

Bijou Theater

Latest Moving Pictures

FIRST SHOW 7:30
SECOND SHOW 8:30

Change of Program Sundays, Tuesdays, Fridays

Admission 15cts
Children 10cts

New PALACE MARKET

Charles Boyd, Prop.

MEATS Vegetables, etc.

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Real Estate Exchanges
of all kinds

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Governor..... F. W. Benson
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STATE BOARD OF CONTROL (WATER)

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Governor..... F. W. Benson
Secretary of State..... F. W. Benson
Attorney General..... A. M. Crawford

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Judge..... W. L. Bradshaw
Attorney..... Fred W. Wilson

CROOK COUNTY

Judge..... H. C. Ellis
Clerk..... Warren Brown
Sheriff..... Frank Ekins
Treasurer..... W. F. King
Assessor..... J. D. La Follette
School Superintendent..... R. A. Ford
Barryor..... Fred A. Rice
Commissioners..... J. James Rice

THE COURTS

Circuit Court—First Monday in May; third Monday in October.
Probate Court—First Monday in each month.
Commissioners' Court—First Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

BEND SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 17.

Directors..... M. Trippl
Clerk..... C. L. Holsinger
L. D. West

Teachers..... J. C. V. Harrington
Miss Anna B. Markel
Miss Ada Parker
Miss Mattie Dolsen
Miss Florence C. Young
Miss Ida M. Anderson
Miss Katherine Hawkins
Miss Nona Richardson
Miss Glenn H. Black

CITY OF BEND

Mayor..... A. C. Caldwell
Recorder..... H. C. Ellis
Treasurer..... S. J. Spencer

Firemen..... J. N. Hunter
H. J. Overstuf
T. W. Triplett
I. H. Kelley
W. B. Sellers

POLK'S GAZETTEER

A Business Directory of each City, Town and Village in Oregon and Washington, giving a Descriptive Sketch of each place, Location, Shipping Facilities and a Classified Directory of each Business and Profession.
B. L. POLK & CO., Inc.
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LOTTERY IN ITALY

Gambling Under the Auspices of the Government.

THE DRAWING IN PUBLIC.

An Eager, Excited, Turbulent Crowd Watches This Ceremony With Intense Interest—The Prizes and the Chances of the Players.

King Humbert I. made the rules for the public lottery of Italy:

First.—The public lottery is temporarily maintained by the favor of the state under the following laws.

Second.—It is administered by the minister of finance, under whom the chiefs are chosen for their respective functions.

Third.—The lotto is formed by ninety, numbered from 1 to 90, inclusive, five of which drawn by chance determine the successful.

Fourth.—One can "play the lotto" in the following manner:

On one number (very rarely played).

On all five numbers (very rarely played).

On two numbers—the "ambo."

On three numbers, which is known as the "terno."

On four numbers, which is known as the "quaterno."

Fifth.—When one number is played the winner is paid ten times and a half his output; when two numbers are played the winner is paid 350 times his output; when three numbers are played the winner is paid 5,250 times his output; when four numbers are played the winner is paid 60,000 times his output. Therefore if one has by any chance bought a No. 1 ticket and wins the four numbers (quaterno) he wins \$60,000.

At 5 o'clock on every Saturday afternoon throughout all Italy the drawing of the lotto takes place. In Naples the ceremony is held at the end of a foul, filthy alley known as the Impresa, back in a great courtyard, in full view of the people on the balcony of an old palace. From early in the afternoon until the fatal hour the streets of Santa Chiara and the alley fill up with the crowd whose hope on this day is to be deceived. The streets are always so full of life that for this extra crowd, jostling, pushing and surging, there would seem to be no place left in the city for the poor. The better classes watch for the telephone or the showing of the numbers in the various banks in the city to discover their fate, but in the Impresa the crowd of people is as dense as a shadow. There are many here who have paid their last cent for a ticket. There are many here who are in debt for the shoes they wear and will never be able to pay for them. But at the stroke of the church clock the blinds of the balcony open and the paraphernalia of the lotto are brought out—a long green table, on which is placed a crystal ball bound with silver, and an iron box containing ninety other little boxes, in which the ninety numbers are locked by the state. The officers of this performance are coolly indifferent, and the only figure deserving of note is that of the little orphan child, dressed in snowy white, chosen by law from the orphan asylum to draw up from the crystal ball the five magic numbers.

At the sight of these familiar, looked for objects the crowd begins to cry and chant, to beseech and evoke. It begs the little orphan child to draw well. And the child in his white robe, his innocent eyes on the mass of people, looks down on the beggars with their yellow locks and on the appealing mass. One by one the balls are taken out from their sealed boxes, displayed to the people and dropped into the big bowl.

They have blindfolded the little bambino, and he stands on a chair, for he is only eight years of age and is small, it full sight of the people. The balls have long been shaken around for the last time, the child puts his hand in and draws. The first number that he pulls out is called forth—"No. 5." Now, every Italian who has bought No. 5 for place has either won or lost. No one holds this number in this crowd, however, and there is a murmur—and a fresh adjuration for the child to draw well. The people who have drawn for the terno and the quaterno still have their chance. The child draws again, this time No. 47, and the holders of the terno are now the interested ones, for the next will be their last chance. The enthusiasm breaks forth again with murmurs and cries and prayers, and the quiet child before the urn in his white dress tears them and trembles, for he knows that he is menaced. Before the people there is a blackboard, and a man posts up the numbers as they are drawn—5, 47, 11, 10 and 80. And this series of five is discussed, yelled at, challenged, cursed, for not one in the crowd has drawn a fortunate number. The child's eyes are unbound, and he is put down and set free. The balls are returned into their boxes sealed up and carried away under the eyes of the crowd, which after waiting for a moment, unable to believe its ill fortune, breaks up and disperses. Apathy is thrown upon the majority as much as such a state of mind is possible to a Neapolitan mass as they begin in groups to discuss the failure of their schemes and their combinations.—Marie Van Vorst in Harper's Magazine.

Joy is more divive than sorrow, for joy is bread and sorrow is medicine.—Becher.

KILLING THE UMPIRE.

It is an Essential Part of the Great Game of Baseball.

According to bleacher law, there are three particularly justifiable motives for doing away with umpires. An umpire may be killed—first, if he seems to adhere to the rules and make a decision against the home team at a close point in the game; second, an umpire may be killed if he sends a member of the home team to the bench when the player in question has done absolutely nothing but call the umpire names and attempt to bite his ear off (an umpire has no business to be touchy); third (and this is a perfect defense against the charge of murder), an umpire may be killed if he calls any batter on the home team out on strikes when the player has not even struck at the balls pitched. That the balls go straight over the plate has nothing to do with the case.

There is ample proof at hand to show that killing the umpire is a distinctly American sport. Other countries have tried baseball, but they have not tried killing the umpire. That is probably the reason why they have not waxed enthusiastic over baseball, for baseball without umpire killing is like football without girls in the grand stand. It simply can't be done. That foreign countries know nothing about our king of outdoor sports was indicated forcibly when in the fall of 1909 the Detroit team made a trip to Cuba under the management of Outfielder McIntyre. In the entire series of twelve games with the Havana and Almendares nines not one single objection was made by either the Cuban players or the silent Cuban spectators to a decision of the umpires. The Americans did not know what to think of it—until they counted up the gate receipts at the end of the series. Then they realized that in their own country it is the delight in killing the umpire rather than the pleasure in watching the game that draws the tremendous crowds through the turnstiles.—George Jean Nathan in Harper's Weekly.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Light Waves and the Wonderfully Accurate Interferometer.

At the bureau of weights and measures at Sevres, France, the standard meter of metal, which is the standard length of the world, is kept carefully in an underground vault and is inspected only at long intervals. In Great Britain similar care is exercised in guarding the standard yard measurement. As it was possible for these metal standards to be destroyed or damaged in the course of time, it was decided a number of years ago to determine the exact length of the standards in wave lengths of light, which would be a basis of value unalterable and indestructible. For this purpose the instrument known as the interferometer was invented. This instrument represented the highest order of workmanship and the greatest skill of the best opticians of the world. A series of refracting plates were made, the surfaces of which were flat within one-twentieth of a wave length of light, with sides parallel within one second, representing the utmost refinement of optical surfaces ever attempted.

With the interferometer perfected, the attempt was made to make the wave length of some definite light an actual and practical standard of length. For over a year scientists worked to secure this result, and experiments finally showed that there were 1,553,104 1/2 wave lengths of red cadmium light in the French standard meter at 15 degrees centigrade. So great is the accuracy of these experiments that they can be repeated within one part in two millions. So inconceivably small is such a possibility of error that should the material standard of length be damaged or destroyed the standard wave length of light would remain unaltered as a basis from which an exact duplicate of the original standard could be made.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Buttons.

The Elizabethan era gave vogue to the button and buttonhole, two inventions which may fairly be regarded as important, since they did much to revolutionize dress. The original button was wholly a product of needle work, which was soon improved by the use of a wooden mold. The brass button is said to have been introduced by a Birmingham merchant in 1680. It took 200 years to improve on the method of sewing the cloth upon the covered button. Then an ingenious Dane hit upon the idea of making the button in two parts and clamping them together with the cloth between.

Dissatisfied.

The haughty looking woman upon whose features the dermatologist had been working for more than two hours sneered when she glanced in the mirror. "I certainly thought you knew your business," she snapped, "but you have not even given me fair treatment."

The man shrugged his shoulders. "If you had wanted fair treatment you should have been more explicit," he retorted. "I thought from what you told me that you wanted brunette."—Chicago News.

Brave as a Boy.

Welger—I see that Gauzier has been given a medal for bravery. Matchleyette—Well, he probably deserved it. He always was brave. I remember when he was a boy that he was the only one in the neighborhood who would go to his mother when she beckoned with one hand and held the other behind her back.—Chicago News.

A WHALE IN A HURRY.

The Truthful Mariner Tells How Fast the Big Fellow Went.

"Sometimes you can put an iron into a whale and he won't splash on the surface, but will start off like a rocket or perhaps will go right down and you have to cut loose and lose your line and iron," said the truthful old mariner.

"We were lying becalmed one day off the Cape of Good Hope. By and by we saw two or three whales coming up to blow about two miles away.

"The captain called the watch up, and a couple of boats started for the whales, which were lying still, as if sunning themselves. We raced with the other boat and got ahead, for my men were like and tough, and by and by we got alongside of one of the big fellows. The steering oar was pulled in, the oars were packed—that is, piled in, so that they couldn't strike the water—then an iron was thrown into the floating island.

"The whale lay still for a moment, as if struck with amazement that any one should dare to touch him. Suddenly he made up his mind what to do. He started off like a locomotive, the rope whizzing around in a way to astonish a landlubber. When the rope was out we were rushing by the captain's boat like mad.

"All we could do in that double ended boat was to sit still and see her go through the water. I candidly believe that we went at the rate of a mile a minute, and the water was a very wonderful sight. It reminds me, now that I think of it, of Poe's description of the interior of the maelstrom, where the water went round so fast and was so black that it must have seemed like a wall of polished ebony.

"The pressure downward piled the water up on both sides of us so that it seemed to be at least three feet higher than the edge of the boat, but it couldn't run in, for we were going so fast it hadn't time.

"Every one's eyes were blurred with the wind, which seemed to be blowing a hurricane against us. It looked as if the whale would never get tired out, and we were going to sea at an amazing rate. The ship went away as if by magic, and we had lost sight of the other boat. Finally the line all at once slackened.

"The whale hadn't stopped and, for all I know, is going ahead at the rate of a mile a minute still, but the iron had come out.

"We rowed back to the ship, and as we came along the captain called over the rail:

"Where's the whale?"

"Oh," said I, "the iron melted out, he went so fast."

"Just what I thought," said the captain, and that night we all had plum duff and grog."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
September 19, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
Anne B. Markel,
whose postoffice address is Bend, Oregon, did, on the 5th day of February, 1910, file in this office sworn statement and Application, No. 5067, to purchase the SW 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 12 E., W. 4, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1908, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 10,000 board feet at \$1.50 per M, and the land \$2.10; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 6th day of December, 1910, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

20-29 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
September 20, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
Moses Niswonger,
whose postoffice address is Bend, Oregon, did, on the 15th day of June, 1910, file in this office sworn statement and Application, No. 5067, to purchase the SW 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 12 E., W. 4, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1908, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 20,000 board feet at \$1.50 per M, and the land \$2.10; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 6th day of December, 1910, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

20-28 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
September 21, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
Nellie B. Markel,
whose postoffice address is Bend, Oregon, did, on the 1st day of May, 1910, file in this office sworn statement and Application, No. 5067, to purchase the SW 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 19 S., R. 11 E., W. 4, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1908, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 20,000 board feet at \$1.50 per M, and the land \$2.10; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 15th day of December, 1910, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

20-29 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
September 21, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
John I. Moore,
of Laidlaw, Oregon, who, on June 15th 1905, made homestead, No. 1458, (Serial No. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918,