

THE BEND BULLETIN

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Editor and Publisher.
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Associate Editor.

An independent newspaper standing for the square deal, clean business, clean politics and the best interests of Bend and Central Oregon.

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The Bulletin has been designated by the County Court of Crook County to publish officially all the proceedings of the court.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1913.



THE PRESS LOBBY.

In a world where everyone is pretty much after the dollar it is refreshing to consider the press agent and the press bureau. Every editor knows them but they seem to avoid the advertising manager. Doing a wholly altruistic work in helping the struggling newspaper fill its columns, the press agent never sees what a greater altruism it would be to help fill its coffers as well.

How innocent they are! How trustful! How certain that either lack of copy or our lack of brains will make us seize the innocent contribution and rush it to a place on page one. Innocent indeed. Better the adjectives used by President Wilson in describing the lobby, "powerful and insidious." The articles they send us are always free. There is no expense. We have only to set them up and ask for more.

But what are these articles, these news "stories" that are furnished us so freely. Here is an article telling what a loss a Western city is enduring under municipal ownership of its street lights, and with it a beautiful editorial all headed and ready to run pointing out how bad municipal ownership is. Who is behind it? Someone interested in hurting municipal ownership. We wonder how many editors will fall for this and make the prejudiced views of an unknown those of their free editorial page.

Here is another from a political party headquarters. The Progressives of Portland, it says, have just won a "smashing victory" in the election of Albee. That truly is news, but it is not meant to be. It is the idea someone in Washington has of what will make people think the Progressive party is becoming a power in political affairs. Does any reader of the Portland papers suppose that the Oregonian is supporting the Progressive party. It supported Albee.

And the something-for-nothing activity of the press agency is not confined to politics. For instance, the other day there came an innocent advertisement from an Oregon state institution of learning. We were to be paid for the ad, on the stipulated condition that if paid for it we would run a series of brief articles kindly supplied by the institution, and, of course, run them gratis. There was a clear-cut effort to graft a lot of free advertising on the tail of a very little legitimate paid-for copy—in a minor way it was an effort to steal news columns by advertising patronage.

The fact of the matter is that none of this stuff is news. If it is news, it is the tainted kind. It is the product of something in the nature of a lobby—a lobby in the public forum. It is intended to make the public think its way. Some day after the lobbyists are all registered we shall begin to have bells put on the press bureaus, too.

THE CURSEY EPIRODE.

"Isn't it about time to give severe punishment to the men who pass worthless checks? Half a year on the rockpile will take the finess out of their fingers."

That paragraph appeared in the Portland Oregonian the other day, so apparently Bend is not the only town where grafters and petty crooks

thrive. During the last year we have seen too much of this sort of thing. Indeed, it almost seems as if Bend was coming to be a marked town—a town of "easy marks"—where anyone with a little gall, bluff and buncombe could pull the wool over the eyes of his victims.

A first class way toward remedying this is to make special effort to punish the most recent offender, W. D. Cursey, whose scalawag operations last week richly merit every ounce of punishment which the law can secure for him. It is, of course, like closing the door after the horse is gone, but even at that it is entirely worth while to catch this particular rascal and make an example of him. It might dampen the ardor of others.

And in the meantime, why not shut down hard on the next one who comes along. It may not always be popularizing, but it certainly is good business to make newcomers show who and what they are before extending credit to them. Too much credulity is expensive. It encourages crookedness, and it hurts your bank account.

A Jewel With a Temper.

Experts in such matters assure us that among jewels the opal alone defies the ingenuity of the imitator. This stone owes its charm not so much to its own intrinsic merits as to the splendor of the rays of light it reflects. It has been called "the chameleon of stones," and it has always been a great favorite with lovers of gems. Nearly 2,000 years ago Pliny remarked that it "displays at once the piercing fire of carbuncles, the purple brilliancy of amethysts and the sea green of emeralds, the whole blended together and refulgent with a brightness that is quite incredible."

The opal is a stone "with a temper." The diamond rises superior to climate, as does the ruby, the emerald and the sapphire, but the opal is of such delicate organization that when exposed to severe cold it loses color, and under the influence of excessive moisture becomes dull. It is a curious fact, however, that the temperature of one's hand will cause it to resume its wonted fire and brilliancy, as will also be the case when it is exposed to the direct rays of the sun.—Harper's.

An Extraordinary Bombardment.

One of the most extraordinary hoaxes on record is said to have been played upon the Dewan Lalla Moolraj, a native potentate of the Punjab, during the second Sikh war, in the winter of 1848-49. The British army, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough, had shut up the dewan and his forces in the fortified city of Mooltan. One day the besiegers were amazed by the thunderous sound of a most extraordinary cannonade, followed not by shot or shell, but by an assortment of miscellaneous provisions in a very fragmentary condition raining into the British lines. The Sikh chieftain, it was afterward discovered, had found in the city a large store of canned meats of the nature of which he was completely ignorant. A native spy in British pay gravely informed him that they were powerful explosives, and hence for some days the British camp was greeted with showers of Strasburg pates and other more or less mangled but perfectly eatable tinned food.

The Art of Economy.

All economy, whether of state, households or individuals, may be defined to be the art of managing labor. * * * Now, we have warped the word "economy" in our English language into a meaning which it has no business whatever to bear. In our use of it it constantly signifies merely sparing or saving—economy of money means saving money; economy of time, sparing time, and so on. But that is a wholly barbarous use of the word—barbarous in a double sense, for it is not English, and it is bad Greek; barbarous in a treble sense, for it is

not English, it is bad Greek, and it is worse sense. Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house, its stewardship, spending or saving—that is, whether money or time or anything else to the best possible advantage.—Rusk.

Borrow Twice as Much as You Need.

A local financier is responsible for this story, which may at the same time serve as a hint. He tells us that a friend of his came to him a few days ago and told him about an acquaintance who wanted to borrow \$100.

"Why doesn't he borrow \$200, then?" asked the financier.

"Because he doesn't need \$200."

"I know. But listen: Let him borrow \$200 and pay a hundred of it back on time or a little before time. Then his creditor will think he's going to get the rest of it. That's a fine little system, and your friend ought to know it."

This is a grand scheme. Borrow twice as much as you need in order to establish your credit.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where Fielding Is Buried.

The "father of the English novel," Henry Fielding, lies buried amid the cypress trees of the English cemetery of Lisbon. Not long after his death a tomb was erected to mark the spot—a memorial which an English visitor in 1772 found "nearly concealed by weeds and nettles." In 1830, through the exertions of the then British chaplain, a large sarcophagus was substituted, which about thirty years ago was repaired, and the inscription, a long one in Latin on the front, and the words on the back, "Lugot Britannia gremio non dant foreve natum," carefully restored.—London Chronicle.

The Doctor's Aim.

Some frivolous person has remarked that illness was like a struggle between two people and that the doctor resembled the third man, who intervened to separate them with a club. Sometimes he hit the disease on the head and sometimes the patient.—Hospital.

Suspicious.

The General Manager—Are you aware the cashier has taken a half interest in a yacht? The Confidential Adviser—No. Perhaps we had better investigate and see he does not become a full fledged skipper.—London Telegraph.

Times Have Changed.

"Do you remember when the people demanded specie payment?"
"Yes. In those days people said they wanted hard money. Now everybody wants easy money."—Washington Star.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

NORTH PORTLAND, July 18.—Receipts for the week have been as follows: Cattle 1264, calves 122, hogs 2256, sheep 6372. The cattle market last week was steady to strong. Improved beef outlet had bullish effect on prices. Prime steer top 8 to 8.25, with bulk of steer

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sales at 7.75 and 8.10. Eastern Oregon steers at 8.60 and cows at 7.75 featured. There has been a keen demand for choice butcher cattle, as the supply was comparatively short. Best cows 7.75 to 7.25, heifers at 7.25 to 7.50, choice bulls 5.50 to 6 and choice light calves at 9. The hog market was steady to higher. One load of extra fine hogs sold at 9.40 Friday morning, bulk of light swine sales 9.15 to 9.30. Sound packers have been liberal buyers on the market and the light run was quickly absorbed. Swine prices are apparently on a heavy basis at least for the present. Sheep house business has been slow all week. Demand for both mutton and lambs has been light and the trade has shown no sign of improvement whatever over previous week's market. A liberal top is 6c as some very good stock sold at that price. Prime killing ewes at 4c, wethers at 4.25c and yearlings at 4.50c are extreme quotations in the mutton division.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given by the un-

designed that he has made and filed with the clerk of the County Court of Crook County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of the estate of Paul O. Velstad, deceased, and that said court has set Monday, the 4th day of August, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the County Court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing and settlement of said final account, at which time and place any person interested may appear and object to said settlement.

Dated this 2d day of July, 1913.
JOHN STEIDL,
As the Administrator of the Estate of Paul O. Velstad, Deceased.
C. S. Benson, Attorney for the Administrator.
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, June 24th, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that Patrick Mogan, assignee of Maurice P. Cashman, assignee of Earl B. Houston, of Bend, Oregon, who on August 24th, 1909, made desert land entry No. 05198, for SE 1/4 NE 1/4, sec-

tion 7, township 17 south, range 12 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at Bend, Oregon, on the 6th day of August, 1913.
Claimant names as witnesses: Albert Harryman, August Hallberg, Hugh H. Harmon and Maurice P. Cashman, all of Bend, Oregon.

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17-21 Register.

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