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Situated 50 miles south of Bend, on the Oregon Trunk Railroad and on the Natron Cut-off of the Southern Pacific, Crescent offers Great Investment Bargains. Special Inducements for Business Men and Home Makers. Automobile Service from Bend

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See L. L. FOX, Bend Agent

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Adjoins Bend on the south. Most beautiful residential section in Bend.

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Has received a full line of

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Suits made to order from \$15.00 up. Call and see the samples before buying elsewhere. Cleaning and pressing given special attention.

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MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY

My business is increasing. I have had to increase my store and stock and have just received a full line of Shoes, Wool Underwear, Coat Sweaters, etc., and the snappiest line of Hats ever shown in your city.

RIGHT PRICES

RIGHT QUALITY

STRINGING PEARLS

A Difficult Task That Calls For Skill and Judgment.

CORDED ON SURGEON'S SILK.

A Soft, Round Strand of Pure White Woven Thread is Employed, and an Intricate System of Knotting Guards the Gems Should the String Break.

Every now and then a story is printed about the loss of a valuable string of pearls through the breaking of the cord on which they were hung and their slipping off and scattering over the floor or sidewalk. Those who know anything about the stringing of pearls, however, always read these tales with incredulity, because nowadays, as a general thing, only false pearls or those of small price are strung without a knot being tied between each of them, so that if the cord breaks no more than one can fall off.

It is common belief that because of their great value pearls are strung on something durable, like catgut or wire. As a matter of fact such material is never employed. There is no beauty to a string of pearls that looks wiry or stiff. It must be flexible to the highest degree, otherwise all its graceful effect will be lost. Up to the time of the introduction of surgeon's silk for pearl stringing nothing had been found that would absolutely meet the requirements of strength and flexibility.

That the most valuable pearls are today strung on cords of surgeon's silk is due to the suggestion of a woman employee of a New York jewelry house.

Surgeon's silk—the thread that is used for sewing up cuts and wounds—is a soft, round strand of pure white silk which is woven, not twisted. The weave, when viewed under a magnifying glass, closely resembles that of fine silk braid and is capable of only a small degree of expansion. This thread is produced in several diameters or grades, which makes it all the more desirable for pearl stringing. These are numbered instead of being lettered like ordinary sewing silk and are wound on small cards like darning cotton.

When the young woman's idea was first adopted it seemed as though it would prove impracticable owing to the quantity of surgeon's silk manufactured being insufficient to meet the new demands from the jewelers. It was also very expensive. But the idea was such a good one and the surgeon's silk was so much superior to anything ever tried before that in time it was found possible to secure it in sufficient quantities and at wholesale prices.

The principal safeguard against loss, however, is in the method of stringing. An intricate system of knotting the thread between each pearl is employed. This prevents the escape of more than one jewel should the thread break. This knotting is done with tweezers and is a task that requires great skill. There must be no unsightly gaps between the knots and the pearls, and the whole when finished must be immaculate in its whiteness. The tiny knots instead of detracting from the beauty of the necklace enhance it, for they look like seed pearls alternating with the larger ones. Knotting lengthens the necklace also and is often resorted to for that purpose.

When a strand of a certain length is desired and the number of large pearls is not sufficient imitation pearls of the exact size and color are often substituted. Some of these imitations will deceive the eye of any but the expert.

It often happens that the largest pearls have the smallest holes drilled through them, for every grain that is taken from the pearl reduces it in weight. In such cases, however, the risk of the cord breaking is increased owing to the slenderness of the thread and the sharp edges of the pearls cutting through it quickly.

Stringing pearls is never done with a needle. A needle is not yielding enough to pass through very small holes, and the doubling of its diameter at the eye makes its use impracticable. Therefore the end of the thread is sharpened to a very fine point, which is waxed stiffly enough to be used exactly as a needle would be.

Ordinarily pearl stringing is mechanically difficult and also requires taste and judgment. The pearls may have to be rearranged in order to improve their general appearance. In the laying out of collarets especially a great deal of skill is required. In the first place, the collaret must fit exactly. This seems comparatively easy, but it is not. A pattern is always fitted beforehand, but it is rarely the case that the result is satisfactory the first time. Some necks require straight collars and others slightly curved. The same care is given to the fitting of a collaret as to the set of an expensive gown, and it has to be tried on and changed and adjusted as many times.

Dividers are used to gauge the exact position in which the vertical diamond bars that support the strands of pearls should be placed. Endless care and judgment may be given to laying out the pattern for one of these baubles and getting the measurements absolutely exact, but when it comes to be fitted there is sure to be trouble. It may be too tight at the bottom and too loose at the top, or perhaps the ends may not even meet at all.—Thaddeus S. Dayton in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE ARCTIC PERIL

Peary's Method of Battling With Polar Conditions.

THE USE OF RELAY PARTIES.

Without This System, the Explorer Says, It Would Be a Physical Impossibility For Any Man to Reach the Pole and Return to Tell the Tale.

Many persons who have asked why, if Peary got to the pole, it was impossible for Cook to do so will find an answer in Commander Peary's own story in Hampton's. Although he does not mention Dr. Cook by name, Peary shows how impossible it would be for a man without his equipment and system to surmount the difficulties of such a journey. He says:

"Fortitude and endurance alone are not enough in themselves to carry a man to the north pole. Only with years of experience in traveling those regions, only with the aid of a large party also experienced in that character of work, only with the knowledge of arctic detail and the equipment necessary to prepare himself and his party for any and every emergency, is it possible for a man to reach that long sought goal and return.

"In order that the reader may understand this journey over the ice of the polar sea it is necessary that the theory and practice of pioneer and supporting parties should be fully understood.

"The use of relay parties to arctic work is not new, but the idea was carried further in the last expedition of the Peary Arctic club than ever before.

"Without this system it would be a physical impossibility for any man to reach the north pole and return to tell the tale.

"First.—Because a single division, comprising either a small or a large number of men and dogs, could not possibly drag all the way to the pole and back (some 900 miles) as much food and liquid fuel as the men and dogs of that division would consume during the many weeks of the journey.

"Second.—It is absolutely necessary that the arduous work of trail breaking for the first two-thirds of the distance should be done by one division after another in succession in order to save the strength of the main party for its final dash alone.

"Third.—When the supplies of one sledge after another have been consumed the drivers of these sledges and the dogs are superfluous mouths which cannot be fed from the scanty supply of provisions being dragged forward over the ice.

"Fourth.—Each division being an independent unit, these divisions can be withdrawn at intervals from the main party without affecting the main party.

"Fifth.—At the very end, when the supporting parties have performed their important work of trail breaking and transportation of supplies, the main party for the final dash must be small and carefully selected, as a small party can travel so much faster than a large one.

"The pioneer party was one unit division, made up of four of the most active and experienced men of the expedition, with sledges lightly loaded with five or six days' provisions, drawn by the best dog teams that could be selected from the entire pack. When we started from Cape Columbia this pioneer party, headed by Bartlett, went out twenty-four hours in advance of the main party. Later on, when we reached the time of continuous daylight and sunlight through the twenty-four hours, the pioneer party was but twelve hours in advance of the main party.

"The duty of this pioneer party was to make a march in every twenty-four hours in spite of every obstacle, excepting, of course, some impossible lead. Whether there was a deep snow or violent winds to be faced or mountainous pressure ridges to be climbed over, the march of the pioneer party must be made, for past experience has proved that whatever distance was covered by the advance party with light sledges could be covered in the time by the main party even with heavily loaded sledges, because the main party, having the trail to follow was not obliged to waste time in reconnoitering.

"In other words, the pioneer party was the pacemaker of the expedition and whatever distance it made was the measure of accomplishment of the main party. The leader of the pioneer party, in the first instance Bartlett, would start out ahead of the division, usually of the snowshoe. Then the light sledges of the party would follow after. Thus the lead of the pioneer division was pioneerit ahead of his own party, and the whole division was pioneering ahead of the main party.

"One great advantage which I had on this expedition was that, owing to the size of my party, whenever the men in this pioneer division became exhausted with their arduous labor and lack of sleep I could withdraw them into the main party and set out a fresh division to take their place. A large party is absolutely necessary to success."

Narrowing the Field.

"I cannot make a choice—there are so many candidates for my hand."
"Let 'em hold a primary, then."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How blunt are the arrows of adversity in comparison with those of gallantry.—Blair.

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