

GREATEST BATTLE IS FOUGHT AGAIN

Veterans of the Blue and the Gray Met at Gettysburg.

40,000 SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

President Wilson Orator on July 4. General Sickles Only Division Commander Present, Death Having Mustered Out All Others on Both Sides.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Again, after fifty years, the men who fought under the stars and stripes and those who followed the stars and bars into the din of battle have met on the battlefield at Gettysburg—this time not to fight for the cause that both sides believed to be right, but to celebrate the semicentennial anniversary of the greatest battle ever fought on American soil and, with one exception, the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world. About 40,000 veterans met and fought the battle over again this time, reposing in comfortable chairs and telling the younger generation of the trials and hardships of fifty years ago.

The quiet little Pennsylvania town stepped back fifty years and looked upon the army of blue and the army of gray meeting again on her doorstep and thereby showed to the world that the scars of battle are not as deep as the feeling of American brotherhood. From the first day of the celebration until the last of early morning until long after the sun had gone down the veterans trooped around the little town which had so peacefully slept among its hills since Lee and Meade turned their legions southward and met for the fierce three days' battle so many years ago. When the soldiers arrived in Gettysburg they found the stars and stripes fluttering from every window of every house in the town. The stars and bars were much in evidence.

During the celebration train after train arrived in Gettysburg, each crowded with old men from all parts of the country. The average age of the Confederate civil war veteran today is seventy-two years.

The veterans lost no time in leaving their trains and establishing themselves in camp. Five thousand tents,



Photo by American Press Association.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY AT GETTYSBURG. Each accommodating comfortably eight soldiers, had been erected on the scene of this battle. The tents fell westward with the slope of the ground from the Emmitsburg road to the point on Seminary ridge where the charge of Pickett started on the third day of the fight. They covered the "Peach Orchard" and the "Wheat Field," where thousands of men were lost, and part of the ground over which Pickett charged, but they did not reach the "Bloody Angle" or the base of Cemetery ridge, from whose height Meade's artillery cut to pieces the legions of Pickett.

The formal exercises were held in a tent near the Emmitsburg road, but they lasted but two hours each day. The veterans spent the remainder of the time as they pleased, renewing acquaintances and greeting comrades whom they had not seen or heard of for the intervening fifty years.

Never in the time of peace had the old town witnessed anything that excelled in grandeur the parades of the feeble veterans that passed along the main street of Gettysburg day after day. The white haired soldiers, many stooped from old age, marched in line, either with the rebels or the Yankees, each day of the celebration.

The arrangements for feeding the old soldiers were excellent. Good meals, differing greatly from those that they obtained in the stirring days of 1863, were served the old soldiers and in true camp fashion. The veterans in the happiest humor waited in line to get their rations.

Of the Union leaders only one corps commander was there—General Daniel E. Sickles—death having mustered out all the other generals—Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum, Reynolds, Hunt and Webb, while on the Confederate side have gone Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell, Alexander and Pickett, whose name will ever be linked with Gettysburg because of the memorable charge that his division made against the Union center, a charge that will live in history as long as valor is commemorated.

On July 4 President Wilson was one of the speakers. Many other men notable throughout the nation attended the celebration and reunion.

Seven Children in Fourteen Months. Berlin.—The wife of Herr Ottmann, a well to do manufacturer at Schontal, Bavaria, has given birth to seven children within fourteen months. In April, 1912, four girls were born at the same time. She recently gave birth to triplets, all boys.

72; HAS NOT LOST A TOOTH.

Woman Has Three Small Fillings, These as a Precaution.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A woman seventy-two years old with all her own teeth and only three tiny fillings is the discovery made at an institution here.

The woman is Miss Helen Simons, a Lansing school teacher.

A physician made the discovery a few days ago when he was lecturing. He took occasion to state that few people over fifty had all their own teeth. He then asked all to the audience who were over fifty and retained all their own teeth to raise their right hands.

Miss Simons was the only one.

The incident was so unusual that she was examined by a number of dentists. They pronounced her teeth unusually good.

The three small fillings in her teeth were put in more as a preventive than because her teeth were decayed. She says they were slightly discolored and, although there was no sign of decay, she took the dentist's advice and had them filled.

Miss Simons is the daughter of Anson Simons, one of the pioneer settlers of Lansing. She is also a sister of the late B. F. Simons of that city.

ATTACKED BY SNAKES.

Virginia Man Saves Self by Rolling into Fire, Then Stream.

Piedmont, W. Va.—While trout fishing in a mountain stream near Mountaineer George Enser, a well known business man of this city, was attacked by snakes, and before he could best them off the reptiles had entwined themselves about him, binding his arms, hands and feet. The snakes, over a dozen in number, measured from four to six feet in length.

Enser had the presence of mind to roll down the hill into a fire that he had built to warm his breakfast. His clothing caught fire, and the snakes, scorched and hissing, untwined from his body and escaped.

Enser, though badly burned, ran to the trout stream and threw himself into the water, extinguishing his burning clothing.

His body, arms and face were severely burned.

FLYING BOAT USED IN PRACTICAL WAY

Chicago Man Plans to Fly to and From His Office.

Chicago.—A striking indication of the part that aviation is destined to take in practical problems of transportation is given by a recent tendency, just beginning to manifest itself in America, to use the flying boat in a practical way for ordinary business purposes. For daily travel between Chicago and his home in Lake Forest, a suburb twenty-five miles north of the business center of the city, Harold E. McCormick is planning to use a Curtiss flying boat. This flying boat is adapted for use as an aeroplane, but is said to be a staunch and seaworthy boat as well. In ordinary practice it will be run in such a way as to skim the surface of the water or to fly a short distance above it, thus eliminating many of the dangers both of flying and of high speed boating. The propeller is located at the bow of the boat and pulls the machine along instead of driving it. In this position the propeller drives the air blast through the radiator, making it possible to keep the engines cool for hours when the boat is running at slow speed on the water. The hull differs from that of the standard type in having a V shaped bottom, a feature designed to make it a smooth riding craft in choppy seas. Seats will be provided in the cockpit for four passengers, while the front seat will give room for the driver and one passenger, an arrangement similar to that of the four passenger automobile. As a matter of safety the control is arranged so that either of the occupants of the front seat can handle the machine.

Power is supplied by a Curtiss eight cylinder motor of the latest type. This motor, which is designed for operation at moderately high speeds, is rated at from 90 to 100 horsepower and shows 100 brake horsepower at 1,800 revolutions per minute. The weight of the motor, exclusive of radiator, is 310 pounds. During recent trials this machine was run at the rate of a mile a minute flying in the air and at the rate of fifty miles an hour when operated as a hydroaeroplane.

CHOKES ON HIS OWN TONGUE.

It Sticks In Youth's Throat, and He Dies in Epileptic Fit.

Philadelphia.—Charles Arioro, twenty years old, choked to death in bed on his own tongue.

Arioro had been suffering from epilepsy for some time and was having a fit when his sister, Mrs. Anna Marjo, returned home. She summoned a doctor, but he did not arrive until after Arioro had died. His tongue had stuck in his throat.

Beer Bottle Chokes Pelican.

Newport Beach, Cal.—A large gray pelican was picked up here dead with a beer bottle tightly wedged in its throat. The bird from its manner of flight evidently was in distress. It was seen to plunge into the surf, and when it did not rise again R. J. Shafer, a fisherman, waded in and brought the dead bird ashore.

CONGRESS TO SIT AN ENTIRE YEAR?

Continuous Session Feared Because of Currency Bill.

HOPE LIES IN PRESIDENT.

Belief Expressed That Capital's Dog Days Will Drive Wilson Away—Currency Bill to Pass House Easily, and Fight Will Come in Senate.

Washington.—Leaders in congress and the administration fear that the present session of congress will run into the late fall and possibly merge with the session that will begin the first Monday in December.

There are a few optimists, like Representative Hull of Tennessee, who see no reason why congress should not conclude its labors by the middle of October.

Representative Henry of Texas expressed the opinion that congress probably would remain in session continuously until late in the summer of next year. In the course of the debate in the house of representatives Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, made the remark that this session would continue until December.

Prophecies as to the duration of the session are based on the theory that congress will follow the recommendation of President Wilson and enact a banking and currency reform law.

Democratic leaders are in a position to force the passage of such a measure in the house, but in the senate, where no cloture rule obtains, there is not any way to cut off debate as long as senators want to talk. Senators have broken long talking records in the past currency debates, and fear is expressed that not even the torrid atmosphere of the dog days or the humidity of the early fall months will drive them away from the job.

Many representatives and senators have died as the result of exposure to the extreme heat that attends Washington summers. The weather here is particularly severe on the elderly, and there are many men of advanced years in both the house and the senate. This is one of the causes of concern on the part of the responsible leaders.

The currency bill is pending in the house committee. Just how long it will remain in committee—"only the Lord knows," to quote Chairman Glass.

Despite the restoration to the bill of the provisions retiring the present national bank note circulation and refunding the 2 per cent bonds, upon which such circulation is based, there are other questions that are bound to take time in committee and on the floor of the house.

It is virtually certain that the bill will not be passed by the house until early in August. Troubles unlooked for are likely to arise that may delay the passage of the bill until the middle of August. Then will come the long grind in the senate.

There is one contingency on which members of congress are hanging their hopes for an adjournment immediately after the passage of the tariff bill. President Wilson has never spent a summer in Washington. He has heard all about the rigors of the midsummer weather of the capital, but the members declare that he will not appreciate it fully until he has had actual experience.

They are hopeful that when the tariff bill is passed, probably about Sept. 1, the president will consent to adjournment and call congress in special session in October to complete work on the banking and currency bill before the regular session begins.

It is altogether likely that at the appropriate time such a suggestion will be made to the president.

LIGHT BURNS FOR LOVER.

"Mother Frank" Believed Her Soldier Would Return.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—Although Miss Julia Frank, who was seventy-two years old, is dead at her home in West Stony Creek, the light which she kept burning a half century for her soldier sweetheart is still burning. She bequeathed the farm where she spent her life to her spinster sister on condition that she will always keep the light burning. Her fiancé was reported killed at the battle of Bull Run, but she never accepted the report as authentic. For forty years she attended every Memorial day service and decorated every soldier's grave in the cemetery.

She was highly esteemed in the village and was known as "Mother Frank" from the fact that she adopted and reared ten children.

Exempts Wedding Gift.

Kansas City.—A wedding gift of fifteen years ago remains inviolable by creditors under a decision given by Judge Ellison of the court of appeals.

The wedding gift was a cow. The father of Mrs. Thomas Hines of Holt county, Mo., gave it to her when she married. The Hineses milked the cow until it became too old to milk. Then they sold it. Mr. Hines kept the money some time, then bought another milk cow with it. Felix Gambrel tried to attach the cow for a debt against Hines.

Mrs. Hines protested that it was virtually the cow her father had given her. Gambrel lost.

Studebaker

"Studebaker wagons certainly last a long time"

"I have had this wagon twenty-two years, and during that time it cost me only \$6.00 for repairs, and that was for setting two tires."

"And after twenty-two years of daily use in good and bad weather and over all kinds of roads, I will put this wagon against any new wagon of another make that you can buy today."

"Studebaker wagons are built of air-dried lumber and tested iron and steel. Even the paint and varnish are subjected to a laboratory test to insure 'wearing qualities.'"

"No wagon made is subjected to as many tests or is more carefully made than a Studebaker. You can buy them of Studebaker dealers everywhere."

"Don't listen to the dealer who wants to sell you a cheap wagon, represented to be 'just as good' as a Studebaker."

Farm wagons, trucks, dump wagons and carts, delivery wagons, buggies, surreys, depot wagons—and harness of all kinds of the same high standard as the Studebaker vehicles.

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind.

NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

D. P. Adamson & Co.,

Druggists
For Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals
Lowney's Candies, Ice Cream Soda, Stationery and Prescriptions see

D. P. Adamson & Co.

DeLAVAL Cream Separators

Sold on Easy Terms

Pioneer Cream Co.

Prineville, Oregon

NIGHT TRAIN SERVICE DAILY

Through Between

Cent'l Oregon and Portland

Beginning Sunday, June 22d, 1913



Tourist Sleeping Cars and First-Class Coaches

This service is in lieu of the day trains run heretofore. The train will leave Bend at 8:30 p. m.; Deschutes, 8:48 p. m.; Redmond, 9:10 p. m.; Terrebonne, 9:24 p. m.; Culver, 10:02 p. m.; Metolius 10:20 p. m.; Madras 10:30 p. m.; Mecca, 11:08 p. m.; Maupin, 12:40 a. m.; Sherar, 1:08 a. m., arrive Portland 8:10 a. m.

Leave Portland 7:00 p. m., arrive Sherar 3:03 a. m.; Maupin, 3:26 a. m.; Mecca, 5:18 a. m.; Madras, 6:00 a. m.; Metolius, 6:13 a. m.; Culver, 6:28 a. m.; Terrebonne, 7:08 a. m.; Redmond, 7:23 a. m.; Deschutes, 7:43 a. m.; Bend, 8:00 a. m.

Connections are made in Portland to and from Willamette Valley and Puget Sound points.

Fares and schedules and details will be furnished on application or by letter.

W. C. WILKES, R. H. CROZIER,
Asst. Gen. F. & P. Agent. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

H. BAUKOL, Agent, Redmond, Ore. 6-19 tf

"RECEPTION"

Champ Smith, Propr

Imported and Domestic
Cigars

Famous Whiskies

Old Crow; Hermitage; Red Top Rye; Yellow Stone; Canadian Club; Cream Rye; James E. Pepper; Moore's Malt.

Porter, Ale and Olympia
Draft Beer on Tap.

Imported Wines and
Liquors.

The Brosius Bar

Finest Brands of Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.

LAGER BEER ON DRAUGHT

F. E. BROSIUS, Proprietor

Unless we make good, as we can and should, we ought to go back to the woods; for the fellow who stays in these modern days, is the man who delivers the goods.

We are here and are delivering the goods, and if you wish to be shown come in—we are ready to show you that we do good work. Portraits, Copying and Enlarging. Also Amateur Finishing.

Lafleur's Studio

We strive to please

Fruit Trees!

Central Oregon Grown

The only kind you can afford to plant. ILLUSTRATED...TALOGUE FREE. Write for one. Prices low enough to surprise you.

Lafollette Nursery Co.

Prineville, - 6-6 - Oregon

The Oregon Bar

At the Old Stand

G. W. Wiley & Co., Prps

All kinds of Choice Liquors
Wines and Cigars.

Famous Ranier Beer in
Bottles and on Draft.

Call for Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that all registered general fund warrants, all scalp bounty warrants and all high school warrants will be paid on presentation at my office. Interest stops May 29, 1913.

R. L. JORDAN,
County treasurer, Crook county, Ore.

Wood for Sale.

Wood for sale at \$4.75 and \$5 a cord at the yard; 50c extra per cord delivered. P. L. & W. Co. 1-16