

vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus prevented a roll call and then bolted.

KENTUCKY.

Seventh District.
In the Seventh Kentucky district the total vote of the convention was 115. There were contests from four counties, involving fifty-five votes. According to the rules of the party in Kentucky, where two seats of credentials are presented those delegates whose credentials are approved by the county chairman are entitled to participate in the temporary organization. On the temporary roll the Taft chairman was elected by ninety-eight votes and forty-seven votes were cast for the Roosevelt candidate. The committee on credentials was then appointed, consisting of one member named by each county delegation. The majority report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the convention, no delegation whose seats were contested being permitted to vote on its own case. As soon as the majority report of the credentials committee had been adopted, the Roosevelt adherents bolted. There was not the slightest reason for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt delegates.

Eighth District.

The Eighth Kentucky district was composed of ten counties having 163 votes, of which eighty-two were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in five of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer county no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, or two more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chicago.

OKLAHOMA.

Third District.

In the Third Oklahoma district the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the congressional committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt man and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking action. The chairman was removed and another substituted, and thereupon the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the congressional committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly elected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was simply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

TENNESSEE.

Second District.

In the Second Tennessee district there were fifty-nine delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were forty-nine contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the forty-nine refused to abide the decision of the committee on credentials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine uncontested delegates. These fifty-nine delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity therefore of their title.

TEXAS.

First District.

The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these the First district was composed of eleven counties, each county having one vote, except Cass county, which had two. The executive committee, composed of one representative from each county, made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seated both delegates with one-half vote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them ten and one-quarter votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing one and three-quarters votes bolted the regular convention and held a rump meeting. The national committee by unanimous vote decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

Second District.

In the Second Texas district there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no delegate present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted upon roll call, and then the representatives of five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump convention. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees, which retired and made their reports, which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the national convention and certified their election in due

form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

Fourth District.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote, in the district convention under the call. One county, Bains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contested delegations. The contested delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

Fifth District.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the congressional convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the district committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county, 2,068; Ellis, 594; Hill, 414; Bosque, 206; Rockwall, 38. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

Seventh District.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The convention met in Galveston. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

Eighth District.

In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes and Roosevelt two and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft delegates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

Ninth District.

In the Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee, and not by the chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the national convention must be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 15. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee

changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 17. This committee called a congressional convention to be held on May 18. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems therefore to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

Tenth District.

In the Tenth district the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the district committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy entrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted and left the hall and immediately in the same building organized another convention which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held; a permanent organization effected, the report of the committee on resolutions adopted and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a flagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The national committee sustained the title of the Taft delegates and alternates by a practically unanimous vote.

Fourteenth District.

In the Fourteenth district there were fifteen counties in the district. When the executive committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committee from Kendall county, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by postmasters and one by an assistant postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an executive committee either for the state or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar county, which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt twenty-eight and one-half, not voting one. The Taft delegation was therefore seated at Chicago.

CONCLUSION.

The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests. If those tribunals acted in good faith mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts show that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 100 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case and to asseverate without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were as fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

BRICKLAYER'S HAMMER.

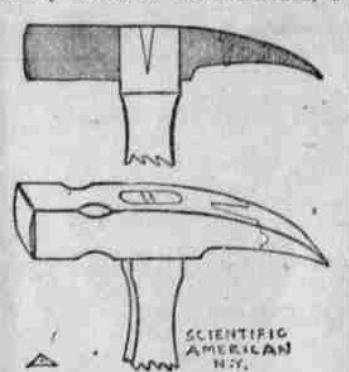
Improved Tool is Provided With Detachable Peen.

That part of the bricklayer's hammer with which the bricks are chipped off, and which is known as the peen of the hammer, is liable to wear out before the rest of the hammer does. For this reason an inventor has devised a hammer in which the peen is made readily removable. The way in which this is done is clearly shown in the illustration, a

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HAMMER WITH DETACHABLE PEEN.

locking joint being provided between the peen and the hammer, which will stand the thrust when the peen is in use. The peen may be made of high carbon steel so that it will wear for a great length of time, while the rest of the tool may be made of an inexpensive low carbon steel. When the peen wears out it may be detached quickly and replaced with a new peen

SAWDUST COMPRESSOR.

Electric Machine For Utilizing Waste From Sawmills.

An invention which the makers believe will eliminate the waste in planing mills, sawmills and other plants that produce sawdust and shavings has been devised by a Los Angeles inventor, and the product of the machine is now on the market in the shape of cylinders of pressed sawdust about the size and shape of store wood. No sticky substance is required to hold the particles together, as the material is compressed with a pressure of thirty tons. The mass of waste matter is said to come out as a clean, dry and convenient fuel, which burns with no soot and very little smoke. The machine is driven by electric power, and the sawdust, shavings,



MACHINE FOR BRIQUETTING SAWDUST.

etc., are automatically fed into steel dies, through which they are forced by the enormous pressure of a pair of plungers. In order to keep the briquettes or cylinders from daking a rough heap cord is fed through the dies along with the sawdust and forms a core which might be compared to the wick of a candle. As the sawdust cylinder emerges from the machine it is cut into the desired lengths by a knife operating with a trigger. The machine shown in the illustration has a capacity of five tons per day.—Popular Mechanics.

Gems Found in Feldspar.

In a number of the feldspar quarries garnets, green tourmalines and aquamarines (beryl of gem quality are found, but seldom in such quantity as to warrant mining for the gems alone. Mr. Basile mentions a feldspar quarry in Connecticut where some of the cavities that yielded gem tourmalines were as large as a bushel basket. At another quarry in the state a large transparent green tourmaline about seven inches long was found. This stone is now in the museum of the Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. One pocket in the same quarry contained a large crystal weighing several pounds of pale blue to pale green color, the tint being similar to those observed in some aquamarines. Unfortunately this crystal was much shattered in the blasting, but the fragments have yielded a number of small cut gems of great beauty.—Geological Survey Report.

Largest of Flowers.

The largest of all the flowers of the world is said to be the raffia, a native of Sumatra, so called after Sir Stamford Raffles. This immense plant is composed of five round petals of a brickish color, each measuring a foot across. These are covered with numerous irregular yellowish white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens. The cup of the raffia is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is covered with projections like miniature cows' horns. The cup when free from its contents will hold about twelve pints. The flower weighs about fifteen pounds and is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch.

Rubber Substitutes.

In an effort to find a cheap substitute for rubber interesting experiments have been made with two bituminous minerals, elaterite and tarryite. Material very similar to rubber can be produced, for which good wearing qualities are claimed when used in automobile tires and elsewhere. During the year 1909 other varieties of bitumens similar to elaterite and tarryite were discovered. One of these, known as widgeerite, is a soft, moist material about the color and consistency of liver, which turns black on exposure. Widgeerite, which is somewhat high in sulphur, is claimed to be especially valuable for the manufacture of rubber substitutes.

Novel Use For Old Rails.

A novel use has been found for old steel rails in building the telephone line along the railroad in the isthmus of Panama. Set upright in concrete bases, these rails have been found excellent for use as telephone poles, and many of them are now doing duty in a climate where the ordinary wooden poles would be impracticable on account of the ravages of tropical insects. The concrete prevents rusting at the base and provides such good support as to render unnecessary the use of bracing or guy wires.

Rust Proofing Iron.

Iron or steel may be made rust proof by boiling in one gallon of water to which are added four ounces of phosphoric acid and one ounce of iron filings. A black noncorroding coating is produced.

Threshing 27 Days Earlier This Year

C. H. Foster, the thresher man of Powell Butte, has begun threshing. Harvest is 27 days earlier this year than last. Big crops of all kinds over there. La Follette has wheat that will run as high as 40 bushels to the acre. Not all of it, but most of it will go that high.

Dr. Ida Behrendt Coming.

Dr. Ida Behrendt, Eye-Specialist of Baker will be in Prineville soon to fit glasses. Watch for date. 8-8-21

Notice.

Parties driving beef cattle on Burns road to Prineville can get pasture at Colby's ranch, one mile off the road, below the old Davis ranch on Crooked river. 3-8-1m

House to Rent

Three room, bath and screened back porch; electric lights, hot and cold water. Apply to Mrs. A. A. Livley, 8-8-2p

Elegance, style and reasonable price, besides a perfect fit, is the verdict of those having been fitted with glasses by Dr. Behrendt, the eye-specialist.

Dairymen.

Remember this please: The Board of Directors of the Terrebonne Co. Cooperative Creamery Association will appoint every ninety days three members or patrons outside of the directors or officers to witness the testing and weighing of cream and to bear any and all complaints against directors, officers or employees thereby preventing a one, three or five man concern. We have adopted the same slogan that Theodore Roosevelt has adopted for his new political third party. That slogan is, "Thou shalt Not Steal." C. P. JUDGE, Manager. 7-25

Dr. Grater Coming.

Divine Science Healing without drugs. Dr. A. W. Grater, will be in Prineville about the 15th of August, and will occupy the MacFadden offices in the Morris building. Heart troubles and asthma a specialty. 7-25m

City Property for Sale.

Five-room bungalow with bath and two large porches; just finished; corner lot and close in. The price is right and terms easy. Investigate. Do it now. 7-11 C. W. Spring, Prineville, Or

Parties looking for a cheap piano should call on A. H. Lippman & Co. A snap. 6-20

House for Sale.

New five-room bungalow, with space for three large rooms on second floor. Pantry with built in shelves, bins and drawers. Built in buffet, bath toilet, basement. Terms, \$1000 down, balance easy terms. Address Da. H. D. KIRCHNER, Bend, Ore. 6-6

Horses for Sale.

On the old C. Sam Smith ranch, near Prineville; sold in any number at reasonable prices. For further information address G. H. RUSSELL, Prineville, Oregon. 12-15-1f

I. O. O. F. LODGE meets every Saturday night. Strangers welcome. G. P. BEANS, N. G.; C. L. SHATTOCK, V. G.; Bart Barnes, Sec.; and C. B. Dinwiddie, Treas.

\$500 Reward.

The Mill Creek Livestock Association of Crook County offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons stealing, or killing cattle or horses belonging to any member of this association. 6-23-3m RAYMOND CALAVAN, secretary-Treas.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1912

BLISS Native Herbs, by its simple composition of roots, herbs and barks—its wonderful cures of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Skin Eruptions, Kidney and Liver Disorders—its popularity in millions of households, during a quarter of a century, secured for it the highest award at the International Exposition in Paris, France, 1912.

Make it your household remedy today. 200 Tablets \$1.00. Ask the Bliss' Agent.

Raymond Calavan, Agent Prineville, Oregon 6-20-3m

Order of Owls, meet the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Belknap hall. All migratory owls cordially welcome. T. E. J. DUFFY, President; Willard H. Wirtz, Secretary. 1-1f

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, June 28th, 1912. Notice is hereby given that

Seamus Lee, of Prineville, Oregon, who, on February 27th 1911, made homestead No. 9829, for s.w. 1/4, section 34, township 17 south, range 16 east Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make permanent proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner at his office, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 10th day of August, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Nathaniel W. Morrisette, George T. Kitching, Leo B. Wagner, of Prineville, Oregon, Ralph E. Gates, of Bend, Oregon. 7-4p C. W. MOORE, Register.

Attachment Execution on Real Property

In the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for Crook county.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, a corporation—plaintiff.

Enmet Harris and Maude B. Harris his wife—defendants.

By virtue of an execution in attachment an order of sale issued out of the above entitled court and cause on the 6th day of May, A. D., 1912, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, Enmet Harris and Maude B. Harris, his wife, upon a judgment against the above named defendants for the sum of \$208.20 and interest thereon from the 20th day of January, 1912, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and for the further sum of \$75 attorney's fees and the sum of \$20 costs and disbursements, which judgment was entered and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 6th day of May, 1912, and whereas it appeared that real property was attached in said action, it was further ordered and adjudged by said court that said real property described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter of section 16, in township 17 south of range twelve east of the Willamette meridian in Crook county, Oregon, be sold by the sheriff of said county as under execution and the proceeds of said sale, after paying the costs and disbursements hereon, shall be applied upon the said judgment, and if the proceeds of such sale be insufficient the plaintiff to secure judgment and execution against the said defendants to recover such balance unpaid. Notice is hereby given that I have levied upon the above property and that I will on the

20th day of September, 1912,

the same being Friday of said week, at 2 o'clock of the said day, at the north door of the court house in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest in the said defendants, Enmet Harris and Maude B. Harris, his wife, had in and to the said real property on the 6th day of May, 1912, to satisfy said judgment costs and disbursements and securing costs. Dated and published for the first time, this 8th day of August, 1912.

T. N. BALFOUR, Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.

Notice of Contest.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office.

The Dalles, Oregon, July 24, 1912.

To Henry C. Edwards, of Prineville, Oregon, Contestee.

You are hereby notified that Horace K. Martin, who gives Held, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on June 28, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead, Entry No. 9829, Serial No. 9829, made March 12, 1911, for s.w. 1/4, sec. 34, T. 17 S., R. 16 E., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, section 8, n.w. 1/4, section 8, township 17 S., range 16 E., Willamette meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that Henry C. Edwards has wholly abandoned said tract of land for over two years last past; that he has wholly failed to reside upon, cultivate or improve said tract of land as by law required, or at all since making said entry.

You are, therefore, notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be cancelled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office, within twenty days after the date of publication of this notice as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fall within that time to file in this office due proof that you have secured a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestee's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed, stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should also, within the time specified in the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

Date of First publication August 8, 1912

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8-8p

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale of property, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Crook county, in a suit wherein S. A. Ferguson & Son is plaintiff and Geo. W. Snyder is defendant, upon a judgment in favor of the above named plaintiffs and against the above named defendant for the sum of \$122.71, together with interest at 10 per cent per annum from the 6th day of May, 1909, and \$25.00 as attorney's fee, and the further sum of \$13.00 as costs and disbursements, which execution bears date the 15th day of June, 1912, and which order of sale commands me to sell, in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property the following described premises and property, to-wit: The s.w. 1/4 of n.w. 1/4 sec. 2, T. 17 south, range 11 E. Willamette Meridian in Crook county, state of Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, which said execution and order of sale is to me directed. I have levied upon all the above described premises and property, and will, on the

17th day of August, 1912

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest in the said defendant had, on the 6th day of May 1909, in and to said premises and property, to satisfy said judgment, attorney's fees, costs and accruing costs under said execution.

Dated and published first time July 15th, 1912.

T. N. BALFOUR,

7-18 Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.

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