

THE BEND BULLETIN

"For every man a square deal, no less and no more."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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HOW TO REMIT.
Remit by bank draft, postal money order on Bend, express money order, or registered letter. Make all remittances payable to The Bend Bulletin.

Stage and Mail Schedule.
ARRIVE AT BEND.
From Shaniko via Prineville.....7 p. m. daily
From Lakeview and Silver Lake.....7:30 p. m. daily except Tues.
From Tumalo Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....7:30 p. m.
From Laddlaw daily except Sunday.....8:30 a. m.
LEAVE BEND.
For Shaniko via Prineville.....6 a. m. daily
For Lakeview and Silver Lake.....7:30 p. m. daily except Tues.
For Tumalo Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....7:30 p. m.
For Laddlaw daily except Sunday.....8:30 a. m.

Post Office Hours.—Week days, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, from 11 a. m. to 12 noon, and half hour after arrival of all mails from railroad reaching Bend before 5 p. m.
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1906

With her fine new school house and with her teachers carrying off the honors in the final examinations at the county teachers' institute, evidence is again produced showing that Bend's school ranks with the best in the county. Bend citizens believe in education and will maintain a school the efficiency of which will be amply adequate to satisfy the demands of an exacting public.

That love for ones life is not the domineering force in all natures was sadly but beautifully illustrated at Davenport, Wash., last Sunday when five persons were drowned, four of them, one by one, going into the water to save their friends. One of the party got beyond her depth, was caught by a whirlpool and was in danger of drowning. Another went to her rescue, she was likewise caught in the swirling water and rendered helpless. One by one the others followed and were overcome by the water and drowned. Heroes still live. What a refutation are such acts as this to the oft heard statement of the pessimist that all human nature is preeminently selfish.

That adequate steps will always be taken to protect public health in Bend was amply shown this week when the board of health summarily quarantined parties who persisted in disregarding a quarantine. A case of scarlet fever had been imported into Bend. As soon as this was known the patient was removed to a house in the edge of town, proper care was given him, and a quarantine instituted. A few seemed to consider it their right to visit the sick room and receive letters from the patient. The board of health thought otherwise, with the result that those who had disregarded the law, although not ill themselves, were also placed under quarantine. This should prove a salutary lesson. It demonstrates conclusively that the public health will be amply protected in Bend.

A transaction that will help materially to hasten the building of railroads into Central Oregon was the safe Tuesday of the Oregon Central military road land grant to a syndicate of Eastern and California capitalists. It is the intention of the purchasers to colonize the land, and to help in doing this irrigation projects and other development work will be instituted by this company. H. A. Hunter, a Minneapolis capitalist who was instrumental in closing the deal, said that it was at the request of several Harriman officials that he originally became interested in the land, the railroad officials desiring that his company purchase this tract and undertake its colonization. This

deal is but another evidence that the big railroad interests of the country intend to build into Central Oregon and contains a pleasant promise for the rapid development of this great inland empire in the near future. The tract purchased includes that part of the old military road grant extending east from the Cascade range forest reserve across the state to the Idaho line, with the exception of that section lying within the Klamath reservation. It runs through Klamath, Lake, Harney and Malheur counties, and includes 500,000 acres. The price is understood to be about \$700,000. A colonization scheme of this size would never be attempted if railroad transportation in the near future was not assured.

COAL IN PLACE OF WOOD.

Hay Creek Company Proposes to Furnish Coal for Household Uses.

The Hay Creek Coal Mine Company, which owns a number of coal prospects near Hay Creek, is making preparations to place this coal upon the Prineville market during the coming winter, to take the place of the juniper wood which is used there now for fuel, says the Madras Pioneer. Thorough tests have been made and it is believed that the quality of the coal is good. Members of the company state that recent reports show their coal to be similar to the Rock Springs, Wyoming, coal. The coal vein is about three feet in thickness, and recent development work seems to indicate that these coal measures are extensive enough to be of great importance.

Arrangements are being made to have coal hauled from the mines to Prineville, where it can be sold at about \$10.50 per ton, which is the price at which Rock Springs coal is sold at the end of the railroad at Shaniko. Coal at \$10 a ton is said to be as cheap as juniper wood at \$6 per cord. The coal can be mined at an expense of not to exceed \$3 per ton, even with their present crude methods, and allowing \$1 per ton for handling and sacking, and \$5.50 per ton for hauling, there would still be a profit of \$1 delivered in Prineville at the Shaniko price. These are the figures at which the company bases its present expressed intention of marketing coal at Prineville.

The company is doing considerable development work at their property. A tunnel 160 feet long has been run under the vein, cutting the vein at a depth of 160 feet below the cropping. They now plan to drift 100 feet along the vein.

Like the Real Thing.

When the big traction engine came puffing and blowing into Madras late Saturday evening, with headlight looming up and whistle sounding for every crossing, it looked quite like the real thing, and one could almost imagine that W. F. Nelson's Oregon Trunk Line had stolen a night march and slipped in unawares. Mr. Nelson's road, by the way, is building right ahead, increasing the working force from day to day as laborers become available. From the road traction engine of to-day to the railroad locomotive running over the Oregon Trunk Line up the Deschutes may not be such a far cry after all.

Improved Methods.

It used to be when I was had my mother'd surely spank me, She'd say, "this hurts me worse than you, but some day you will thank me." But now she's joined a mother's club and goes 'most every day, To find out how to train me in the proper way.
It used to be when I would get real impatient or pert, I'd have to go upstairs to bed or go without dessert; But now she lets me go ahead, and says that it will teach Not only independent thought, but fluency of speech.
It used to be when I would yell she'd take me well in hand, But now she lets me go ahead to make my lungs expand, Just once when I got mad and kicked, she showed some slight surprise, But finally said that kicking was a healthful exercise.
To train me mother used to strive with all her might and power; But now she lets my soul unfold just like a springtime flower. She says the club's a splendid thing; I'm sure that's very true, But oh, I wish my father soon would join that same club, too.
—Elsie Duncan Yale in Woman's Home Companion for August.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Note—The following article is taken from "The Primer of Irrigation" by D. H. Anderson, editor of "The Irrigation Age." This book contains much valuable information and should be in the library of every irrigator. It is published by the D. H. Anderson Publishing Company, Chicago.

TAKING THE LEVEL.

Taking the level of the surface of land where irrigation is to be practiced is a very important matter and too much care cannot be taken. Upon it depends the proper flow of water in the ditches, the flooding of land and adequate drainage.

The common methods of leveling are sufficient for irrigation on an ordinary tract of land, but for long canals and ditches miles in extent, the leveling must be in accordance with the curved level line to correspond with the surface of the earth equi-distant from its center. The usual instrument for leveling is the road or mason's level with telescope and compass, the latter to get the bearings. For ditching purposes a "plumb-bob" level, a two-legged contrivance open like the letter A with a line fastened at the top and terminating in a pear, or "top" shaped piece of lead. In the exact center of the bar across the A is marked a notch, and when the point of the bob is at that center notch, the line is level.

To continue the level line a series of poles are necessary. These are so placed that the one nearest the eye conceals all the rest. To allow for inequalities of surface, a notch is cut in the starting pole, or at the point where the level line begins, and that point must be level with it all along the line. A spirit level held to each pole, and the eye will demonstrate the exact level line for all practical purposes. This method is sufficient for small areas, to lay the level of a ditch, or its laterals, but in large tracts, of course a surveyor should be called in. Every farmer with a hundred acres to level can easily do the whole surveying himself by following this apparently crude method, and be as accurate in his leveling as a professional surveyor.

Where there are curved lines to be drawn on irregular surfaces, a hill or knoll, for instance, being in the way of a straight line, the mariner's compass may be brought into use to ascertain bearings, and a series of straight lines drawn which will make skeletons for the curves. In fact, it is no trick at all to draw a level line around a hill, or curve a ditch in the shape of a letter S or Z, by this simple method. All these measurements should be traced on the map, for even if not used immediately they will prove useful when necessary to ditch, or irrigate.

ELEMENTARY INFORMATION.

To make this land leveling busi-

ness clear to the mind of the elementary reader, let it be supposed that he desires to run a ditch from one point to another. He has the letter A-shaped plumb-bob leveler, half a dozen poles 10 feet or so in length and a carpenter's spirit level. With these he is prepared to run practically level lines all over a hundred-acre tract of land.

At the starting point ascertain the "plumb" point, that is the spot over which hangs the lead bob exactly in the middle of the cross-bar of the A, then plant a pole, and at the height of the eye, say five feet, cut a plainly visible notch, or make any kind of a mark that can be seen at a distance. This is the standard of the entire ditch.

Next, take another pole, your A level, and the spirit level, and walk along the proposed line of ditch any convenient distance to a point. Four rods or so are not too far, less if there are obstructions to level around. Lay the A level over the selected point and ascertain the exact level of point two, as it may be called. Now place the spirit level against the pole about the height of the eye, and look along its top as if "sighting" a gun. Slide it up and down, if necessary, until you find the notch in the first pole, with the "bubble" in the spirit level exactly in the center, and make a notch or mark in pole number two where the spirit level touches it.

A calculation is easily made, for the notch on pole one is five feet from the surface of the ground, and by measuring the height from the ground of the notch in pole number two any variation will mean that another level point must be selected, or that there must be some grading or digging.

The second level point having been established, proceed with the third pole in the same manner, comparing it with the second pole, carefully noting the figures on paper, and so continue until the work is completed. Laterals may be run in the same manner, and the entire parcel of land gone over, the results in figures showing the slope or lay of the land for every purpose. This leveling, if carefully and completely done, will show numerous grades, or slopes in the same parcel or tract of land, and the knowledge of this is extremely valuable: in fact, necessary for irrigation purposes, whether ditching or flooding. It is often a very intricate matter to irrigate every portion of a given field uniformly, and failure to do so always results in lack of uniformity in any crop sought to be grown upon it, there being too much water in some parts and not enough in others. It will be understood that the waste of water and the loss in crop must exceed by far the expense of leveling the land in every direction.

HAS THE RIGHT IDEA

(Continued from page 1.)

down to the ground and covering it with earth. In a few days it takes root and when severed from the parent bush you have two bushes in place of one. In this manner Mr. Wiest will stock his place with high grade, expensive varieties at little cost.

In fruit trees there is a great showing—pears, quince, plums, prunes, crabapples and different varieties of the larger apples. The trees, while young, are doing nicely. In his orchard he has the Yellow Newton Pippin and the Spitzenberg. These also helped to make Hood River famous, the Yellow Newton being an extra fine commercial apple.

Somewhat more than a year ago Mr. Wiest planted some pie-plant seed. Today he has a great abundance of this edible plant, which has made a marvelous growth. One plant has put out a leaf that measures 36 inches long and 30 inches wide.

Rice popcorn has done very well and stands higher than a man's head. In roasting ears, Mr. Wiest has a dwarf variety. Tuesday he had his first roasting ears for this season.

In selecting the varieties of fruit, Mr. Wiest chooses those, first, that grade well in size and quality, and

second that grow well in northern New England, southeastern Canada and Minnesota. He figures that fruit that grows well in those climates will also thrive well here, where the winter months are much milder.

The painstaking and scientific study that Mr. Wiest is giving to this matter will be of much value to fruit growers hereabouts. The knowledge he is thus obtaining will be of much practical worth to the new comer in search of information, and his system of planting commercial varieties should be followed by all.

Saloon License Notice.

BEND, Or., Aug. 17, 1906.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Bend.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Severt Debing, hereby respectfully applies for a license from the city of Bend to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and fermented cider in the building situated on Lot 10 of Block 10 of the City of Bend, for the period of three months from the 19th day of September, 1906.

Respectfully,

SEVERT DEBING.

If you want to keep in touch with the development of this great Deschutes valley, READ the Bulletin.

Miss Bessie Tuck came from Redmond Tuesday for a day in Bend.

The Value of Advertising.

Ben Hampton, a prominent New York business man, has much faith in advertising. Speaking on the subject of advertising a business, he says:

"I have made many experiments to satisfy myself as to just how a newspaper is read. I know that other people have done this and I am pretty sure that the experience of every man who makes an investigation along this line will prove that the first thing that is read in a paper published in a small city is the news of a personal and purely local character. I am now speaking of the women readers. They are the ones that buy the goods and they are the ones that we are particularly interested in.

"After the personal information and local news is read, a woman may glance through to see what the big news events of the day are about—that is just about as far as her interest goes. Then she reads the ads; if, indeed, she hasn't read them before. The ads to her are just as interesting as any other part of the newspaper, and I suspect many times they are more interesting than most of the columns of the average daily newspaper.

"The store news as given in the advertising columns is not only of interest to the thrifty, intelligent housewife, but it is absolutely an important part of her daily business. She wants to keep posted on the newest things; also, she must keep informed as to the best places to buy the articles of merchandise that she needs in conducting her household. All this information she gets from the advertising columns of the newspaper.

"No one need ever question the ability of an ad. to get itself read. That's the easiest thing in the world. Every advertisement of fair size is sure to attract some attention. If the ad. is well put together typographically, if the headlines are properly written and properly displayed, and if the text matter is prepared with thought and attention; if—in other words—it is made interesting news, the ad. itself will be read with all the care that is needed.

Mrs. Peppy's Temper.

"Being at supper my wife did say something that caused me to oppose her in. She used the word devil, which vexed me, and, among other things, I said I would not have her to use that word, upon which she took me up most scornfully, which, before Ashwell and the rest of the world, I know not now, always how to check, as I would heretofore, for less than that would have made me strike her. So that I fear without great discretion I shall go near to lose, too, my command over her, and nothing do it more than giving her this occasion of dancing and other pleasures, whereby her mind is taken up from her business and finds other sweets besides pleasing of me, and so makes her that she begins not at all to take pleasure in me or study to please me as heretofore."—Diary of Samuel Pepys.

The Dog's Kennel.

A dog's kennel should always be placed facing south, so that the animal may have the light and heat of the sun at all seasons of the year. Without plenty of sunlight a dog will not keep in health. Straw or pine shavings form the best bedding for a dog's kennel and are much superior to hay or sawdust, which is often used. Great care should be taken to see that the bedding is always dry and that it is changed at least once a week. In the hot weather bedding is not required at all, the dog preferring to lie on the uncovered floor of his kennel.—Home Chat.

Nothing Like Toot.

A correspondent sends an anecdote of a man in a midland town. A friend of his was lying ill, and he went to see him to cheer him up. "You look uncommon bad, Joe," he said. "Yes," said the sufferer. "Made your will," inquired the consoler, "because I should if I were you?" There was an awkward pause, during which the visitor left. A moment later he returned. "I say, Joe," he observed, "yours is awkward stairs to get a coffin down. Goodby, Joe, goodby."—London Globe.

A Perfect Lady.

"Raise your chin just a little," said the photographer. "This is as high as I choose to raise it," was the austere response of Mrs. Vick-Senn. "If the effect is not to your liking you can lower your machine."—Chicago Tribune.

The First Thing.

Betty—So Maud is engaged? Well, I'm sorry for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house. Bessie—Oh, yes, she does. Betty—I'd like to know what. Bessie—The first thing is to get a man to keep house for.

A Compliment.

"What did he say when you told him he was the worst liar you ever knew?" "He merely remarked that he had been flattered before."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A man endowed with great perfections without good breeding is like one who has his pockets full of gold, but always wants change for his ordinary occasions.—Steele.

THE NAME "JOHN BULL."

It Was the Invention of the Satirical Dr. Arbuthnot.

John Bull, the mythical personage supposed to represent the English people, was the invention of Dr. Arbuthnot in one of his satirical sketches ridiculing the great Duke of Marlborough. In the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Arbuthnot was "the first man among eminent writers in Queen Anne's time." He drew John Bull as the typical Englishman—a stout, red faced old farmer, far too corpulent for comfort, choleric, but without an honest and well meaning fellow. He clothed him in leather breeches and top boots, put a stub oaken cudgel in his hand and a buffing at his heels and set him up for all time to serve as the representative Englishman.

He may have been not so had a caricature in the days of Queen Anne, but today certainly there is much force in an English critic's remark that "he completely hides the Englishman of real life." The average Englishman of today is physically no stouter certainly than—probably not so stout as—the average American, and the stout symbol and the bulldog are no longer apt symbols of the modern Britisher's disposition. He has lost the excessive pug-nacity of his forefathers and is, above all, anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle Samuel.—London Standard.

SILVER MINES.

The Way Nature Forms These Deposits of Precious Metal.

The process by which nature forms her silver mines is very interesting. It must be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which percolates everywhere through the rocks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These solutions take up small particles of precious metal which they find here and there.

Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having got so far down as to be set boiling by the internal heat of the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally heat assists the performance of this operation.

Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thither below the ground, pass through cracks or cavities in the rocks, where they deposit their loads of silver. This is kept up for a great length of time—perhaps thousands of years—until the pocket is filled up.

SPECKLED TOBACCO.

How the Little Yellow Spots Are Formed on the Leaf.

"Little yellow specks on the wrapper are positive indications of a cigar's excellence. Choose a speckled cigar, and you can't go wrong."

The speaker was a skate salesman. The tobacco salesman laughed at him. "Are you a victim of that error, too?" he said. "Listen and I'll tell you all about those little yellow specks."

"We are in Cuba. In mile long rows grow the tobacco plants in a blinding sunlight. Suddenly the sky is overcast, a shadow falls. Then the clouds disappear and the sun shines again upon plants dotted here and there with immense raindrops—raindrops peculiar to Cuba, as large as the largest pearls.

"These drops become burning glasses in the sunlight. The same as real lenses they concentrate the sun's heat, and on the leaf beneath them the little specks that you generate are burned. These little yellow specks indicate the tobacco's quality no more than freckles on a man's face indicate his ability.

"To choose cigars by their specks is as foolish as it would be to choose salesmen by their freckles."—Chicago Chronicle.

"Deprived of His See."

As an example of the ability of the juvenile scholar to evade an unexpected meaning from his text, a correspondent relates that the following question was put to a history class: "What misfortune then happened to Bishop Odo?" The reply came quite readily. "He went blind." An explanation was demanded, and the genius brought up the text book. "There, sir," triumphantly, "the book says so." The sentence indicated by an ink stained digit read, "Odo was deprived of his see."—London Spectator.

Where the Excitement Was.

"I don't suppose it's unnatural for me to be excited now that the hour for my marriage to the count approaches," said the bride. "I guess I'm the most excited person in town at this minute." "Oh, I don't know," replied Mrs. Nuritch, her mother. "Think how excited they must be over it in the newspaper offices."—Catholic Standard and Times.

His Reception.

Young man—I have called, sir, to request the hand of your daughter in marriage. Old Grumleigh—Has she accepted you? Young Man—Yes, sir, Old Grumleigh—Then what do you want to come round and bother me with your troubles for?