

Do Not Delay Your Fall Planting
OUR AUTUMN CATALOG ready by September
Mailed Free on Request

**BULBS
ROSES
FRUIT, SHADE
AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES
STRAWBERRY
ESSENTIAL PLANTS**

Our annual importations have arrived from FRANCE, HOLLAND, JAPAN and the AZORES and desirable stocks are ready. Early orders secure select varieties!

ASK FOR CATALOG NO. 1
PORTLAND SEED CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
October 29, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
George W. Shriver, of Bend, Oregon, who, on March 31, 1909, made Homestead No. 9459, for 2 1/2 sec. 20, 1/4 sec. 21, 1/4 sec. 22, 1/4 sec. 23, T. 20 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 13th day of December, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
James E. Sawhill, William P. Vandevort, Corb. Allen, Ines T. Tholstrup, all of Bend, Oregon.
39-39 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
October 29th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
James E. Sawhill, of Bend, Oregon, who, on April 24th, 1909, made Homestead No. 9476, for lots 3, 4, and 5 of sec. 7, and sec. 8, T. 20 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 13th day of December, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
James E. Sawhill, William P. Vandevort, Corb. Allen, Ines T. Tholstrup, all of Bend, Oregon.
39-39 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
October 31st, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
George W. Gates, of Bend, Oregon, who, on November 15th, 1909, made Homestead No. 9483 (Serial No. 9724), for 1/4 sec. 7, 1/4 sec. 8, 1/4 sec. 9, 1/4 sec. 10, 1/4 sec. 11, 1/4 sec. 12, T. 20 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 13th day of December, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Fred A. Shoup, Richard King, Sr., J. Anthony Miller, P. O. Minor, all of Bend, Oregon.
39-39 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
September 14th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
Earl B. Houston, whose postoffice address is Bend, Oregon, did, on the 11th day of January, 1910, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 9536, to purchase the 1/4 sec. 20, 1/4 sec. 21, 1/4 sec. 22, 1/4 sec. 23, T. 20 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, 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 appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 60,000 board feet at \$1.50 per M, and the land \$20; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and swear 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.

39-39 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.,
September 26, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
Sadie A. Niswonger, whose postoffice address is Bend, Oregon, did, on the 4th day of January, 1910, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 9567, to purchase the 1/4 sec. 20, 1/4 sec. 21, 1/4 sec. 22, 1/4 sec. 23, T. 20 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, 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 appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 70,000 board feet at 25 cents per M and the land \$15; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and swear 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.

39-39 C. W. MOORE, Register.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly, largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

POLK'S GAZETTEER
The Standard Directory of each City, Town and Village in Oregon and Washington, giving a Descriptive Sketch of each place, Location, Climate, Population, and a Classified Directory of each Business and Profession.

M. L. POLK & CO., Inc.
Seattle, Wash.

EXPLODING A THEORY.
The Practical Method Adopted by a French Scientist.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the French Academy of Sciences offered to give a prize to the first person who would solve the following problem: If you take a vase full of water and put a stone or any similar body in it the water will flow over. If, however, you put into it a fish, the volume of which is equal to that of the stone, it will not flow over. Explain this phenomenon.

Learned essays on the subject poured in from all quarters, but the problem was not satisfactorily solved in any of them, and consequently the prize was not awarded.

In the following year the same question was again propounded, and for five years answers continued to pour in to the academy. Then it suddenly occurred to one of the academicians that, after all, the problem might be incapable of solution, and he determined to make a test for himself.

Filling a vase with water, he put a stone into it and saw that the water flowed over. Then he took out the stone, filled the vase again with water and put into it a fish, the volume of which was the same as that of the stone, and saw, to his surprise, that the water again flowed over.

He told the academy of his discovery, and the result was that the offer of a prize was at once withdrawn.

LONDON CABBIERS.
And the Lost and Found Department and Scotland Yard.

"That lost and found property department at Scotland Yard is one of the best things they have in London," said a woman who has spent much time in England. "Last summer I had experience with it.

"I fell into a sort of habit of losing things. First it was a valuable umbrella. I did not miss it until I got to my hotel after an theater supper. The next morning I made my husband take me to the theater and the two restaurants where we had been the night before, but without result.

"Then an American friend suggested Scotland Yard. I went there, and there it was. It had been turned in by a cab driver.

"Twice afterward I lost that umbrella and got it back in the same fashion, each time leaving as a reward for the cab driver a per cent of the value of the umbrella, as required. Then one night I lost a fine pair of opera glasses, and I got them back.

"It is an excellent system the police over there have of encouraging honesty. A cab driver who finds anything in his vehicle is required to turn it in, and he knows that if the owner claims it he will be rewarded."—Exchange.

An Old Welsh Custom.
The kindling of bonfires on hills is the simplest of celebrations at any time. The Druids made four great fires at their festivals in February, May, August and November. Wales seems to have been a country especially tenacious of this custom. Each family used to make its own fire, and as it was dying out each member would throw a white stone into it, the stones being marked for future identification. Then all said their prayers and went to bed, and in the morning they tried to find all the stones again. If any stone was missing it betokened that the owner of it would die within a year. Some superstitions are pretty and picturesque and attractive. This was one of the many which were cruel as well as picturesque. It would take but a slight accident to cause a fright that might be actually dangerous to a superstitious person, and it would not be hard for an enemy of such a person to cause that fright by stealing his stone from the fire.

A Roman Dinner.
A Roman dinner at the house of a wealthy man consisted chiefly of three courses. All sorts of stimulants to the appetite were first served up, and eggs were indispensable to the first course. Among the various dishes we may instance the guinea hen, pheasant, nightingale and the thrush as birds most in repute. The Roman gourmands held peacocks in great estimation, especially their tongues. Macrobius states that they were first eaten by Hortensius, the orator, and acquired such repute that a single peacock was sold for 50 denarii, the denarius being equal to about eightpence halfpenny of English money.—Chambers' Journal.

Saved by His Wits.
The Duke of Wellington once met by accident an officer in a state of inebriety.

"Look here, sir," said the Iron Duke. "What would you do if you met one of your men in the condition in which I find you?"

The officer drew himself up, gave the military salute and replied with great gravity. "I would not condescend to speak to the brute." His wit saved him his commission.

Appreciation.
"Father," said little Rollo, "was George Washington a greater man than Santa Claus?"

"I won't say, my son, that he was greater, but he has proved much less expensive."—Washington Star.

Unanswered.
"Say, pop, may I ask you a question?"

"Yes, Teddy. What is it?"

"When a man's finished milkin' a cow, how does he turn off the milk?"

Our life is short, but to expand that span to vast eternity is virtue's work.—Shakespeare.

MEASURES ALTITUDES.
The Use of the Barograph on Aeroplanes and Balloons.

What the compass is to the mariner the barograph is to the aviator. The barograph is an instrument for measuring altitudes. The pressure of the air as it increases or decreases causes a delicate needle to trace a wavy line upon a cylinder which revolves by clockwork. This line indicates not only the exact height that is reached by the aviator, but also the speed at which he is traveling.

The barograph is kept in a weather proof box with a glass front, which is attached to a bar of the aeroplane or to a rope on the balloon. It is officially sealed before the aviator embarks, so there is no possibility of tampering with it, and the seal is taken off in the presence of witnesses at the end of the flight. In this way it is possible to establish absolutely and graphically the altitude which an aviator attains in his aeroplane or balloon. It is necessary for the aviator to watch the barograph constantly, as it indicates a change in the elevation almost to the foot. The sky pilot has to keep his eye on the indicator much as the man at the wheel of the seagoing ship watches his compass. Should the aeroplane or the balloon rise or fall ten or twenty feet the aviator would not be conscious of it unless he looked at the wavering needle tracing its permanent record on a chart before him. This tells him immediately of any changes in the nature of the air currents and gives him timely warning of aerial dangers.

These instruments are so delicate and so accurate, it is said, that a man might hang one of them about his neck in his glass case or carry it in his hand and climb a flight of stairs, the height of his ascent being graphically indicated by the inked needle on the machine.—New York Press.

A CAREFUL MAN.
His Indecision in the Matter of Employing a Doctor.

The parsimony of the old New Englander of the type now almost vanished was nobly exemplified in Mr. Benny Huntingdon, who lived with his maiden sister in a little town in western Massachusetts. Neither had ever spent a penny unnecessarily and when in his old age Mr. Benny became crippled with "the rheumatism" and had, as well, strange flutterings of the heart, which were unrelieved by the best recommended "yarb teas," they were greatly shocked at the suggestions and warnings of their friends and neighbors that they ought to send for a doctor. Mr. Benny refused, declared his scorn of the entire medical profession and continued to save his pennies.

But the pain grew worse. Mr. Benny was confined to his bed in great agony and overheard some of the neighbors telling his sister that he was going to die. Then he sent for an old schoolmate, a man as "careful" as himself.

"Josiah," he asked, in a low, confidential tone, "have you ever had a doctor?"

Josiah shook his head. "Dunno as I have," he answered.

Mr. Benny reached out and laid a trembling hand upon his old friend's arm. "Josiah," he asked again, "did you ever hear how much one o' them doctors charges for a visit?"

Josiah looked at his suffering friend with pitying sympathy. "Well," he said, breaking it as gently as he could—"well, I have heard, Benny, that they charge as much as \$2 a visit!"

"Two dollars?" Mr. Benny repeated. "Two dollars!" Then he sank back on his pillow and sighed in a voice of strangely mingled relief, regret and resignation. "Well, I dunno but I'd rather spend \$5 than die!"—Youth's Companion.

The Licorice Plant.
The licorice plant resembles a rose with a single green stem, reaches a height of about three feet and bears a small purple star shaped flower. The first year's root growth resembles a loosely twisted string of tow and may run to twenty feet in length. The second year it assumes a woody substance when dry, and the third year it acquires its commercial value. The time for digging the root is the winter, when it is dried and crushed under heavy stones drawn round on it by mules, much as olives are crushed to extract their oil.

Queer Kaffir Custom.
Kaffir women will not pronounce their husband's names or even use words which contain the emphatic syllable of those names. One old woman, being taught to say the Lord's prayer, changed the word from "come" in "Thy kingdom come" to something that made nonsense, and it proved that the proper "come" word was the main syllable of her husband's name.

Proving His Contention.
"Jones is an optimist, even in the most discouraging circumstances, isn't he?"

"Why, no. His mother-in-law is slightly indisposed, and he thinks there's no hope for her recovery."

"Well, what did I tell you?"—Cleveland Leader.

Chess in Ancient Ceylon.
In ancient Ceylon the game of chess was played with local variations peculiar enough to note. The king may not castle, but he is permitted to jump like a knight till checked. The pawns are exchangeable on the last row for the pieces on whose row they stand.

Though the world may owe every man a living, only the persistent collector gets it.

LOW CASTE MANGS.
Hindus Not Only Despise Them, They Fear and Hate Them.

By his fellow Hindu the Mang, one of the lowest of all Indian castes, is not only despised, but even feared and hated. A writer in the Times of India says: "To be cruel is to be 'Mang hearted'; to fly into a passion may be expressed in Marathe idiom as having a Mang within one. When on the occasion of an eclipse fears are awakened for the safety of the sun or moon, it is the Mang whose help is sought. He goes among the people claiming their propitiatory gifts, saying: 'Give your gifts that the grasp may be removed. For are not Rahu and Keta, the enemies who have laid evil hands on the heavenly bodies, themselves Mangs?' Similarly, to their recognized relation with 'dark' worship and with subterranean and demonic influences is to be traced the making of offerings to Mang women on Dasera day and the sinister fact that there are few great buildings erected in pre-British days in this part of India that have not—whether they be temples or forts or palaces—Mang victims built into their foundations.

"The peculiar place that these popular superstitions have given to the Mang community is seen especially in the ceremonies that are sometimes performed for the removal of disease. Frequently when some one has fallen ill a Joshi is consulted and explains the illness as due to the influence of some evil spirit. The one effective prescription in such a case is to call a Mang and give him a dinner. This is not by any means an act of friendliness toward a despised community, but has as its object apparently the propitiation of the demonic power and the removal of the source of the disease from the sick man to its proper habitation.

"With this end in view practices of sympathetic magic, which can be paralleled in the folk lore of many peoples, are employed. Portions of the finger nails or, it may be, fragments of hair of the invalid are secretly mixed with the food to be given to the Mang, and before the sugar water of which he is to partake is given to him the sick man must see his face in it. In this way the evil is supposed to be passed back to where it properly belongs and the disease removed.

STAGE REALISM.
Why Jefferson Didn't Have a Dog Schneider in the Flesh.

It was the privilege of the writer years ago to attend a reception at which Joseph Jefferson spoke on the drama. His treatment of the subject was interesting, the utterance of a man who knew the art of which he spoke. But the most interesting part of the hour came after the completion of the formal address, when an opportunity was given to the audience to ask any questions they wished of Mr. Jefferson. Soon the familiar topic was introduced, the effect of the modern elaboration and realism in stage setting. Mr. Jefferson at once rose to the question. He spoke somewhat rapidly, with a quaint humor and sympathetic charm that were irresistible. He characterized the modern fashion of stage setting as "a tribute to the weakness of the human imagination." "I am often asked," he went on, "why I do not have a real dog Schneider. But if I did none of you would be satisfied. You would go home saying, 'Well, Schneider never looked like that dog! You love Schneider because you have made him out of a piece of your own heart. And then,' meditatively, 'if I had a real Schneider some one in the gallery would probably whistle to him at the critical moment, and he would bark and spoil the play, while if he knew his part perfectly and did just what Schneider ought to do'—pausing and with his delightful smile—"Schneider would be the hero and not Rip!" Then, with a twinkle of the eye, he summed up the whole matter with the quiet remark, "Realism with a tail to wag in the wrong place is a dangerous thing."—New York Post.

Debbling de Crabs.
In the service of a Baltimore family is an old negro cook known as Aunt Sally, and not the least of her achievements is the preparation of sea food.

In the kitchen one day Aunt Sally's nephew, a nine-year-old lad from a point where crabs are seldom seen, was watching in breathless interest the old lady's debbling of a dish of such crustaceans.

"Aunt," asked he after much reflection upon this mysterious point, "does debbill crabs come from de debbill?"

"No, chile," promptly responded Aunt Sally, "but dey is de debbill to make."—St. Louis Republic.

The President's Oath.
The oath of office taken by the incoming president of the United States is the shortest and the simplest required of any ruler on earth. It is prescribed by the constitution and is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and, to the best of my ability, protect, preserve and defend the constitution of the United States."

Her Cooking.
The Doctor—How is your appetite?
The Patient—Wretched. The best meal my wife cooks doesn't tempt me.
The Doctor—Um—er—er—do you ever try a meal in a restaurant?—Challicothe Herald.

THE STORE OF QUALITY
S. C. CALDWELL, Prop.

Good Goods at the Price of the Other Kind

Hardware and Groceries, Stoves and Ranges, Windows, Doors and Glass, Roofing, Paints and Oils, Studebaker Wagons, Gasoline and Auto Oils of the Best. Come and see us.

Bend's New Harness Store

Manufacturers of Harness
Repairing of all Kinds

A Big Stock of
Saddles, Blankets, Robes

Michigan Buggies
Genuine Mandt Wagons
Farm Implements

H. J. Eggleston
Bend, Oregon

EAT AT

The Silvertooth

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

McMURTRIE & HOFFMAN, Props.

SUMMONS.
In the Justice Court for Deschutes Precinct No. 12, Crook County, Oregon.

J. R. Williams, Plaintiff, vs. John P. Ferne, Defendant.

To John P. Ferne, the above named Defendant in the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before Jan. 4th, 1911, and if you fail to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded (to wit: for judgment in the amount of ninety-seven dollars and sixty-five cents (\$97.65) together with his costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons is served upon you by the publication thereof in The Bend Bulletin, a newspaper of general circulation within Crook County, Oregon, published weekly at Bend, in said county and state, for the period of six consecutive weeks commencing with the issue of November 16, 1910, and ending with the issue of Dec. 6th, 1910, in pursuance of an order of the Honorable W. W. Orcutt, Justice of the Peace of the above entitled Court, which said order was made and entered October 30, 1910. Date of first publication Nov. 16, 1910. Date of last publication Jan. 4, 1911.

W. W. ORCUTT,
Justice of the Peace of Deschutes Precinct No. 12, Crook County, Oregon. 39-42

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

Notice is hereby given that—
Albert Harryman, whose postoffice address is Bend, Oregon, did, on the 3rd day of February, 1910, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 9567, to purchase the 1/4 sec. 20, 1/4 sec. 21, 1/4 sec. 22, 1/4 sec. 23, T. 20 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, 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 appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 60,000 board feet at \$1.50 per M, and the land \$20; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and swear 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.

39-39 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
October 18, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
John I. Moore, of Laidlaw, Oregon, who, on June 18th, 1909, made Homestead No. 9486 (Serial No. 9725), for 1/4 sec. 20, 1/4 sec. 21, 1/4 sec. 22, 1/4 sec. 23, T. 20 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 6th day of December, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ed M. Swalley, of Laidlaw, Oregon; Charles B. Low, Ovid W. B. Riley, Frank Bass, of Bend, Oregon.
39-39 C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Lakewood, Or.,
Nov. 3, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that—
Nettie Schultz, of Rosland, Oregon, who, on March 11, 1909, made Homestead entry, No. 9773, for 1/4 sec. 20, 1/4 sec. 21, 1/4 sec. 22, 1/4 sec. 23, T. 21 N., R. 12 E., W. 3, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Commissioner H. C. Ellis, at Bend, Oregon, on the 15th day of December, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
G. W. Triplett and William Vandevort, of Bend, Oregon; and William Keringham and W. J. Fordham of Rosland, Oregon.
39-40 ARTHUR W. ORTON, Register.

WINCHESTER

401 CALIBER
MODEL 1910
Self-Loading Rifle

It Strikes
A Blow of 2038 lbs.

This new Winchester shoots a heavier bullet and hits a harder blow than any other recoil operated rifle made. It is more powerful than the .30 Army, of big-game hunting fame. The loading and firing of this rifle are controlled by the trigger finger. IT HITS LIKE THE HAMMER OF THOR

Send for illustrated circular fully describing this new rifle which has strength and power plus.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.