

## The DesChutes Echo

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1903.

It is impossible to convince a lumberman who has worked in fir timber that yellow pine has a great future as a merchantable timber. A tree of yellow pine does not contain enough of logs to suit an admirer of the tall fir. In his admiration for quantity he overlooks the great superiority of yellow pine as a lumber which will work up into any form very easily. In the first place pine is a great labor-saver. It is firm and durable and yet it can be readily worked up into any form without any danger of splitting, which is the great fault of fir. In Eastern states, where the Winters are intensely cold and fuel high-priced, a house is a regular castle against cold. This necessitates the use of a great deal of lumber and also careful and painstaking work on the part of the carpenter; consequently the labor forms a formidable item in the cost of building. To insure cheap construction in that section the lumber used must nail easily and yield readily to the saw and chisel. These requirements have caused the high prices at which white pine is selling and they have also caused the white pine forests to be swept away. Manufacturers are looking for a substitute for white pine, and yellow pine will have the next call to the markets of that section.

In the fall when the grain of the West and the cotton of the South must be bought and moved, there appears to be too little money in the United States. As a result short loans are made at a high rate per cent of interest. This interest must, of course, come out of the farmer and hence prices are lower. This year Shaw eased up the situation by buying up \$40,000,000 worth of bonds, but this method is not always available. Some plan ought to be devised whereby the amount of currency could always be increased in the fall and then withdrawn when the demand is over.

A London mob hissed Chamberlain on account of his attempt to place a tariff on breadstuffs. England is losing manufacturing supremacy by reason of her old-fashioned machinery and the decadence of her working people who are getting heartless in their labor. These people can hardly secure the necessities of life with cheap food and with an additional tariff their condition would be fearful to contemplate.

The late decline of stocks together with the various strikes throughout the country are symptoms of a coming depression. When the laborer, soldier and the

capitalist build air-castles there is always danger ahead. During the last panic every business not conducted on a sound basis went to the wall. As a consequence should a panic occur in the near future it will not prevail over the whole country nor will it be as severe as in 1893.

### FULTON PLAYS HITCHCOCK.

Senator Fulton in a letter to the Oregonian makes a warm attack on "holier-than-thou" Hitchcock. He charges that lieu land scrip speculators are advised in advance what lands are going to be thrown into reserves and thereby they are enabled to get possession of lands which they exchange for suitable scrip. The department of the interior knows in advance about these withdrawals, but Oregon land officials are given no information until the order of withdrawal is forwarded. As a result there must be something rotten in Hitchcock's department. The following is part of Senator Fulton's statement:

Since the initiation of the forest reserve policy there has been in active operation a secret combination between some official or officials in the Department of the Interior and land speculators here in Oregon, and no doubt in other states as well, whereby the speculators were apprised months in advance of the actual withdrawal of lands for reserves, that the withdrawal was to be made. Whereupon the thrifty speculators caused to be located on, entered or contracted to be purchased, thousands of acres within the limits of the proposed reserves, without any reference to the character or value of the land. It was acres they were after, as a base for the selection of lieu lands.

I have been told by residents in the vicinity of the proposed Wallowa reserve that for some months prior to the withdrawal of those lands, people, under direction of certain "locators," were flocking there to locate, taking lands that were utterly useless for any purpose excepting for sheep grazing lands, without a stick of timber on them and entirely outside the timber belt; yet, when the withdrawal came, those lands were within the limits of the proposed reserve. How did it become known to the "locators" that those lands would be withdrawn? The information could have come but from one source, the Department of the Interior. I do not wish to be understood as intimating that the Secretary gave out the information. I am satisfied that he did not, for, though I am not in accord with his forestry policy, I consider him an honest man. I am equally satisfied that the Commissioner of the General Land Office did not do it.

Nevertheless the information came from that department, and because of the frauds perpetrated by reason thereof the land officials in Oregon have been criticized, abused and condemned, when they were in no wise responsible. What could they have done to prevent the frauds? The lands were subject to entry under the law. They were not even advised that the withdrawals were in contemplation. That was known only to a narrow circle in the Interior Department. Yet that department has been willing to saddle the entire blame on Oregon officials, and their alleged delinquencies have been advertised industriously throughout the country. The tips that were given, and clearly many were given, came from Washington, and could not have come from elsewhere. Not

only was the raid made on Government lands, but on state lands as well. Consult any plat of any proposed or permanent reserve and you will be astonished to see how widely the school sections were filed on just prior to withdrawal.

The Moro Observer observes as follows:

The system of reserves is all right. It protects the area and forests from the grandest aggregation of sublime timber thieving ever before developed. It protects the pasturage from devastation from an army of human hogs known as sheepmen, cattlemen, etc., and it saves the state millions of dollars annually in growing crops dependent upon moist winds from a protected forest, which the greed of lumbermen would soon convert into a treeless waste.

Let us inquire into the geography of the Moro man's remarks. Which forest reserve in Oregon is not used to its limits for grazing purposes by sheepmen and cattlemen by permission of the government? What forests furnish all the moisture mentioned? Is it the forests of the Willamette where the people have to take in their ducks nights to keep them from drowning or do the moist winds blow from the yellow pine region which government reports show to be arid? Like Artemus Ward, we do not say that the Moro man does not know enough but that he knows too many things that aren't so.

The dedication of a monument to the memory of the late President McKinley at Toledo, Ohio, some days since recalls to our mind a similar ceremony which took place Oct 28, 1891 at Tower, Minn. The Toledo monument is the first to be raised in Ohio. The Tower monument for which funds were raised among the sturdy miners of the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges has the distinction of being the first of its kind erected in America. Within two weeks after President McKinley's death Tower had raised by subscription over \$2500.00 for a memorial. A noteworthy fact in connection with this monument is that it stands on the highest elevation in the State of Minnesota.

When we said that Bend was dead, we did not know that Lawrence was going to resurrect it and put it on a sound financial basis. It was our impression that he was too busy electing Harvey

Scott to the United States senate to trifle with small matters.

In his state fair address Gov. Chamberlain attacked forest reserves and was applauded to the echo. There is no doubt about the direction the wind is blowing.

### Notice to Taxpayers.

The following is an extract from the section in the code providing for the time for the payment of taxes: Taxes legally levied and charged in any year may be paid on or before the first Monday in April following, and if not so paid they shall become delinquent. Provided however, that if one half of the taxes against any particular parcel of real property, or the taxes on any personal property charged against any individual, be paid on or before the first Monday in April, then the time for the payment of the remainder of such tax may be extended to and including the first Monday of October next following, but if the remaining one half of such tax be not paid on or before first Monday of October, then such remaining half shall be delinquent, and, besides the penalty, interest thereon shall be charged and collected at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the first Monday of April preceding; and upon all delinquent taxes there shall be collected from the taxpayer of such taxes, for the benefit of the county, ten per centum as a penalty, and for the benefit of the county or other public corporation which shall have an interest in any portion of such taxes, interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum on such taxes from the day on which they became delinquent until their payment.

The sheriff's office is busy mailing statements to all who still owe half payments and to all delinquents. Sheriff Smith says that all taxes remaining unpaid after the first Monday of October will be collected immediately by levy and sale.

You get the best service by sending to Hudson & Brownhill for your corrected plats as you get the latest corrections of any township. This is impossible where you go to parties having duplicate government plats, as it would require a correction of all their plats from the land office every day. Besides the above firm charges you only fifty cents and guarantees to send it by return mail.

## MILLARD TRIPLET, BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

All kinds of wagon work done in first-class shape; short notice jobs a specialty.  
Opposite schoolhouse, BEND, OREGON.

## City Meat Market

WEST & CO., Props.

All kinds of fresh and salt meats, poultry, vegetables, butter and eggs constantly on hand.

West Building,

Bend, Oregon.

## LOW'S CASH STORE

Lytle, Oregon.

Just opened up with a fresh stock of groceries, canned goods, flour etc.

More stock now on the way from Portland and Shaniko.