THE BEND BULLETIN

"For every man a square deal, no less and no more."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:]

One year.....$1.50
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(Invariably in advance.)

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Remit by bank draft, postal money order on Bend, express money order, or registered letter. Make all remittances payable to The Bend Bulletin.

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.....1 a. m. daily except Tues.
From Tumalo Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....2:15 p. m.
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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906

LAW VS. SYMPATHY.

That a man has the right to shoot down another because he or his family has been wronged will not be admitted by any sane person. The law can admit of no such practices and brands such an action as murder. Yet there are times when the wrong done is so great that summary justice dealt out at the end of the lynchers' rope or by the speeding bullet seems to be the only adequate punishment. Fortunately such cases are rare. When they do occur it is seldom that a jury—composed of law abiding men—will convict the murderer.

George Mitchell, on trial for his life at Seattle for the killing of Holy Roller Creffield, has been acquitted. The hideous crimes and orgies committed by this man Creffield under the cloak of religion, his disregard of all the precepts of morality and decency, his blasting of women's characters and destruction of homes made him a being so bestial that no jury would convict a man for killing him. An outraged husband or brother generally possesses the sympathies of the jury in such cases.

Under the law the killing of Creffield was nothing more nor less than murder and the law, therefore, must prosecute with all the power at its command. If this were not so the country would be full of men with guns in their pockets searching for some man that they might kill him for a real or fancied wrong. The law must know no relenting. But human sympathies will always be with the slayer in affairs like this of Mitchell and Creffield, and the murderer seldom receives any legal punishment.

For four weeks The Bulletin has been reading the new paper at The Dalles, The Dalles Optimist, and we find it withal one of the newsiest, cleanest and most cheerful papers that comes to our desk. A cheerful man, with a smile and a good word for everyone, with an optimistic spirit, is a great blessing to humanity. The help such a man brings to his fellowmen, The Optimist also brings to its readers. It seems to have a habit of seeing the cheerful things of life—and seeing them it does much good.

The Bulletin's expectation that its new department on irrigation would be gladly received by its readers is being realized. After only one issue containing this department had been mailed, a letter received at this office from a Redmond subscriber says: "Your article on irrigation is of great practical value to the people of Western Crook county." That is precisely the object for which The Bulletin is striving.

Read THE BULLETIN.

NEARING KLAMATH FALLS.

Oregon Eastern Survey to Klamath Falls About Completed.

A dispatch from Klamath Falls to the Oregonian, dated July 8, has the following to say regarding the crew of surveyors who ran a line through Bend last winter:

Surveyors of the Oregon Eastern Railroad have reached Naylox, 24 miles north of Klamath Falls, on the east side of Upper Klamath Lake and it is expected that the survey will be finished to this point within the next week or 10 days. While the camp is established near Naylox, it is reported that work is still being done north of that point.

Chief Engineer Graham, who is in charge of the work, has been a visitor to Klamath Falls since the engineering corps was working south from Klamath Marsh section, but remained only a short time, and little is known of the detail gained by the survey, except that very favorable grades have been found all the way south from Walker's Range, where the route finds its outlet to the plains region of Central Oregon after the somewhat difficult ascent of the Cascades from Natron. Surveys of the line will connect at Klamath Falls with the established line for the California Northeaster, the road building from Weed to this point and which will be completed by October.

With completion of the Oregon Eastern the Harriman system will have the advantage of a route around the most expensive and difficult portions of the present main line.

Fine Crops on the Tumalo.

The warm days of the past two weeks are making the crops grow wonderfully where they are properly irrigated and a good harvest is expected.

Haying will soon begin in full swing and a good acreage will be cut, while many acres will be left standing for grain.

F. P. Ground and family left Monday for the valley, where they go after their household goods.

George W., Charles T. and John B. Wimer were transacting business in Bend Monday.

The woods are lined with timber seekers going into the vicinity of Black Butte.

Mr. Patterson, representing the Schillings Co. of San Francisco, was in Tumalo Monday.

F. F. Smith of Hightower Smith Co. returned last Saturday from a two weeks' trip to Portland and other valley points. He seems glad to get back to the Deschutes country.

Thomas Arnold and Mr. Burnett of Sisters passed through the burg one day last week.

Mr. Hinton's men passed through this place Saturday with two more large loads of sheep, going to the vicinity of Sparkes Lake to their summer feeding grounds.

A heavy storm was reported at Sisters last Saturday while we only got a light shower.

I. E. Wimer returned last Friday from Post, where he had gone to look after his cattle. He reports cattle looking fine in that vicinity.

Wanted.

To contract to deliver 750,000 feet of logs, to commence May 1st.

HAWKINS BROS.,
Prineville.

Timber Claims.

Parties having timber claims for sale please address, Neil Smith, Bend, Or. State amount of timber estimated and price asked for claim. 13-20pd

Take Notice.

Small 2-year old heifer, branded with Z on left shoulder came to my ranch at Powell Buttes last November. Owner can have same by paying charges and for this notice.

14-20 W. T. CASEY.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

NOTE—The following article is taken from the "Primer of Irrigation," a book written by D. H. Anderson, editor of "The Irrigation Age." This book is full of valuable information for the irrigator and is a great aid to the man who is a beginner in the use of irrigation.

Vegetables.

Potatoes and tubers generally favor a moist, cool soil, although in arid regions under a very hot sun they grow to perfection and to an immense size. A 15-pound Irish potato or a 30-pound sweet is pleasant to look upon, but not so well adapted to culinary requirements as those of a smaller and more convenient size. With too much water or an abundant supply potatoes become watery, for they are gross feeders—gluttons, in fact—and they must be restrained.

It is not desirable to plant potatoes in hills where irrigation is practiced; better plant in rows on level ground and then run water in a furrow between the rows, which may be from three to four feet apart; the closer the rows the better, for then the vines will shade more surface and retain the moisture longer. In the rows plant the eyes from two to two and one-half feet apart. In the arid and semi-arid regions it is a good plan to plow under every third furrow, the plow man dropping several cuttings at every long step in the furrow. Of course the soil must be well tilled preparatory to planting, and in a moistened condition, and then well harrowed and pulverized afterward. When the plants are up an inch or two, run the cultivator through, or a small plow would be better, so that a small furrow can be left between the rows, the earth being thrown up against the plants. When the plants are up about a foot and tubers begin to form, run water through the middle furrow for an hour or so and the next day run plow back and forth, throwing the earth over on the wet soil to form a ridge. The day after level the ground with a cultivator and let it alone for a week. After this, one more irrigation when the tubers are about the size of a hazelnut, or filbert, will be sufficient to mature the crop. The soil should always be kept open and the moisture near the surface, for the potato has a tendancy to crowd out of the soil. In the arid regions a singular peculiarity of the early potato is to grow to maturity before the plant is ready to flower. This is owing to the rapid underground growth and is of no consequence except that the tubers are all the better for absorbing the nourishment that should go into the flowers. Sweet potatoes have this curious habit also. One case which has been called to the attention of the author is a two-rod row of sweet potatoes. The vines refused to grow more than an inch or two above the ground; they did not become vines at all, but grew straight up as far as they grew at all. Thinking that they needed water, they were irrigated liberally, and every few days for three months water was applied and the soil kept loose. Wearied with the efforts to make these vines grow, a wise neighbor was called in, and after studying the matter for a few minutes and listening to what had been done to encourage their growth he took a spade and dug into the head of the row, unearthing a 30-pound sweet potato or yam. Continuing this exploration all along the row, at least 100 sweet potatoes were dug out varying from 30 pounds down to five pounds. The growth had all been under ground, the tubers taking all the nourishment, leaving none for the tops. Cooking disclosed the fact that they were coarse and rank, unfit for human food but pleasant to the palates of a pair of hogs which devoured them with a relish and asked for more in their peculiar language.

For tubers generally keep the water away from them and give them moisture. This may be done by permitting the furrow water to soak into the soil and then throwing it over toward the plants. Sub-irrigation is very favorable for the growth of tubers, and when the land is drained and the soil kept well open and finely pulverized there need be no fear of failure to raise a crop. Sandy loam is the best soil, although rich, well manured ground, consisting of mixed clay and sand or loam, is productive of good crops, but the richer the soil and the warmer, unless there is very quick, almost hot house growth, is liable to cause rot or other diseases peculiar to tubers.

Sweet potatoes may be grown to perfection, that is they will grow to be sweet potatoes out of which the sugar will bubble when baked, if planted in almost pure sand. This, of course, in the humid regions, for an arid sandheap would cook the cuttings before they had a chance to sprout.

Turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and other root crops will grow in any kind of soil if properly tilled and well irrigated, but if succulence is an object plant the seeds in rich, black loamy soil, plowed deep and well pulverized. They may be irrigated any time the ground shows dryness by cutting a deep furrow within a foot or eighteen inches of the plant, taking care not to let the water reach the crown or rot will ensue. Flooding should not be practiced except in the case of field beets, and then only when the leaves shade the ground. Clean and thorough cultivation is necessary, and in the case of small roots moisture rather than water should be supplied by running water in a furrow at least 12 inches distant and then drawing the moist earth over toward the plant the next day, covering the furrow immediately upon completing the irrigation to prevent evaporation and baking of the soil.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Here is where irrigation can be made to shine like a gem in a barren waste. The soil of a kitchen garden must be rich and extremely well tilled. It should be thoroughly broken up and pulverized after plowing under well-rotted manure.

For the purpose of irrigation the land should be level and slightly elevated to prevent the flow of water. Rather than flood the ground, as is a common practice, it would be better to run a number of close furrows and then turn the earth over as soon as the water stops running. This will moisten the ground and put it in better condition; moreover, it will give infiltration and capillary action a chance to operate and create moisture.

The salads and radishes require a good supply of water and this may be given them by small furrow irrigation and hoeing or cultivating over, or the rows may be sprinkled. If sprinkling is begun it must be continued, for the roots will come up near the surface for the moisture. These plants, however, are short-lived; a few weeks and they are ready to harvest.

Sub-irrigation is better adapted to celery than any other system. With rows of tiling 10 to 12 feet apart, or less, any number of plants can be grown on an acre. By planting close, a few inches apart, and irrigating plentifully they are self-blanching, though to reap all the benefit of garden culture the old way of planting in furrows and drawing the earth up around the plants is the better method where flavor is desired. If the celery patch is small, a circular or cylindrical shade of cardboard or straw matting may be put around the plant. Lettuce is treated this way to make it grow up long and blanch, which gives the well known "salade Romaine."

Beans and peas are deep-rooters, the former growing deeper than the latter. Both love sandy loam and may be planted in drills, the rows about 20 inches or three feet apart.

If the soil is dry they should be irrigated between the rows when the first true leaves appear, at least twice more before the flowers appear, at which period they should receive a plentiful supply of moisture. Once a week is not too often for irrigating these and all other leguminous plants.

Tomatoes may be soaked when young and then left to themselves, giving them about three irrigations at regular intervals until the fruit sets. Too much water will cause them to run to vines, and moreover, cause rot. Where there is any rainfall during the period of growth after the first irrigation cultivate constantly and suspend water applications.

Melons and cucumbers require warmth, and hence if the water be cold the plants will be set back, particularly if young. Good soil moisture is all that is necessary with thorough cultivation, and when the vines cover the ground careful flooding will be beneficial. Keep the earth up around the plants and the water away from them, as they need plenty of air.

In the case of cabbages and cauliflowers the young plants should be puddled in and this followed by a good furrow irrigation close to the plants, followed by cultivation, throwing the earth against the stalks. After the plants show signs of heading, irrigate in furrows between the rows and the next day or two cultivate the moist ground over against the plant or without touching it if possible.

HOW TO TELL WHEN TO IRRIGATE.

To ascertain whether there is moisture enough in the soil, do not wait for the plant to tell you by drooping or twisting its leaves. Then it may be too late and the plant will have stopped growing, or the subsequnt crop will be poor. Bore or dig down into the soil say one foot, and if the soil feels damp, or will slightly pack in the hand when squeezed, there need be no immediate application of water. But if comparatively dry, so that it will not soil a clean handkerchief, water must be applied, and the best way is to furrow the ground in small furrows and run the water in rills, cultivating as soon as possible; or if the plants are large, like sweet corn, cabbages, beets, parsnips, etc., cut a large furrow between the rows and run it full of water, permitting seepage, infiltration and capillary motion to carry it to the right place, the root zone. Whether it is doing its work properly can be ascertained by thrusting the hand down near the plant, it being supposed that the soil is pulverized sufficiently to reach at least three or four inches down; if not, it must be made so.

If you want to keep in touch with the development of this great Deschutes valley, READ the Bulletin.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
May 29, 1906.

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-named persons have filed in this office their sworn statements to-wit:

Edward Murphy,

of The Dalles, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2904, filed in this office May 12, 1906, for the purchase of the se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw ¼, Lots 2 and 3, sec 30, tp 1 s, r 10 e, w m.

Terrence C. Murphy,

of The Dalles, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2913, filed May 22, 1906, for the purchase of the sw¼ sec 26, tp 1 s, r 10 e, w m.

That they will offer proofs to show that the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone therein than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on August 21st, 1906.

They name the following witnesses: Michael O'Connor, D. A. McDonald, Edward Murphy, Terrence C. Murphy, L. G. DeWolf and William G. Mason, of The Dalles, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of August, 1906.

315-217 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
June 7, 1906.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Gerhard Borgen, contestant, against homestead entry No. 11803, made October 1, 1902, for sw¼ sec 23, tp 19 s, r 12 e, w m, by Jasper Seybold, deceased, contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman died upwards of one year ago; that prior to his death he wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months; that he never cultivated or improved said tract or caused the same to be done; that since his death his heirs have failed to cultivate or improve said tract or cause the same to be done; that the known heirs of said entryman are Mark S. Seybold, Springfield, Mo., Edward Seybold, Box 844, Denver, Col., Amos Seybold, Mt. Tabor, Oregon, Seth Seybold, Portland, Oregon, Leon Seybold, Portland, Oregon; that if there are any other heirs of said entryman they are unknown to affiant; that said alleged absence was not due to the employment of the entryman or his heirs, in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States in the time of war.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 28, 1906, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Bend, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. August 4, 1906 before the Register and Receiver at the United States land office in The Dalles, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 31, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

615-July27 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Or.,
June 16, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Frank P. Avery, of Miles, Washington, assignee of Otto Reizlaff, assignee of Walter H. Dodge, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 301, for the ne¼sw¼, se¼nw¼ and w½sw¼, sec 29, tp 16 s, r 11 e, w m, before the Register and receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 31st day of July, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

George W. Wimer, Fred P. Smith, Charles Wimer, Thorwald A. Jensen, all of Tumalo, Oregon.

122-July7 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

Norway Is the Least Intemperate of All the Nations.

Americans are only moderate drinkers compared with those of other countries. The average citizen of the United States, counting in the women and children (which is not fair, but serves for the moment as a basis to figure upon), consumes in the course of a year liquors which contain one and a third gallons of pure alcohol. But the Frenchman, who, though formerly one of the soberest, has become the worst drunkard in the world, absorbs annually three and a half gallons of alcohol. The Belgian and the Swiss come next, with a consumption of two and four-fifths gallons. Then follow the Spaniard with two and a third gallons, the Italian with just a trifle less, the Englishman and German with two and a fourth, and the Austro-Hungarian with about one and three-quarters gallons.

On the other hand, the American citizen by no means stands at the top of the list in respect to sobriety. The Swede drinks only one and a sixth gallons of pure alcohol in a year; the Hollander drops considerably below him, with one gallon even; the relatively virtuous Russian, notwithstanding his much advertised addiction to vodka, absorbs only a trifle more than six-tenths of a gallon, and, finally, the Norwegian, who occupies a proud eminence as the most abstemious man in the world, barely exceeds a modest half gallon of the stuff in a twelvemonth's potations. It might be added for the sake of definiteness that the average person in the United States annually drinks one and a third gallons of proof spirits (which are 50 per cent alcohol), one-third of a gallon of wine and sixteen and a quarter gallons of malt liquors, chiefly beer.—Pearson's Magazine.

ECSTASIES OF MECCA.

Scene at the Annual Visitation of Mohammedan Pilgrims.

Mecca, at the season of the annual visitation of Mohammedan pilgrims, is thus described in Everybody's in "With the Pilgrims to Mecca," translated from the narrative of Ibu Jubayr Ali of Bandar Adas:

"Like a gigantic catafalque, somber, shrouded in mystery, the Kaaba rises out of the seething sea of white garbed humanity that crowds the great sacred square of Mecca. Its door is covered with plates of solid silver studded with silver nails. From the exterior of the roof, above a stone marking the sepulcher of Ishmael, which lies at the base of the northern wall, there projects a horizontal, semicircular rain spout five yards long, twenty-four inches wide, made of massive gold. Within the roof is supported by three columns of aloe wood; the walls are hung with red velvet alternating with white squares in which are written in Arabic the words, 'Allah Jal-Jelalah' ('Praise to God, the Almighty'). The building is packed with pilgrims, praying, weeping, beside themselves in an ecstasy of passionate devotion. Mingled with their voices there rises from outside the chant of the Talbih, the song of the winding sheet, which every pilgrim must sing on entering Mecca, on donning the sacred Ihram, on entering the Haram, and on starting for Mina, the valley of desire, and Arafat, the mountain of compassion."

Great In His Line.

Mr. Robert Barr once showed a portrait of Mark Twain to a silk merchant of Lyons. "Tell me who that is," Mr. Barr said. The merchant gazed at the portrait and answered, "I should say he was a statesman." "Supposing you wrong in that, what would be your next guess?" asked Mr. Barr. "If he is not a maker of history he is perhaps a writer of it; a great historian, probably. Of course it is impossible for me to guess accurately except by accident, but I use the adjective 'great' because I am convinced this man is great in his line, whatever it is. If he makes silk, he makes the best." Mr. Barr told the French merchant who the portrait represented and said, "You have summed him up in your last sentence."—London News.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
July 11, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Temperance O. Reed, formerly Temperance O. Harshman, of Bend, Oregon, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 226 for the w½nw¼, sec 4 and s½ne¼, sec 5, tp 18 s, r 11 e, w m, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Bend, Oregon, on the 13th day of August, 1906.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Eli Haiverson, John White, H. W. Reed and Thomas Triplett, all of Bend, Oregon.

July 13-816 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
July 9, 1906

Notice is hereby given that Robert J. Skelton of Cline Falls, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry, No. 12942 made Sept. 24, 1903, for the ne¼ne¼, sec 35 w½nw¼ and se¼nw¼, sec 31, tp 14 s, r 12 e w m, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on August 11, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz:

Earl McCullough of Prineville, Oregon, James T. Tetherow, John Tetherow and John R. Daniels, all of Cline Falls, Oregon.

July 13-816 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.