

The DesChutes Echo

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GAME WARDEN'S OPPORTUNITY

Indians Are Still Slaughtering the Deer.

Attention was called last week to the fact that some of the Warm Spring Indians who have camped for several weeks along the river at this point were riding in bands engaged in deer hunting. The season closed the first of the month, but the few remaining deer, which have not been driven out of the country during the three weeks of these savage rides, are still being killed.

Nearly every day two parties on horseback go up on either side of the river and as soon as a fresh deer track is found a wild ride begins. The animals are then either surrounded so they have no possible chance of escape, or else they are driven into the Deschutes where they are at the mercy of the redmen and their dogs. The district for miles to the east and south of the camps is thickly marked with deer tracks side by side of which can be seen the hoof prints of Indian ponies.

A visit to the camps the other day disclosed the fact that the wickiups are full of both fresh and jerked venison, and scores of hides, aside from those which have already been cut up into the winter trade supply of gloves and moccasins, are rolled up into great bundles.

Under the circumstances it would seem as if the law should be enforced. As a general rule, when the Indians pitch their tepees in the fall along the banks of the river they already have a big supply of hides and meat secured in the Cascades at a time when they are supposed to be picking hops in the valley. And then during October and November the few deer which have been driven down, or are following the first fall of snow, are slaughtered on the banks of the Deschutes. In the majority of instances the meat is thrown away and the hides saved.

The Indian is a charitable object, fostered by the government, but as such he enjoys practically the same rights and privileges as American citizens. Consequently he should be restricted and kept within the bounds of the same laws which govern the latter in the matter of hunting and not be allowed a free rein to shoot and kill at his own pleasure. If the open season closes November 1 of each year it should be closed to him as well as to others or the present supply of deer will soon be exhausted. As it is, the Indians kill and main scores of the animals which are ruthlessly thrown aside, while a resident of the vicinity will kill perhaps one, if he can find it, for his own table use.

Marriages have become very malignant around Bend recently, but aside from those who have self-vaccinated themselves, the happiest man in the crowd is the one with an enormous chunk of wedding cake between his jaws.

THE SPECIAL AGENT'S "INVESTIGATION."

Farcical, One-Horse Examination of the Deschutes Desert Made By Government Officer.

In the issue of October 25, the Echo, in referring to certain "investigations" which were being made of the desert region lying in the Deschutes Valley said:

"These investigations have been attended with the usual amount of government red-tape, conducted, in one instance at least, by a government official who made his examination of the land some ten or fifteen miles away from the district he was sent to examine and then REPORTED IT IN DETAIL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

"This official of the United States government put himself on record, in his construction of the law, to the effect that land which supports a growth of sagebrush large enough to be burned is TIMBER LAND. He gave utterance to the statement that good crops could be raised any place on Crook county's desert region without water, when everyone in the county knows that such a condition never existed and never will.

"This is one of the kind of 'investigations' made by men altogether incompetent to judge conditions and existing circumstances in a rational light."

Through the columns of the Oregonian the report of this "special agent" of the department of Interior, above referred to, has partially become public. It is to the effect that the land lying in the Deschutes valley is not arid, and, therefore, cannot be set aside for irrigation by the state under the provisions of the Carey act. These are the facts as set forth by the Oregonian's bureau at Washington, and the following comment is based upon the inference taken by the correspondent who is in touch with official affairs at the capital.

This "special agent" of the Interior department is supposed to be a competent representative of the government. Otherwise he would not hold the position that he does. He was sent to this district presumably to look over the field of two of the private companies which have segregated land under the Carey act and report upon the character of the country and its aridity.

Inasmuch as this investigation was to have considerable weight with the officials at Washington, it is only reasonable to suppose that it would be thorough and based upon an actual personal contact with all the phases and conditions of the enterprises. In other words, a personal investigation of at least half of the 150,000 acres which have been applied for, or even a smaller amount which would determine conclusively the average character of the land. It also necessitated a trip from Bend to the district or the company at work in the Walker Basin and return which is approximately 115 miles. That distance had to be traveled before the two fields could be examined. This official arriv-

ed in Bend on Friday. Saturday he left for the Walker Basin, nearly sixty miles away. He went there, examined (?) the land, drove back, and was in Bend again Monday afternoon. He refused while here to even look over the tracts of land segregated in this vicinity.

Think of it! Two days and a half to travel 115 miles in a carriage, average up 150,000 acres of land so that a competent and reliable report could be submitted to the department of Interior. Two days and a half to travel 115 miles and examine the segregated lands which are distributed over twelve or fourteen townships.

Reason it out if you can, it is beyond the wisdom of Socrates.

"Juniper is timber" was the minutest from which this "special agent" subtracted all of his deductions in regard to sage-brush flats, sand piles, arid soil, dryness, lack of moisture at reasonable times, and the inability, owing to the extreme aridity of the soil, to raise crops on Crook county's desert.

"Anything which can be cut into cord-wood constitutes timber," he said, and evidently his report is based upon the fact that Crook county, unable to obtain coal, is compelled to go out into the desert and roam over a quarter section of land to scrape up enough scrawny and gnarled juniper to make a cord of wood. He even went so far as to say that land from which sage-brush is cut for fuel under a "right construction of the law" would constitute timber land. Perhaps it would, but such a construction would be lacking in the first principles of logic and rationality.

Under the circumstances the best that can be said of such a report, if it be true, is that another striking example of the marvelous efficiency and competency of some of the government officials and particularly "special agents," has been set before the public. Another instance of the reliability and dependence which can be put into these so-called "investigations, which are only second-handed farce comedies.

And, too, such reports place these "special agents" in an extremely ludicrous position before the people. The smile of disdain must have passed over the features of scores of residents of Crook county when they read that the Interior department's "special agent" had reported that the desert lying between the Deschutes river and Prineville was non-arid. And it is wholly within the bounds of reason to say that it would necessitate the affidavits of more than one "special agent" to convince the residents of this county that its desert regions are not arid lands of the most pronounced type.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS IN THE DESCHUTES VALLEY.

The heat waves over the irrigation subject which originated in Prineville last week and were blown over to the Deschutes have baked the ground and converted the water into clouds of steam. There's nothing here for you but fire-brick and steam radiators.

Pass on, or else sit down on the east side of the desert and rest yourselves on the moss.

Apropos of the same matter, the Review, in referring to the editor of the Echo, says, "How many hours of MENTAL anguish have swept across his manly BREAST while he was battling for the dear people whom he now condemns without compunction?" If the Review will take the time to explain to the newspaper world and those dear people just how long a period has elapsed since the human anatomy was endowed with BRAINS in the BREAST a long step will have been taken in scientific research. It is on record that some people have brains in their feet, but to have their MENTAL powers placed in the BREAST seems to be a trifle irregular according to physiology. Now wouldn't it be odd to see a man take off his vest and begin scratching his chest WHEN HIS HEAD ITCHED?

JUDGE BROCK TO MARRY.

Event Marks the Sending of a Large Order for Hair Vigor.

The largest individual order for hair vigor which has ever been sent through the mails left the Bend post-office today and was for three hundred and sixty-five bottles—double strength and guaranteed to promote a speedy and luxuriant growth.

Charles L. Brock is to be married. As a safe-guard against the possible loss of any cranium covering Judge Brock has taken a reliable method to insure a permanent supply of hair, or a secondary growth provided the present pompadour parts company with its roots.

"I do not anticipate anything aside from domestic tranquility during the continuation of the present matrimonial incumbance," the judge quoted in a legal way for publication, "but from a theoretical stand-point I believe that philosophy and sound logic should exert themselves even in marriage," which is the basis upon which the judge has insured himself against the possible purchase of an ill-fitting wig.

The happy event, which brings a legal advisor to the young man who was elected justice of the peace in this district last June, is to be solemnized Sunday morning in Prineville in the parlors of the Poindexter hotel before a few intimate friends. The bride-to-be is Miss Marie Cottor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Cottor of Bend.

She will be gowned in a wedding dress of cream cashmere trimmed with white silk and applique and will carry white roses. The Rev. Clark will officiate.

After the ceremony the bride and groom will return to Bend where a wedding supper will be served at the bride's home. About a dozen friends have been invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Brock will make their future home at Bend, where the Judge has recently completed a pretty little cottage overlooking the Deschutes river. The best wishes of many friends and ac-

quaintances are extended for a future of success and happiness, and unless the application of the hair vigor comes early into play it is not likely that the ones interested will be disappointed.

Echoes Along the Deschutes.

Mrs. A. M. Drake left Tuesday for Portland.

Maxime Lepage has returned from a two weeks business trip to The Dalles.

C. G. Richardson has returned from a business trip to The Dalles.

J. E. Ryan is here from Anoka, Minn., to locate a timber claim.

F. M. Campbell and wife and Mrs. A. M. Warren and Miss Warren are here from Princeton, Minn., to file on timber claims.

The first snow of the season lay on the ground Tuesday morning. It was not deep enough to be measured and disappeared in a few hours.

M. F. Hodson and wife have been spending the past week at Bend visiting friends and relatives.

A. N. Johnson was a business visitor from Benson, Minn., the first of the week. He made final proof on a timber claim while here.

In its own peculiar way the Deschutes is rising at a time when most rivers are at their lowest point. An increase of two inches has been recorded during the past three weeks.

Dick Vandever was a visitor from Lava the first of the week.

Jacob Bilyeu and the Misses Nancy and Mary Bilyeu were here from Jordan Monday to make final proof on their timber claims.

H. M. Phillips, who has been here for the past week with a party of others duck hunting, returned Tuesday to his home in Spokane. He will return the first of December to make final proof on a timber claim.

Over a thousand head of cattle belonging to Walter Vandever, S. S. Sterns and the Mayfield brothers passed through Bend Tuesday on their way to various points in the Haystack country where they will be put into winter quarters. The cattle are all fine looking animals and speak well for the men engaged in stock raising along the upper Deschutes.

A petition to the state legislature calling upon that body to enact a law for the payment of the men who served in the Indian wars is being circulated. The petition asks that the difference between what the state promised to pay and the actual amount which was paid the soldiers by the national government be allowed them. The petition so far has received a large number of signatures in this district.

This office is in receipt of the X, an academic monthly magazine published at Grass Valley. The periodical is neatly arranged, the typographical matter printed in several colors, and the various departments handled with skill and taste. The paper is a credit to the institution which it represents and is well up to the standard of periodicals published by other colleges in the state.