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ON ALL

# Winter Clothing

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### The Toggery

A. L. FRENCH, Prop.

# SQUARE

Yourselves with the Little Girl you queered yourself with the other day. There is just one way to come back—that's the Whittman way.

### If Whitman's CHOCOLATES

DON'T MAKE YOUR SHAPE RESEMBLE A BRICK, THEN WEAR READY TO EAT YOUR STETSON WITHOUT SALT.

For further information stagger around to that

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# PATENTS

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### HE KNEW HIM WELL.

But That Was No Excuse For Publicly Insulting Him.

About the year 1847 Charles Webb was playing at the old Chatham theater, New York, and during the engagement he became intimate with a young fish dealer named Shapleigh, doing business in Washington market. The fish dealer was a genius in more ways than one. In his younger days he had belonged to a juvenile dramatic company, and in his manhood, since making Webb's acquaintance, he had been behind the curtain during rehearsals and had really fancied he would "dearly love to appear just once."

Webb became satisfied that Shapleigh could act and was willing to please him, and it so happened that an opportunity presented itself which had not been anticipated. The night of Webb's benefit had been fixed, on which occasion he was to play the character of Hamlet. The actor who had been set apart for the character of Polonius was unexpectedly called away, in which emergency Webb sought his friend at Washington market and asked him if he would help him. Shapleigh was only too glad to do it. The eventful night came, and a front box had been reserved for Shapleigh's wife and little daughter and other relatives and friends. The house was packed, with every bit of standing room occupied. The play commenced and all went well, the beneficiary receiving round after round of applause on his first entrance, and it was the same with the kind friend who had "so magnanimously volunteered his valuable services." The first act went off smoothly. In the second act, scene 2, Polonius is on the stage with King and queen, when to them enters Hamlet, reading from a book. King and queen are unceremoniously hustled out of the way. "Do you know me, my lord?" Polonius asks. "Excellent well. You are a fishmonger," Hamlet replies, according to the text. This aroused the indignation of Shapleigh's wife, and, forgetting all else but the direct insult offered to her husband, she exclaimed loud enough to be heard in every part of the house: "Well, it ain't very nice of you, Mr. Webb, after Tom has been so good to you to go showing him up in public in that fashion! I'd have you know that a fishmonger, as you call him, is as good as an actor any day!" For a moment a wondering silence fell upon the house. That moment was caught by Shapleigh, whose wit had not forsaken him, and, looking up toward his wife's box, he said, with an assuring nod: "It's all right, Bessie. It's so in the book!" And then, the secret out, the house "came down."

### A Man of Little Faith.

A colored preacher took some candidates for immersion down to a river in Louisiana. Seeing some alligators in the stream, one of them objected. "Why, brother," urged the pastor, "can't you trust the Lord? He took care of Jonah, didn't he?" "Y-a-a-s," admitted the darky, "but a whale's different. A whale's got mem'ry, but if one o' dem 'gators wuster swaller dis nigger he'd jes' go to sleep dar in the sun an' forgit all about it."

### His First Words.

"I guess," remarked simple old Farmer Hoe, "that we'd better have Andrew stop studyin' so hard. 'Tain't good for his mind."

"I haven't noticed anything unusual," answered his wife. "No? But I have. When he comes home from school for his holidays, after travelin' scores and scores of miles, what do ye think his first words was?" "I do no."

"He says, 'Well, father, I'm half-back now.'"

"I looked at 'im, and I says, 'What do ye mean?'"

"Just what I say. I'm half-back."

"I says, 'Andrew, don't ye realize where ye are? Ye ain't half back. Ye're all the way back, and I'm glad to see ye too.' An all he done was to jes' laugh and say he'd tell me all about it some time."—Omaha World-Herald.

### Pastor's Bad Example.

The intemperate citizen had promised the clergyman that he would that night take just another drink and come to service on the morrow.

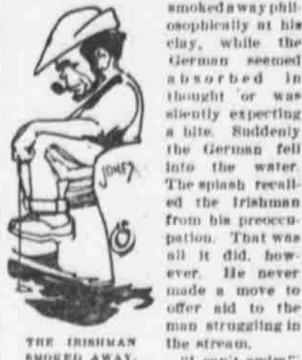
On Monday the clergyman chided the citizen for not having kept his word. "You promised me you'd take just another drink; see how many you've had since."

"Yes," retorted the man astutely, "yesterday morning you said, 'Now, just another word,' and see how many more you gave us after that."—Widow.

# The Scrap Book

### Ill-Timed Bragging.

An Irishman and German were sitting on a pier fishing. Neither gave the other any concern. The Irishman smoked away philosophically at his clay, while the German seemed absorbed in thought or was silently expecting a bite. Suddenly the German fell into the water. The splash recalled the Irishman from his preoccupation. That was all it did, however. He never made a move to offer aid to the man struggling in the stream.



THE IRISHMAN SMOOKED AWAY. "I CAN'T SWIM!" SAID THE GERMAN AS HE CAME UP. "I CAN'T SWIM!" HE SHOUTED LOUDER AS HE CAME TO THE SURFACE FOR THE SECOND TIME.

As he was about to disappear for the third time the German cried heartrendingly: "I can't swim!"

"It's a d—d funny time to boast about it," replied the smoker of the clay.

### "Might Have!"

I have lived my life, and I face the end. But that other life I might have led—Where lay the road, and who was its friend, And what was the goal when the years were fled?

Where lay the road? Did I miss the turn? The friend unknown? Our greetings unreturned? And the goal unsought? Shall I never learn? What was that life I might have led?

As the spring's last look for one dear day From skies autumnal on earth may be seen, So turns me that other life—but, nay! I have lived my life, and I face the end.—Edith M. Thomas.

### His Mark.

One day a big city bank received the following message from one of its country correspondents: "Pay \$25 to John Smith, who will call today." The cashier's curiosity became suspicious when a customer assisted into the bank a drunken "faro" who shouted that he was John Smith and wanted some money. Two clerks pushed, pulled and piloted the boisterous individual into a private room away from the sight and hearing of regular depositors. The cashier wired the country bank:

"Man claiming to be John Smith is here. Highly intoxicated. Shall we await identification?"

The answer read: "Identification complete. Pay the money."—Success Magazine.

### Averting a Panic.

On one occasion John Phillip Sousa by his promptness was the direct means of stopping a panic which might have had the most disastrous results. While his band was playing before 12,000 people in St. Louis the electric lights in the hall went out suddenly. People began to move uneasily in their seats, and some even began to make a rush for the doors. Coolly tapping with his baton, Sousa gave a signal, and immediately his band began playing "Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Be?" A tiny ripple of laughter that went round the audience showed that confidence had been partially restored. When the band began to play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By" the laughter deepened into a roar of merriment that ended only when the lights were turned on again.

### A Favored Congregation.

A famous North Carolina clergyman while preaching from the text, "He giveth his beloved sleep," stopped in the middle of his discourse, raised upon his stumbling congregation and said, "Brethren, it is hard to realize the unbounded love which the Lord appears to have for a large portion of my auditory."

### A Pointed Question.

There is an amusing story told of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the famous old soldier Galgotzy: "After the occupation by Austro-Hungarian forces of Bosnia-Herzegovina Galgotzy was set to build a military road. Funds were short, and the sum available for the purpose seemed hopelessly insufficient. By dint of hard work and ingenuity Galgotzy succeeded nevertheless in performing his task and thereupon reported, 'Road built; 25,000 forins received, 25,000 forins spent; remains, nothing.'"

Dissatisfied with so summary an account, the audit officials applied for a detailed statement of expenditure. Galgotzy ignored the application, which was presently renewed in peremptory form. Impatient of red tape, he replied: "Road built; 25,000 forins received; 25,000 forins spent; remains, nothing. Whoever doubts it is an ass."

Shocked by such impropriety, a solemn official submitted Galgotzy's account to the emperor, who blandly inquired, "Do you, then, doubt it?"

### HOW TO DOSE A COW.

Directions For Administering Medicine to the Animal

The bottle most commonly employed and the best glass bottle as regards shape and strength, is a quart champagne, but a better appliance still is the tin drenching bottle sold by the agricultural supply stores. It cannot be broken and is provided with an air hole which secures a steady and even flow of medicine from the neck.

In administering the dose the common practice is to straighten and slightly elevate the head by grasping the nose with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, but this is calculated to interfere with respiration and is unnecessary except in the case of very rough animals, which are certainly rendered more amenable to reason by this grasping of the muzzle.

A much better plan with the quiet animal is for the person giving the medicine to stand with his back against the right shoulder of the cow, slightly fix the head to the right and, passing the left arm over the face, place the hand in the left side of the mouth with the fingers against the palate, and give the dose with the bottle held in the right hand, introducing only the nozzle and allowing the contents to run out with a continuous steady flow.

Where an assistant is necessary to the holding of the animal he should stand on the left side and grasp both horns, or if the beast is very unruly take the right horn in the right hand and grasp the nasal septum firmly with the left, turning the head in the direction of the administrator on the right side of the animal and avoiding too much elevation.

With very rough or wild cattle an instrument for grasping the nasal septum, called "bulldogs," is employed, but a couple of determined men can generally give the drink while this instrument is being fixed. Generally what may be called the quiet method is the easiest and most expeditious, and the expert manipulator rarely needs any assistance in the dosing.—American Cultivator.

Economy demands that we save everything that has been produced if it has any value as a food for man or animals. The fact that it is not salable need not deter us. Many products that are not salable have utility on the farm.

### Easy Way of Watering Chicks.

It is generally very hard to keep enough water in small pans for the little chicks to drink. If a large pan is used they are apt to fall in and drown. So I have invented this drinking vessel, which I find most useful. Take



DRINKING PAIL FOR YOUNG CHICKS. (From Farm and Fireside.)

milk crocks, rather shallow wooden buckets or anything that is smaller toward the bottom than at the top. Then make a lid or "float" of pine board that will go down about halfway in the vessel when empty. Bore the lid full of holes and by its floating on the top the chicks can hop on to it and drink. As the water is consumed the "float" settles deeper in the vessel, and if enough chicks should get on it and sink it any the lid wouldn't go down deep enough to drown any of them.—Farm and Fireside.

Begin now to lay plans for a better rotation of crops next year.

### Best Kind of Potato.

Investigation into the nutritive values of the red, white, yellow and violet varieties of potatoes shows that the violet-fleshed potatoes stand highest.

### Live Stock Notes.

Be careful not to overheat mares that are suckling colts.

A team that works in the field all week should be allowed to rest on Sunday.

The farmer who has not time to fuss with a young colt had better go into some other business.

Many of the difficulties experienced in handling the spring litters may be avoided if the brood sows are properly fed and cared for in the winter.

The value of rape as a food for calves is not well understood. If it were much more widely used, it would be a great benefit.

Make friends with your horses. They will enjoy your sociability as well as you will. Sensible horses like to be talked to by people.

All sheep love alfalfa, either green or dry. The very nature of the animal makes alfalfa a suitable food for it. Sheep need foods rich in protein.

Raw cabbage makes an excellent feed for cattle, but it cannot be safely fed to horses. Mangels, carrots, beets and turnips will, however, be found good for both horses and cattle if fed raw. They are named here in order of their value.

### CLEFT GRAFTING.

Directions For Performing This Useful Operation on Fruit Trees.

Cleft grafting is practiced on the tops of trees which are more or less matured. Wild apple trees of good size are often grafted, so that they will produce desirable fruit. It should be practiced on branches not over two inches in diameter. It is best to graft only one-third or one-half of a tree in a single season, so as to have enough top to leave out well. A saw, a pruning hook, a knife and a hammer are necessary, as well as scions and grafting wax. The process is thus described:



SETTING A CLEFT GRAFT.

(From left to right: A stub with grafting tool in place when split ready to insert scion. The same stub with scion in cleft. A side view of same after being waxed.—From American Cultivator.)

ed by H. D. Hemenway of Hampshire county, Mass., for the state board of agriculture:

With a clean, sharp saw remove the end of the branch to be grafted at a point where the stub will not be over two inches in diameter. Much care should be taken to prevent the bark from splitting down on one side when the branch is cut off.

Place the grafting hook so that the chisel part is over the center of the cut and drive it down with the hammer, splitting the stub into two parts through the center. Remove the tool and drive the wedge part into the end of the split stub, so as to hold the edges open. Select a scion and make a double wedge shaped cut on the lower end of it. Make it wedge shaped lengthwise, so as to fit into the cleft, and wedge shaped horizontally, so that the inside of the scion inserted in the cleft is almost cut away, while the outside which comes in contact with the cambium layer of the stub forms an arc of the original circle of the twig.

When the stub is more than two inches in diameter place a scion on each edge of the cleft, so that the inner bark of the scion and of the stock will coincide. Remove the grafting hook. When the stub springs back it will hold the scions firmly in place. All exposed surfaces should be well covered with grafting wax to prevent evaporation. Let the wax cover the upturned bark below where the scion is inserted, as well as the top of the cut. When the stub is one inch or less across but one scion should be inserted. In the second season one of the branches should be removed if both scions grow. If both were allowed to grow a fork would be formed, which would weaken the tree. The scions should be wrapped in moist cloths to prevent them from drying out. Cleft grafting is successfully done in the spring when the buds are swelling. It is most successful on bright, warm days, free from cold or drying winds.

### Our Farm Machinery Abroad.

Scarcity of labor in many countries is forcing the farmers to adopt labor saving machinery, according to the bureau of manufactures. A bulletin it has issued shows that nearly \$30,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery was exported from this country in the fiscal year recently ended, Russia and Argentina being the best markets.

Prosperity note from the Sedgwick (Kan.) Pantagraph: "It takes only four bushels of alfalfa seed to buy a new tire for the auto."

### Dairy Doings.

Good pasture is the cheapest cow feed, and green soiling crops are next.

Don't expect a dairy cow to give satisfactory results on half rations. The half fed cow never pays.

With the dairy farmer it should not be a question of building one silo, but whether or not two should be built.

A mixture of salt, two parts, and ashes, one part, should be put in the salting box at least once each week. The ashes should be rich in charcoal. The cows require a great deal of charcoal and cannot do their best without it.

Premisious cross breeding never leads to desirable results. It is only by persistent clinging to the characteristics of any of the dairy breeds and by careful breeding to fix those characteristics that the herd is materially built up.

Do not oppose the cow's appetite. She knows what it takes to make a balanced ration better than any feeding standard. If she does not like bran and corn give oats and corn. If she is tired of fodder by all means try a little clover hay.

The thermometer should be used while churning and the temperature kept down to from 55 to 60 degrees. If conditions are favorable the butter should be granular and should require not more than from twenty to thirty minutes for churning.

# Farm and Garden

### CROPS AMONG TREES?

Arguments For and Against Planting in the Orchard.

The large majority of California fruit growers do not grow marketable crops between the trees, says a recent bulletin of the United States department of agriculture. They believe in "clean culture, except where leguminous crops are used to renovate and fertilize the soil. From the standpoint of the large commercial orchard and the well-to-do proprietor this practice has much to recommend it. The planting of such an orchard is regarded as a long time investment. Little if any returns are expected for the first few years, but when the trees approach maturity and are in full bearing the anticipated profits are supposed to compensate the owner for all the lean years. Any treatment, therefore, which tends to rob the soil of its plant food when the trees are young or to retard their growth is pretty certain to lessen the yields and the consequent profits in later years. Professor E. J. Wickson, director of the California experiment station, says:

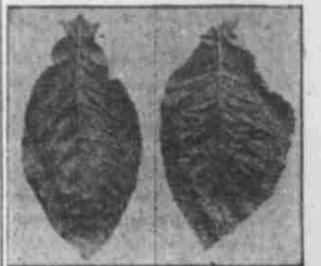
"All intercultural are a loan made by the trees to the orchardist. The term may be long and the rate of interest low, but sooner or later the trees will need restitution to the soil of the plant food removed by intercultural."

Notwithstanding all this, the poor man must needs make the loan or his children may starve, says the bulletin. The settler on a small tract set out to young trees cannot afford, if his means are limited, to wait four or five years for the first returns. He must produce crops between the rows, and the question for him to consider is how this can be done with the least possible injury to the trees. A plentiful supply of water and a deep, rich soil are the essentials of intercultural. In districts that depend on a meager rainfall of 15 to 20 inches per annum, or where irrigation water is both scarce and costly, the practice becomes of doubtful value under any circumstances. In most of the fruit districts of the west water for irrigation is still reasonably low in price, and the extra amount required for intercultural represents but a small part of the net gains from such crops.

### HAVANA AND HALLADAY LEAF

Letter Proving Profitable For Those Able to Prime Their Tobacco Crops.

The illustration reproduced from the New England Homestead shows two types of tobacco grown on F. M. Arnold's farm in Southwick, Mass. One is the Halladay tobacco; the other is Havana. The Halladay type of tobacco, which was originated only a few years ago, is holding true to type and proving a profitable tobacco for those who are in position to prime their crop. It will be remembered that the Halladay type of tobacco was first found



HAVANA AND HALLADAY LEAF.

on Edmond Halladay's farm in Suffield, Conn. The presence of this sport or new variety was due to the breaking up in the third generation of a cross between Havana and Sumatra tobacco. The plant was saved, self-pollinated and guarded.

The result of several years' selection is as pictured here, a broad, rather short, round, pointed leaf, which is closely set on the stalk. The veins are rather small, and the tobacco is pronounced by those who are growing it this year to be a marked success.

### Depth to Cultivate.

At the Wisconsin experiment station cultivation three inches deep left the ground more moist below the cultivated layer than cultivation one and one-half inches deep, and these results have in the main been confirmed by similar experiments at the Utah station.

In experiment stations farmers are afforded free the best information agricultural scientists know. It is expected of farmers to make use of these stations when any farm problems arise, and they should do so for their own and their neighbors' good.

### Advice About Mowers.

More mowers are knocked out in cutting weeds than in cutting grass in the meadows. It is a good plan to get a new mower before the old one is entirely out of commission, then the old one can be used for a weed cutter exclusively.