

# The Bend Bulletin

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FRIDAY - APRIL 15, 1904

Good morrow; have you registered?

Telephones and electric lights are next in order for Bend.

Already mail is arriving for the Commercial Club of Bend. Here is a hint that it may be well to act upon.

Gold and limestone are two pretty important commodities for this country and it is to be hoped the Cline buttes prospects will turn out both.

Copies of the proposed Local Option Liquor law and the proposed Direct Primary Nominating Elections law, to be voted upon at the coming election in June, may be obtained by all interested at The Bulletin office.

Special Agent Newhausen sends word that he will be in Bend about ten days in the fore part of May for the purpose of "expediting all bona fide timber and stone cases in which patent may issue without detriment to the government."

The new Bend postoffice, though not yet fully equipped and formally opened, is doing a flourishing business. Pending the arrival of money order supplies it does a large business in registered mail. Postmaster Grant today received official notice from Washington that Bend would be made a money order post-office on or about July 1.

With the nomination of Binger Hermann in the first district and of J. N. Williamson in the second the congressional campaign in Oregon is given definite shape on the republican side. It goes without saying that both will be elected, as they ought to be. There is only a passive interest in knowing who are the candidates that go through the forms of opposing them, for the opposition will have no more show than a snowball in hades.

The Bells of Prineville are pretty well represented in politics this year. The patriarchal father, present county treasurer, is again a democratic nominee for that office. He wanted the son, who trains with the hated republicans, to stay out of politics this year but the incorrigible youth accepted the republican nomination for county judge. Now the old man insists that they make the canvass together, for he says he can tell lots more about the youngster than anybody else knows.

It is not probable that there will be any more land fraud prosecutions in Oregon for some time. The remarkable report of the recent federal grand jury in Portland, taking upon itself the large responsibility of recommending repeal of our land laws, shows how a grand jury views those matters. Instead of dealing with violators of law it practically recommends that the laws be changed so the acts complained of will not be violations. Such shuffling as this has done much to bring the land laws into contempt. The laws are plain enough. But those who would be hampered by their enforcement set out deliberately and with malice prepense to override and circumvent them—and the grand jury says it is the fault of the laws. How much better, forsooth, it would be to repeal the laws by which humble citizens get land than to look after the enforcement of

those laws in spirit and in truth! And how much finer for the scrippers and those who thrive from free use of government domain! It is no wonder there is large contempt for the land laws when the agencies for their enforcement look upon the law as the offender and its violator as a commendable citizen.

The fight between E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill for control of the transcontinental railroad situation might have been foreseen. It is the logical successor of the consolidation movement that resulted in putting these two men in position to govern transcontinental transportation. Now they are not content to share power and responsibility—each wants it all. The government, however, is taking a hand and may impose some regulation for the public interest. Before President Roosevelt the plan seemed to be plain that railroad consolidation would proceed until it should become sufficiently concentrated and powerful enough to force the government to buy all at an enormous valuation. This administration sees its duty to lie in the direction of regulating these great movements of industrial forces and keeping them within the law. This may interfere somewhat with the plans of the voracious crew that regards the gentle public as its oyster, but the public can stand that kind of government.

## THE DEMOCRAT'S TICKET.

County Officers Nominated and Hearst Endorsed.

Last Saturday the democrats of Crook county in convention at Prineville nominated the following ticket:

For county judge—M. R. Biggs.  
For county commissioner—E. G. Slayton.

Sheriff—C. Sam Smith.  
County Clerk—J. J. Smith.  
Treasurer—M. H. Bell.  
Assessor—John Lafollett.  
Surveyor—W. R. McFarland.  
Superintendent—W. L. Dinwiddie.

Delegates to state and congressional conventions—T. W. Triplett, W. C. Congleton, G. B. Springer, W. F. Hammer.

The committee or resolutions insisted on endorsing the candidacy of W. R. Hearst for president, over the protest of Mr. Triplett, who was a member of the committee, and the convention adopted the committee's report.

T. W. Triplett was made the precinct committeeman for Bend. He and Postmaster Staats, of Deschutes, were the delegates from this precinct and Mr. Staats was a candidate for nomination for county judge.

## Easter Services Well Attended.

About 100 people attended the Easter services in Grant's hall last Sunday evening, probably the largest indoor congregation ever assembled in Bend. The Rev. Z. W. Commerford preached an appropriate sermon, there was special music by the choir and a number of children of the Sunday School sang Easter songs. The children who participated in the programme were Veda and John Dorrance, Nellie and Bessie Barnes, Fred and Ralph Lucas, Nora Caldwell, Beasie Donkel and Pauline and Margaret Wiest.

Mr. Commerford preached at the regular morning service.

There will be a song service at the hall next Sunday evening.

E. F. Battin, who visited Bend last summer, arrived last night from St. Paul, Minn., and will probably locate here. Mrs. Battin is on her way west. They will occupy the second of the Pilot Butte cottages, now nearing completion.

## ARID SOILS ARE RICHEST.

Plant Food Not Leached Out By Abundant Moisture.

Soils are formed primarily by the physical and chemical disintegration (weathering) of rocks, and these processes continue in the soil mass. They result in the formation of a certain proportion of water-soluble compounds, chiefly of sodium and potassium, also of calcium and magnesium. Wherever abundant rains occur more or less regularly throughout the year, these water-soluble compounds are leached out of the land, passing into the sub-drainage, and thence through springs, streams and rivers into the sea. But where the rainfall is scanty, this leaching can take place only partially or not at all; and we frequently find, during the rainless season, the salts of potassium, sodium and magnesium appearing as superficial "bloom" or efflorescence on the land surface, being brought up by the evaporation of the soil moisture—sometimes in such amounts as to prevent the growth of ordinary vegetation, and permitting only that of "saline" plants. For, with the useful, nutrient substances, of course also the useless or injurious ones, such as common and Glauber's salt, and sal-soda, are left in the land. These "alkali" lands form the extreme contrast to the intensely leached, usually "red" lands of the tropics, known as laterites, which are extremely poor in plant-food ingredients.

All arid soils are calcareous (with a few local exceptions arising from the absence of calcium from the parent rock); that is, they contain a sufficient supply of lime (carbonate) to realize all the advantages known to belong to such soils, and which in the humid region it is sought to bring about by the costly process of liming or marling. On the average, the lime-percentage of the arid soils of the United States exceeds that of the lands of the humid region (where not specially supplied by underlying limestone formations) from twelvefold to fourteenfold.

All soils of the arid regions contain large amounts of potash in forms readily available to plants; aside from the actually water-soluble salts of potash always present in the "alkali" salts, sometimes to the extent of over twenty per cent. of the latter. Thus the need of fertilization with potash is, under ordinary cropping, almost indefinitely postponed.

Nitrates, the formation and leaching-out of which are a source of continuous and heavy losses of soil-fertility in the regions of summer rains, accumulate in the soils of the arid regions, so as sometimes to form over forty per cent. of the soluble salts in the soil, and as much as 1,200 pounds per acre. Even ammonia salts are sometimes present in notable amounts. Humus, the repository of the nitrogen supply of soils, is usually present only in small amounts in arid soils, but is on the average three times as rich in nitrogen as that existing in humid soils.

Phosphoric acid, the fourth of the plant-food ingredients usually supplied in fertilizers, is not more abundant in arid than in humid soils, not being subject to leaching-out. But in alkali lands we frequently find water-soluble phosphates, ready for root-absorption, circulating in the soil in notable quantities.—Professor Hilgard in N. A. Review.

A grand ball and basket social will be given at Grant's hall Saturday night under the auspices and for the benefit of the Modern Woodmen of America. Baskets will be sold at auction and the lady whose basket brings the highest price will herself get a prize.

## THROUGH FROM BEND TO SHANIKO IN ONE DAY SHANIKO-PRINEVILLE PRINEVILLE-BEND STAGE LINE SCHEDULE

SOUTHBOUND		NORTHBOUND	
Leave Shaniko.....	6 p. m.	Leave Bend.....	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Prineville.....	6 a. m.	Arrive Prineville.....	12:00 m.
Leave Prineville.....	1 p. m.	Leave Prineville.....	1 p. m.
Arrive Bend.....	6:30 p. m.	Arrive Shaniko.....	1 a. m.

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