

GOVERNOR FIRST HERE IN 1900

HE RECALLS VISIT, IN LETTER.

Sixteen Years Ago Withycombe Was
First Guest In Hotel on Site of
New O'Kane Building, When
Bend Had Three Houses.

From a letter just received by Hugh O'Kane from Governor Withycombe it develops that the Governor was probably the first guest ever accommodated in the original hotel building which stood on the location of the present O'Kane business block. Governor Withycombe writes that it was in 1900, he believes, that he made his first Central Oregon trip, and when his party reached Bend the only three buildings in the town were the hotel, the Drake residence and the old log school house, which stood west of the J. P. Keyes home and was removed about a year ago.

The Governor's letter follows: "SALEM, Or., Nov. 25, 1916.—Dear Mr. O'Kane: Mr. Putnam has just shown me a picture of your splendid new building in Bend, and in talking of it and the town's wonderful recent growth, I am reminded of my own experience at the original Hotel Bend, some sixteen years ago, and thought you might be interested in knowing that I believe I was the first guest ever housed there.

"It was, I think, in the summer of 1900 that I first saw Bend. I was conducting a series of Farmers' Institutes throughout Central Oregon with Professors E. R. Lake and F. L. Kent. When we reached Bend one evening, the hotel had just been completed. The carpenter work really wasn't finished, and it was necessary to clear the shavings and debris out of the room and hunt up a couple of beds for us. However, we had a very pleasant stay.

"At that time, as I remember, the only buildings in the town were the hotel, Mr. Drake's residence and the old log school house which later was the office of The Bend Bulletin. We conducted our institute in that school and I think there were about one dozen present. What is now the town, was then a clump of juniper and pine trees in the dust. There were no farms in the neighborhood, and with the exception of a few small homesteads in the Powell Butte country, there was no agricultural activities nearer than Prineville. On that trip we came in from Shaniko to Prineville by stage. There we hired a rig and drove all the way to Klamath Falls, and thence out to the railroad at Reno. Among the places at which we held institutes were Antelope, Prineville, Bend, Rosland (now Lapine), Silver Lake, Paisley, Lakeview, Bly, Bonanza and Klamath Falls.

"You may well believe, in looking back over this first experience in Central Oregon, I can appreciate very forcibly, the wonderful progress which the town is making. Certainly there is a contrast between the new O'Kane Building and the shack which stood there in 1900, as a striking example of your town's wonderful growth.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor."

SISTERS VOTES TAX

A special road tax to raise \$5,000 was voted by the people of the Sisters road district at a meeting last week. The money will be used to improve the McKenzie highway from Windy Point eastward toward the town. It is expected that the forest service and the county will co-operate with the district in the improvement of the highway, putting up additional funds which will be sufficient to carry the work to completion.

Thanksgiving Dinner Hotel Altomont

Oyster Soup
Celery Pickles

Roast Turkey
Oyster Dressing, with Cranberry Sauce.

Mashed Potatoes
Squash Fruit Salad

Plum Pudding
with Hard Sauce.

Pumpkin and Apple Pie
12 to 2 P. M.

"BROTHER JONATHAN."

Career of the Patriot Who Gave Us
This Lasting Title.

Jonathan Trumbull, the original "Brother Jonathan," was born on Oct. 12, 1710, in Lebanon, Conn. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1727, preached a few years, then studied law, and at the age of twenty-three years he was a member of the assembly. He was chosen lieutenant governor in 1766 and became ex officio chief justice of the superior court. In 1768 he refused to take the oath enjoined on officers of the crown, and in the following year he was chosen governor. He was the only colonial governor who espoused the cause of the people in their struggle for justice and independence.

In the absence at congress of the Adamses and Hancock from New England Trumbull was considered the Whig leader in that region, and Washington always placed implicit reliance upon his patriotism and energy. When Washington took charge of the Continental army at Cambridge, Mass., he found it in want of ammunition and other supplies, and this want continued more or less for months. Trumbull was then governor of Connecticut. On one occasion at a council of war, when there seemed to be no way to make provision against an attack by the enemy, Washington said, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on this subject." He did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the needs of the army.

When the army was afterward spread over the country and difficulties arose it was a common saying among the officers as a byword, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." The origin of this phrase was eventually lost sight of, and "Brother Jonathan" became a title of our nationality, like "John Bull" of England. Trumbull died in Lebanon, Conn., on Aug. 17, 1783.

CHAMPION HIGH JUMPER.

An African Antelope That Can Clear
More Than Twenty Feet.

The pallah, a species of African antelope, is probably the greatest living high jumper. Travelers have often asserted that this beast could jump more than twenty feet high. Mr. Cottar, an old African hunter, saw a number of these antelopes leap over the tops of some small trees, and then he measured the trees. They were fifteen feet high.

The animals have the curious habit of jumping over one another's backs, either when frightened or when simply playing. It is an ordinary sight on an African veldt to see a herd of these antelope jumping over one another like boys playing leapfrog. When frightened the first impulse of a herd of pallah is to rush together; then they begin leaping, one after another, going high into the air, clearing small trees, their mates, other antelopes or anything else that gets into the way. They do not require a run before the "take off," but jump as well from a standing position as with a running start.

The lion was long supposed to make tremendous bounds when charging his prey, but modern sportsmen say that a lion runs low to the ground, bounding into the air only on his last leap, when he expects to strike. Even such bounds, they say, are of no great length. Stewart Edward White says a lion can run a hundred yards in six seconds, which certainly is fast enough to catch most sorts of game.—Youth's Companion.

Teeth In Their Stomachs.

Whatever it may be that the lobster and the crab, rapacious, never dainty, are eating they always see something else that they want and can't wait until they have masticated the first before attacking the second. But they don't give up the first, not by any manner of means. Nature, humoring this rapacious bent, has fitted the lobster and the crab with teeth in their stomach, and they swallow their half masticated food and finish the chewing process with their stomachs while they seize and chew the other thing that has attracted them. Lobsters and crabs have no teeth in their mouths. They chew with their claws what they have time to and hand the unfinished job down to their stomachs to do the rest of the chewing.

Diplomacy.

"Before we were married," his better half complained, "you always engaged a taxi when you took me anywhere. Now you think the bus or the street car is good enough for me."
"No, my darling, I don't think the bus or the trolley is good enough for you. It's because I'm so proud of you. In a taxi you would be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to so many people by taking you in the bigger conveyance."—Exchange.

A Printer's Problem.

Marie hit upon a problem the other day more perplexing than George II's apple dumpling. She peered between the uncut leaves of a magazine and said:

"Mother, how did they ever get the printing in there?"—New York Times.

The Exception.

"Do artists always use living models for their pictures?"
"Some of them do, but not the ones who draw clothing ads, for men."—Exchange.

Radium.

Radium casts a glow that gives a violet tinge to glass and porcelain and a yellow hue to pure white paper.

The chains which cramp us most are those which weigh on us least.

FIRST GRAND OPERA

Peri's "Dafne" Marked the Start
of a New Era In Music.

WAS SUNG ONLY IN PRIVATE.

Its Performances Were Confined to the
Palace of Corsi, and the Score Is Lost
to the World—The First Opera Given
in Public Was "Eurydice."

There is no form of music so generally popular with all classes today as opera—the combination of action and music. Opera has made extensive strides during the last century, although its origin is very remote. It came through a gradual course of development from almost the beginning of the Christian era. Earliest librettists were such eminent men as Aeschylus and Sophocles, who accompanied their spoken drama with a band of lyres and flutes.

But grand opera as we understand it today originated about the end of the sixteenth century, when Jacopo Peri's opera "Dafne" was first presented. It originated through the gathering of a small party of music lovers at the home of a Florentine nobleman. These patrons of art set themselves in the spirit of the renaissance to rediscover the music of the Greek drama.

Theories grew into actualities when a performance of "Dafne" was celebrated in the palace of Corsi in 1595. This opera was successfully performed several times, but always in private, and now the score is not discovered.

The public had the privilege of hearing opera five years later, when two settings of "Eurydice" were made, one by Peri and the other by Caccini. Both the operas were produced in part during the marriage celebration of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici at the Petit palace on Oct. 6, 1600.

Measuring the accomplishments of these enthusiasts with the opera of not many years later, the former must appear ridiculous and very wide of the mark. But here at least was a step in an untrodden path. Opera was now on a basis which admitted of development. Its career had begun.

"Eurydice" was the first Italian opera ever performed in public, and the work excited an extraordinary amount of attention. The score was first published in Florence in 1600 and was dedicated to Marie de Medici, and it was printed in Venice, a copy of the latter being well preserved in the library of the British museum.

For fifty years "Eurydice" remained the luxury of nobles, being performed only before courts during special festivals. Monteverde added the overture to the Peri opera.

The next important operatic work to be produced was that of Monteverde, entitled "Orfeo," which was presented in 1607, and a year later "Arianna." These two operas left Peri and his comrades far in the rear. Work along this line developed slowly until 1637, when the Teatro di San Cassiano was opened at Venice, which was the first public opera house. Now that the masses had a voice in the matter, it soon became evident that the people must be pleased and the Florentine ideals forgotten.

Later in the century the melody of the aria was enriched by two composers named Cavalli and Cesti. The opera, by stimulating solo singing and by reviving a taste for the beauties of popular melody, supplies the necessary incentive for the elaborating of sweet sounding and finished melodic themes. Cavalli was a tireless worker, and he produced close to forty different operas, none of which has survived.

Scarlatti, who followed, was another tireless worker, his first opera having been produced in Rome in 1679, after which he brought out more than sixty others. From that period to the present day the Italian composer has held his place with the greatest of any countries and has produced more operas than all the other countries combined.

The earliest operas in France were composed by Lully at the end of the seventeenth century and Rameau at the beginning of the eighteenth century, but they were little more than imitations of the Italian style. The basis of the French opera was laid by Gluck in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Meyerbeer, Rossini, Gounod and Thomas represented the most popular of the successors of Gluck, with the more modern Massenet and Charpentier.

In Germany until the rise of Wagner the opera was marked by little national originality. Mozart was the first opera writer among the German composers. To Weber especially will remain the glory of having first founded a distinct German operatic style.—Washington Post.

One View of Golf.

Many anecdotes are told of some of the curious ideas held about golf by people to whom it was a new and strange game before its modern popularity had set in. One woman who had evidently had a near view of the game said: "It is played by two men. One is a gentleman, and the other is a common man. The common man sticks a ball on a lump of dirt, and the gentleman knocks it off."

One of the great lessons of this life is to learn not to do what one likes, but to like what one does.—Hugh Black.

New Arrival

We have just received shipment covering everything in canned and bottled goods of the fresh Fall pack. The prices are no higher, so why not have the Best? We get every day a full line of fresh fruits and vegetables.

PERSONAL ATTENTION PROMPT SERVICE

LOUIS BENNETT, Grocer

PHONE, BLACK 331 O'KANE BUILDING

SODA PROTECTS GEESE

Emerson Finds Alkali Lake Birds
Wear Armor Plate.

(San Francisco Examiner.)
Hunting wild geese with a shillalah instead of a shotgun is the latest fad in Oregon, in the vicinity of Alkali Lake, northeast of Lakeview, according to Herbert A. Anderson, of Los Angeles, engineer in charge of survey work in that region, who is at the Palace Hotel. Emerson exhibited two huge geese that had been killed on Alkali Lake, on whose

- OREGON TRUNK TRAIN •
- Arrives 7:20 a. m. •
- Leaves 9 p. m. •
- O. W. R. & N. TRAIN. •
- Arrives 7:35 p. m. •
- Leaves 7:25 a. m. •
- AUTO STAGE LINE SOUTH. •
- Leaves 8:45 a. m. •
- Arrives 5 p. m. •
- AUTO LINES. •
- Cars to Burns, Fort Klamath •
- Fort Rock, Silver Lake and •
- other points south and south •
- east. •
- POST OFFICE HOURS. •
- General delivery open daily •
- 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. •
- No mail distributed on Sunday. •
- Night train mail closes 8:15 •
- Day train mail closes 6:30 a. m. •
- TELEGRAPH HOURS. •
- Western Union daily 7 a. m. to •
- 9 p. m. Sunday and holidays •
- 8-10, 4-6. •
- TELEPHONE HOURS. •
- Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. 24 hour •
- service, including Sunday. •

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 - Vice President .. Thomas R. Marshall
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 - Secretary of Navy .. Josephus Daniels
 - Secretary of War .. Newton D. Baker
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 - Secretary Agriculture .. D. Houston
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 - Secretary Commerce .. W. C. Redfield
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 - Clerk Warren Brown
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 - Treasurer Ralph Jordan
 - Assessor H. A. Foster
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- The Courts.
- Circuit—Meets first Monday in September and December and second Monday in March.
 - Probate—Meets first Monday in each month.
 - Commissioners—Meets first Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September, November and December.
 - Bend School District No. 12.
 - Directors .. R. M. Smith, Chmn.
 - J. Edward Larson
 - J. P. Keyes
 - Clerk H. J. Overturf
- City of Bend.
- Mayor J. A. Eastes
 - Recorder H. C. Ellis
 - Treasurer Mary E. Coleman
 - Chief of Police .. L. A. W. Nixon
 - City Attorney .. H. H. De Armond
 - City Physician .. U. C. Coe
 - Councilmen .. John Steidl
 - C. M. McKay
 - C. V. Clivis
 - L. C. Rudow
 - E. P. Brosterbous
 - S. C. Caldwell
- Justice of the Peace.
- Bend Precinct J. A. Eastes

Silks and Satins

is a Paramount Film, which is a rare exception, and featuring—

Marguerite Clark

Its value is the more enhanced.
"Silks and Satins," in which the adorable Marguerite Clark is starred, is a true and tender reflection of every youthful dream that was ever dreamed. This delightful photo-play presents a romance that begins with the present, goes to mediaeval times and returns to modernity for its climax. Felicité, the charming heroine portrayed by Marguerite Clark, finds on the day she is to be married to the man she does not love, the diary of an ancestress whose experience strangely paralleled hers. In this musty little volume there is inscribed a story of thrills, heart-aches, love, battles and deeds of glory, which are enacted in Felicité's mind—and upon the screen—and which suggest the solution to her own romantic problem. "Silks and Satins" is one of the sweetest and most charming photo-plays yet produced on the Paramount Program by the Famous Players Film Company.

This delightful film will be shown Sunday and Monday

BEND THEATRE

BEND TROUNCES

(Continued from Page 9.)
The water of the lake is heavily impregnated with sal soda, which crystallizes at a certain low temperature. When the geese alighted the temperature was just right, and the result was they were coated with the mineral. The more they flapped their wings the heavier became the coating, so that many of the geese were unable to fly. Of course, when it became warmer, the coating would disintegrate. A strange result of all this was to leave the geese as white as though they had been scrubbed with soap and water.

BEND TROUNCES

the ends and executing the pass, Kelley and Steidl hammered the Burns line consistently for good gains, and Ketcham's 175 pounds of beef on line bucks mowed down the Burns defense. Erskine, in a new role at quarterback, sped up his backfield and tore off yardage several times on fake end runs and line plunges. The Bend line, which averages more than 175 pounds, charged hard. Cole, formerly of the Oregon Agricultural college, was put in at left tackle, and greatly strengthened the Bend line. Boyd was shifted from left guard to right tackle and proved himself one of the fastest and most dangerous men on offense that Bend has. Burns negotiated the Bend ends only twice during the game. Clifford and Stover broke up interference repeatedly and caught the Burns backs behind their own line. Latham, at center, played a heady offensive game. With Cole and Lamberson at guards, line plunging by the Bend backs was made easy pickings. Bennett, at left tackle, played his usual hard game, and no gains were made through his wing of the line.

First Quarter, No Score.

Burns held Bend fairly consistently in the first quarter, although the ball was played in the visitors territory and was on the eight-yard line when Ketcham fumbled the ball and Burns kicked out of danger. In the second quarter Bend had the offensive through most of the period and marched the ball straight to the goal line on line plunges, until Boland fumbled off left tackle for the first goal. Ketcham kicked goal. Bend scored two more touchdowns in the third period. Erskine brought the ball from the center of the field to the 25-yard line and by a series of Steidl-Kelley bucks, Erskine shoved the ball over when it was directly on the goal line. No goal was kicked. Bend took the offensive again and by a series of perfectly executed passes to Stover and Ketcham the ball was advanced to the Burns goal and Kelly went through for Bend's third touchdown. Boland kicked goal. Bend assumed similar tactics and Kelly again went over the Burns goal. Boland kicked goal. Score, Bend 26, Burns 0.

Burns Makes Touchdown.

Bend kicked off to Burns and the ball was played to the center of the field. On the Bend 35-yard line Boland shot a pass to Ketcham, which rolled off his arms and was grabbed up by Page. Burns' left halfback, The Bend ends were pulled in to the center and Page trotted over the Bend goal. Goal was kicked and time was called.

The Lineup:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| BEND | BURNS |
| Clifford, lg | Gilbert, rg |
| Bennett, lt | Withers, rt |
| Cole, Hastings, lg | Locher, rg |
| Latham, c | Waikup, c |
| Lamberson, rg | Stevens, rg |
| Boyd, Thompson, rt | Triska, lg |
| Stover, Manning, rg | Luckey, lg |
| Erskine, qb | Page, lg |
| Ketcham, Kelly, lb | Breicourt, rb |
| Steidl, Kelly, rb | Jenkins, lb |
| Boland, fb | Allen, rb |
| Referee, Dr. W. W. Faulkner. | Umpire, Clyde M. McKay; Head Linesman, Elmer Ward. |