

## THE DESCHUTES ECHO.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
THE DESCHUTES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered May 1st, 1881 at Bend, Oregon,  
as on file under, under Act of Congress  
March 3d, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Year \$1.00.  
(No subscriptions taken for shorter time.)

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

Pope Leo the XIII could have said in dying, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith." Becoming pope at an age when the mental and physical vigor of most men begins to wane, he seemed to grow continually more clear-headed and more belligerent in his attitude toward the race of men. Saint John, the Beloved Apostle, when his hair was white from age and suffering, looked about him at a world writhing with wars, with cruelty and wickedness. He saw men wasting their short span of life in incessant and hatred, where peace and love should have reigned. Moved by the sadness of it all, he uttered that keynote of Christianity, "Little children love ye one another". This kindly old man, who has just died, seemed rich in the same spirit which during his vice-ship infected into the world anew the teachings of the Apostle.

Portland boomerers are taking a much-needed rest. They have done little talking about railroads for the past week. It is to be inferred that their "valves" are out of repair. It is to be hoped that the injuries are permanent. Portland capitalists are all alike; none of them can see far enough ahead to make a real business venture, yet they all wish to be in at the "death". We have been thinking over a number of times of business that would stir those gentlemen and have come to the conclusion that the pawnshop business would suit them best. It is a dead sure thing with a padlock on it. In the meantime we have good assurance of a railroad that will give a supplies from the East and a market for our timber, as well as a connection with the Upper Willamette valley that will give us access to grain and fruits. When we wish to buy or supply a lumberless or eight-day market we can walk to Portland.

The United States, though it has been under the control of various political parties and presidents, a widely different political creed, nevertheless, nevertheless, been characterized by a spirit of fairness in its dealings with foreign nations. I have often forgotten and forgotten wrongs done to us, but it has yet to forget a friend. The press and people of the United States have lately taken a very censorious view of the Russian government, on account of the massacre of a large number of Jews at Kishinev. Sympathy for a wronged people and financial help are commendable, but we should not make the first step of sending a petition to the Czar that would amount to a remonstrance on his method of government. The Jew like every other European is welcome in this country. We can have the same opportunities here as any other citizen, and it would be hardly fair for him to drag us into his old-world politics or some too much politics of our own. The Irishman, years ago, tried to force us to assist Ireland to gain freedom from oppression, but we held back although we stood England no good further the case of Russia, on the contrary, we desire her the victory of democracy and the masses. And the last of an irresponsible people cast up with the cowardice of a local government. We know

that the governor has been removed and the peasantry arrested. Russia has stood our firm friend at times when friends were few and when friendship might mean war. In 1860, when England was becoming menacing and belligerent towards our country and other European nations wished to see us broken up into warring states. Russia made a naval demonstration in New York harbor that virtually informed the world that she would permit no interference in our affairs. Later, in the Spanish war, the White Czar again stood our friend and blocked off foreign interference. Only two centuries ago the Russian people emerged from barbarism. They have yet to solve, by thought and experiment, many of the problems of civilization. Half-digested thought has led many Russians to anarchistic howls—beliefs that life can be made a workless comedy, while civilized peoples know that nature must be conquered by labor to yield material subsistence—real happiness is a reaction from toil.

The construction of the road across the state from west to east, while it might have the effect of helping on the construction of the Columbia Southern extension as far south as the timber belt, would only temporarily keep out of the way of the Indians and Agency that's country. The Columbia Southern has a down hill haul to do, and in connection with the portage road could probably haul a load at Portland cheaper than any other that goes into central Oregon. To Northern Pacific railroad will "put across the river" some biggs within a short time, and its characteristic aggressiveness is still in evidence. It may in due season be hauling yellow pine lumber out of Central Oregon south to north, while the forests of Eastern Oregon, similar business was to east and west, Oregon.

The above article gives an incomplete view of the railroad extension to this region. The railroad must be considered the extension of an eastern line forest point on the Deschutes river best calculated for the manufacture of the yellow pine lumber in this section. From the point of view of grades for a rail road, sites for saw mills with water power, and sites for a city or own section along the connected the only available point. Add to all these natural advantages the local agricultural produce that can be secured from the large tracts of adjacent land. Women are now being attracted to which will greatly increase lumber production, and the exhibition is most effective. The old route of the Corvallis & Eastern will not be intended to touch the cities of this section and therefore rail roads of the main timber belt. The route must of course be changed to fit new conditions. The part of the Corvallis & Eastern already built will make such a road an available western connection and ought to make Yaquina Bay a port of considerable activity. Lumber, next to freight like iron ore and coal, is the most profitable product that a railroad can handle. It is heavy, bulky and its transportation continues during the whole year. At certain times of the year grain, cattle, wool and sheep will furnish the road other varieties of profitable freight.

Congressman-elect Hermann is going to try to get the government to appropriate \$300,000 for the harbor of Tillamook. It is not known whether he is prepared to take less.

**TIMBER LAND NOTICE.**  
READVERTISEMENT.  
United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, May 9, 1883.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public lands by act of August 4, 1892.

Joseph Marston, of Klamath, Joseph Daniels, of Corvallis, Joseph E. Johnson, of Siletz, and Alfred E. Wadsworth, of Portland, Oregon, are the proprietors of the Deschutes Echo authority on the statement that the Corvallis & Eastern route is more favored by the timber interest in the Deschutes than the Columbia southern. Under date of July 11, 1883, user printed the following:

"On the 25th day of this month a newly formed organization of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan lumbermen, owners of timber in this vicinity, will meet in the city of Chicago for the purpose of

sending a committee to confer with Palmer, when he returns from Europe in the latter part of August, on the question of an international convention for marketing the timber of this region. The purpose of the meeting is to determine whether Mr. Hartman's bill on the subject of the yearly amount of freightage that the organization could give a railroad grant also find out whether he is desirous of owing and enacting the trapping and what measures would be best. The formal and sister organizations are to be the only route under the consideration of this organization. We are in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the organization a copy of which follows: Information as to the amount of timber that the organization proposes to ship across the border would also be of great value to the progress of freightage work. This looks like real business.

The construction of the road across the state from west to east, while it might have the effect of helping on the construction of the Columbia Southern extension as far south as the timber belt, would only temporarily keep out of the way of the Indians and Agency that's country. The Columbia Southern has a down hill haul to do, and in connection with the portage road could probably haul a load at Portland cheaper than any other that goes into central Oregon. To Northern Pacific railroad will "put across the river" some biggs within a short time, and its

characteristic aggressiveness is still in evidence. It may in due season be hauling yellow pine lumber out of Central Oregon south to north, while the forests of Eastern Oregon, similar business was to east and west, Oregon.

The names of witnesses: Maxim Le Prince, Walter J. Bivens, Sistem Magean, and E. Bond, Bend, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of August, 1883.

**TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.**  
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, February 13, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

**J. F. KELLEY,**

of Crookston, County of Polk, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1894, for the purchase of the 160 acres, SW 1/4, sec. 16, of Section No. 6, in Township No. 21, south Range No. 11, east W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. J. Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1893.

He names as witness: Maxim Le Prince, Walter J. Bivens, Sistem Magean, and E. Bond, Bend, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of August, 1893.

E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.**

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, May 8, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

**HAROLD N. P. GOODMAN,**

of Whitefish, County of Walworth, State of Wisconsin, has filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1895, for the purchase of the 160 acres, SE 1/4, sec. 16, of Section No. 22, in Township No. 21, south Range No. 11, east W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. J. Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Thursday, the 11th day of August, 1893.

He names as witness: Perry E. Poldreider, Prineville, Oregon; John Combs, Prineville, Oregon; E. Winnard, and Thomas H. Watkins, Albany, Oregon; and Joseph Marceau, Rosland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of August, 1893.

E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.**

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, May 9, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

**PENNIE R. HOWARD,**

of Prineville, County of Crook, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1896, for the purchase of the 160 acres, NE 1/4, sec. 16, of Section No. 24, south Range No. 11, east W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. J. Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1893.

He names as witness: Halver G. Homme, Granite Falls, Minnesota; Elwin F. Kelley, Crookston, Minnesota; Louis Nelson, and Old Erickson, Bend, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of August, 1893.

E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.**

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, May 9, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

**AUGUST OKERSTROM,**

of Spokane, Franklin Flat, County of Spokane, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1897, for the purchase of the 160 acres, NW 1/4, sec. 16, of Section No. 14, in Township No. 22, south Range No. 9, east W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. J. Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1893.

He names as witness: Richard King, and Joseph N. Hunter, Bend, Oregon; John Johnson, and Andrew Johnson, Spokane, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August, 1893.

E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

**TIMBER LAND NOTICE.**

READVERTISEMENT.

Lakeview, Oregon, February 13, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

**FRED E. MERRICK,**

of Grand Harbor, County of Ramsey, State of North Dakota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1898, for the purchase of the 160 acres, SW 1/4, sec. 16, of Section No. 14, in Township No. 21, south Range No. 11, east W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. J. Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1893.

He names as witness: Perry E. Poldreider, Prineville, Oregon; John Combs, Prineville, Oregon; E. Winnard, and Thomas H. Watkins, Albany, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of August, 1893.

E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

**TIMBER LAND NOTICE.**

READVERTISEMENT.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Mar. 7, 1893.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements to-wit:

Edward B. Pennington,

of Portage, County of Columbia, State of Washington, has filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1899, for the purchase of the 160 acres, SW 1/4, sec. 16, of Section No. 22, in Township No. 21, south Range No. 11, east W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. J. Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1893.

They name as witness: Perry E. Poldreider, Prineville, Oregon; John Combs, Prineville, Oregon; E. Winnard, and Thomas H. Watkins, Albany, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of August, 1893.

E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

**TIMBER LAND NOTICE.**

READVERTISEMENT.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Feb. 5, 1893.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements to-wit:

James M. Redden,

of Shaniko, County of Wasco, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1900, for the purchase of the 160 acres, SW 1/4, sec. 16, of Section No. 22, in Township No. 21, south Range No. 11, east W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J. J. Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1893.

They name as witness: James M. Redden, Shaniko, County of Wasco, State of Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of August, 1893.

E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.