

The Bend Bulletin

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
MAX LUDDELMANN
TOWN P. REA Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per year \$2.00
Six months \$1.00
Three months .50
(Invariably in advance.)

Advertisers who wish to change their ads should have copy in not later than Tuesday noon preceding the issue in which change is desired.

FRIDAY - APRIL 10, 1903

EXIT H. W. CORBETT.

The passing away of Hon. H. W. Corbett last week in Portland marks an epoch in Oregon's history. Mr. Corbett was about the last of the pioneer merchants and men of affairs in Oregon. He has seen Oregon reduced in territory but increased greatly in wealth, population and importance, and he has been the principal man of public life here for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Corbett's place in the world of business and politics will now be taken by a younger generation—who may use his fortune and standing for Oregon's good, or may not. We hope that it may be for the good of the community, however, and that the young men who will have the expenditure of Mr. Corbett's fortune will co-operate with the present new blood which is taking upon itself the mantle of government in this Western country.

The old pioneers—the men who made Oregon what it is today—are slowly but surely dropping out and their places are being filled with young men of progressive, up-to-date, twentieth century ideas and business ability.

Mr. Corbett has done much for the upbuilding of Portland and Oregon, which will be remembered for a great many years, but he should have done much more; and we earnestly trust that his heirs will not be biased and handicapped by antedated ideas of superfluous wealth and mossbackism. Let them invest their money in some of the latent industries of Oregon, and if they see a chance to help along a legitimate business enterprise which wishes to locate in Portland, let them donate some of their land, or their money, or their influence, and though the returns may not be immediate, they will greatly profit in the end, both in a pecuniary way, and, what is more important, in retaining the good will of the people. And when they pass to the great beyond people will not say, "Well, Mr. Corbett was a good man, but he kept out more industries and retarded the growth of Portland more than the combined opposition of any one hundred men could have done." What we need now is less mossbackism and more progressiveness.

For removing from the stomach metallic objects that are attracted by the magnet, S. Mayon has devised a method that requires no cutting. A small electro-magnet is arranged to slide in a tube similar to that of a stomach pump, and the apparatus is passed into the stomach through the mouth, when the magnet draws the foreign body into the tube. By lighting up the stomach with X-rays, the operator is able to bring the magnet into contact with the metal at the point most suitable to enter the tube.

Renewed interest in the possibilities of scaling the world's loftiest mountain has been aroused by the setting out for the Himalayas of the expedition under Eckenstein. The highest known point in the world is Mount Everest, which rises to 29,002 feet above sea level, and the greatest height to which anybody has yet climbed is the summit of Mount Aconcagua in the Andes, at

23,080 feet, which was reached by two men in 1887. The opinion of most experts is that plenty of time and money will enable picked mountaineers to reach the top of any peak under favorable conditions. With provision for plenty of suitable food, however, the explorer must go slowly, adapting himself to the rarefied air by resting weeks at a time, at different camps on the road, and taking two or three years to complete the ascent. Even if Eckenstein or his followers should gain the ascent of Mount Everest, some higher peak may remain to be surmounted. The Himalayas have been but imperfectly surveyed, and several mountains are known to tower above 28,000 feet, while more than a thousand exceed 20,000 feet.

THE ONUS ON UNCLE SAM.

It will surprise no one to learn that the huge scheme of irrigation to which the last congress devoted the proceeds of arid and semi-arid regions will cost nearer \$12 an acre than \$5 and is quite likely to overrun the revised figure. The estimate of \$5 was based in part on the cost of irrigation by private companies, and it is now discovered that private companies have secured all the sites where cheap irrigation can be practiced. It is the expensive and unprofitable part that has been left for the government.—Philadelphia Record.

This is nobody's fault but Uncle Sam's, who should have taken hold of this work years ago and forestalled the private companies. The support of the public should, however, rest with the private companies, as experience has proven that when Uncle Sam starts in on any sort of public works, plans are changed from time to time, and the work drags along so slowly that the people are glad when the work is taken out of the hands of Uncle Sam's hired men and turned over, by contract, to the lowest bidder, vide the Cascade Locks, and other government work which has been performed(?) in Oregon.

The government should submit specifications and receive bids on the proposed work at the dikes of the Columbia, and let it out by contract to the lowest bidder; otherwise our great-grandchildren will be gray-headed before the work there is completed.

A GRUESOME FIND.

Prineville, Or., Apr. 6.—A discovery of a human skull with horns is reported from the Adkins ranch on McKay creek, some distance north of here. Thomas Adkins and an assistant delved down into a pile of rock which had evidently been piled up long ago as a species of cairn. Several feet down they are said to have discovered a man's skeleton with huge backbone joints. The skeleton lay amid rocks which had been built in after a rude fashion.

The skull was the most interesting portion, according to the story. The teeth were wide and large, and the jawbone very prominent. Horns projected from each side 1 1/2 inches long. The skeleton is still on the Adkins ranch.—Oregonian.

We have an idea that Mr. Adkins has been trespassing upon the sacred precincts of someone's family vault. We suggest that the Oregon Irrigation Congress investigate this and find out who has buried a prize shorthorn.

Clover with four leaves is no longer merely a curious freak, as De Vries, the Dutch biologist, has produced it as a normal variety after long-continued selection.

In the exploration of tropical waters, the dense growth of aquatic plants often so obstructs the screw

that an ordinary steam launch is made useless. It was to overcome this difficulty that Count Zeppelin constructed his launch with propellers in the air; and so effective has the new method of propulsion become that the light boat, drawing only ten inches, skims the water at 14 to 16 miles an hour.

A BLACK EYE FOR BUTTER CREEK.

A general misapprehension prevails regarding the requirements of the law governing locators on arid land to be reclaimed under the Federal irrigation act. Ignorance of the law has permitted more or less of deceit by land sharks, who have been aided by the fact that people in other localities are usually not acquainted with the character of the soil on the irrigation reservation.

The truth is that people who take up homesteads on that reservation will have to comply with the law, and cannot expect to accomplish the evasions that have been features of the Federal land business in the past. They must live on the land, and the residence must be actual, must improve it, and they cannot commute it. Presuming that a person has filed on 160 acres, he will not know whether or not he can hold that much, for if the government decides that 160 acres is too much land, that amount may be cut down to 40 or 80 acres, as the case may be.

The provisions of the Maxwell law relative thereto are:

Section 4. That upon the determination by the secretary of the interior that any irrigation project is practicable, he may cause to be let contracts for the construction of the same, in such portions or sections as it may be practicable to construct and complete as parts of the whole project, providing the necessary funds for such portions or sections are available in the reclamation fund, and thereupon he shall give public notice of the lands irrigable under such project, and limit of area per entry, which limit shall represent the acreage which, in the opinion of the secretary, may be reasonably required for the support of a family upon the lands in question; also of the charges which shall be made per acre upon the said entries, and upon lands in private ownership, which may be irrigated by the waters of the said irrigation project, and the number of annual installments, not exceeding ten, in which such charges shall be made, and the time when such payments shall commence. The said charges shall be determined with a view of returning to the reclamation fund the estimated cost of construction of the project, and shall be apportioned equitably; Provided, that in all construction work eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Mongolian labor shall be employed thereon.

The results of the fraudulent statements that have been made, and of the ignorance of actual conditions, are that many persons are going to Echo to locate or buy land who should not have gone. Fees of from \$25 to \$50 have been exacted by locators, who have either told absolute falsehoods or remained silent, and thus permitted the intending settlers to retain false ideas about the Echo region.

The facts are that every acre of land that is worth anything now was taken years ago. Only water in abundant quantities, such as the government proposes to supply, will add one acre to the arable area, and three or four years must elapse before the government can put water on the land, even though it is decided to make permanent the now temporary Echo or Butter Creek irrigation reservation.

J. T. Whistler has found no site for the irrigation of the Butter Creek reservation. At the present

time, therefore, the prospects are that there will not be any reclamation of those lands. It is barely possible that the ditch projected by a former company, of which the late Sam P. Sturgis was the principal member, may be taken up, but the probability is small that it will be done.—Pendleton Corres. Portland Journal.

This should serve as a good illustration of the advantages of taking up land under the Carey arid land law, under the operation of which a man can take as much land as he is able to pay for and handle, and he is sure of a water right as long as he can pay the nominal maintenance fee.

Will Pay Taxes Twice.

Taxpayers in Oregon will pay taxes twice in 1904. They will pay the taxes levied upon the tax roll of 1903 and also the taxes levied upon the roll of 1904. This is due to a change in the law by which taxes are to be paid in the fall of the same year in which the assessment is made.

Under the present law the assessment is made after the first Monday in March, the assessment roll being filed in September, the levy thereon made the following January, and the taxes collected by the first Monday in April. Thus the taxes on the assessment of 1902 are not paid until 1903.

The new law provides that the assessor shall on the first Monday in January procure blank assessment rolls and proceed forthwith to make his assessment, and return the roll by the first Monday in July, showing all property then owned in the county on the first Monday in January.

Section 360 of the Code has been amended so as to provide that the county board of equalization shall sit on the first Monday in July, instead of on the first Monday of August, as heretofore.

Section 3082 was amended so as to limit the time for correcting the assessment rolls by the board of equalization of the county court to 20 days. Under the new law the

county courts must make the annual tax levy in September following the assessment.—Mitchell News.

New Sayings of Mrs. Wiggs

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then sit on the lid and smile."

"You never kin tell which way any pleasure is a-comin'. Whoever would a' thought when we aimed at the cemetery that we'd land up a first-class fire!"

"I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git knocked out of one plan, you want to git yerself another right quick, before yer sperrits has a chance to fail."

"The way to git cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when your own is 'most bustin', to keep on believin' the surf is a-shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut."—"Lovey Mary," in 'The Century'.

Bulletin and Weekly Oregonian only \$2.00 per year. Subscribe.

Columbia Southern RAILWAY.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME CARD.
Effective February 15, 1903.

STATIONS.		STATIONS.	
South-bound	North-bound	South-bound	North-bound
NO. 2 DAILY P.M.	NO. 1 DAILY P.M.	NO. 2 DAILY P.M.	NO. 1 DAILY P.M.
LEAVE P.M.	ARRIVE A.M.	LEAVE P.M.	ARRIVE A.M.
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