ELKINS, Cash'r
STATE BANK NO. 188 L. A. BOOTH, Ass't

CROOK COUNTY BANK

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Capital Stock fully paid	\$50,000.00	Surplus	\$5,000.00
Stockholders' liability	\$6,000.00	Undivided profits	7,943.88
Statement Rendered to State Bank Examiner Nov. 10, 1910:		Deposits	176,008.67
Assets		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	\$182,920.88	Capital stock	\$50,000.00
Overdrafts	1,883.82	Surplus	5,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,200.00	Undivided profits	7,943.88
Real estate	5,500.00	Deposits	176,008.67
Cash on hand and due from banks	\$79,157.19		
	\$224,662.88		\$224,662.88