THE BEND BULLETIN

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year	$1.50
Six months	.80
Three months	.50

(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.

Stage

Stage and Mail Schedule.

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From Shaniko via Prineville.....7 p. m. daily
From Lakeview and Silver Lake.....
.....1 a. m. daily except Tues.
From Tumalo Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....2:15 p. m.
From Laidlaw daily except Sunday.....9:30 a. m.

LEAVE BEND.

For Shaniko via Prineville.....6 a. m. daily
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FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1906

ADVERTISE THE COUNTRY.

There are few things of more value to a new country in an educational way than a permanent exhibit of the grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables that can be grown in that land. The Deschutes country today occupies the position of a country just being opened to settlement. There has been considerable speculation as to what crops could be grown here and it has frequently been a surprise to those visiting this country to examine its resources, to find such an excellent showing in grains, grasses and vegetables. This year the land is proving that it can grow fruit as well. As the trees, vines and bushes mature, a large amount of fruit will be grown. Thus we have the means from which to make a permanent and valuable exhibit of what the Bend country can produce.

Such an exhibit should be collected and placed in some room of easy access to strangers passing through the town, and in charge of some competent person. Samples of crops raised should be solicited from the farmers in this vicinity, they should be properly tagged, with the date of sowing and the yield per acre noted, together with any other information of interest. Such an exhibit would be of permanent value, and its value as an advertisement for the country could not be estimated.

Bend has a commercial club, whose business it is to see to the development of this community. Should not this club take up this matter? The harvest time is here, the samples can be easily procured. Let us have a permanent exhibit.

EQUALIZE THE TAX BURDEN.

The Oregon supreme court has just rendered a decision that declares unconstitutional the old Oregon statute that exempts personal property to the amount of $300 from taxation. The decision was rendered in a suit brought in Josephine county by residents of New Hampshire against the householders' exemption law, claiming that such a law imposed unequal taxation on all non-residents. The supreme court upheld plaintiffs' contention and declared the law unconstitutional. This decision possesses an important bearing on present tax conditions in Crook county. It is well known that numerous favored parties in the county, owning property of much value, are assessed at a ridiculously low figure. On the other hand, property in other localities not possessing such favor at court, is assessed at a rate relatively far in excess of the first mentioned parties. Non-resident timber holders come under this last class. These timbermen and others are much aroused over such a state of affairs—at the attempt to make a certain class of property owners bear the brunt of the tax burden. It is stated on reliable authority that if an attempt is made to raise funds to build an expensive court house, the assessment roll will be closely scrutinized and all property, whether at Prineville or elsewhere, whether owned by residents or non-residents, will be made to bear its just share of taxation.

PLANT THE BEST.

The suggestions made this week by L. D. Wiest in his article in The Bulletin's irrigation department, are of much importance to the future of this country as a producer of commercial fruit. Mr. Wiest suggests that only those varieties be planted that are commanding the highest prices on the market today. It is well known that there are a great number of varieties of apples and other fruits that have but little if any value. Also there are those varieties which buyers are anxious to secure and for which they will pay the highest prices. Why not plant, then, the kind for which there is a great demand?

In the Bend country, orchard planting is in its infancy. If the country is to obtain a desirable reputation as a fruit growing region, this matter of planting marketable varieties must be closely studied and heeded. There should be nothing grown but the best. It will prove a money maker in the long run.

The czar has dissolved his parliament, is making arrests right and left, and has gone back to the old regime of tyranny, oppression and horror. In the meantime, the revolutionary spirit is spreading rapidly and a fight to the death seems to be on between autocratic power typified by the czar and the people demanding liberty from oppression. There can be only one ending. It may come through much bloodshed, anarchy and suffering, and it may be delayed for months, but when a people are goaded to desperation by centuries of barbaric cruelty and oppression and cry for justice, justice will win in the end. Strange it is that men can not see, in the light of history, that the rights of humanity cannot be trampled upon and human beings ground down as chattels and slaves. May Russia's struggle for liberty be rewarded with a speedy realization.

Library Association Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Bend Library Association held Wednesday evening the following officers were eleated:

President—P. L. Tompkins.
Vice-president—H. J. Overturf.
Secretary—Mrs. H. C. Ellis.
Treasurer—J. H. Overturf.
Librarian—Mrs. A. M. Drake.

The following trustees were also chosen: J. H. Overturf, P. L. Tompkins, H. J. Overturf, Mrs. A. M. Drake, Mrs. H. C. Ellis.

The association desires to renew subscriptions to its list of periodicals and also to purchase new books for the library. For this reason it is requested that all members of the association pay, at this time, their annual membership fee of $2.00. It is also desired to increase the membership as much as possible by adding new names. Those wishing to join should deposit the fee with the treasurer.

As soon as a suitable room can be procured, the reading room will be moved from its present quarters on the second floor of the Johnson building to a room on the ground floor. The room on the ground floor in the same building will probably be secured. Commencing about September 1, it is also planned to have the reading room open every afternoon.

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. CASHY.

Subscribe for THE BULLETIN and study its irrigation department.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Suggestions for the Selection of the Kind of Apple Trees for the Planting of Commercial Orchards.

In reference to soil and climatic conditions on the Deschutes, the small fruits successfully raised this year in the vicinity of Bend, prove both well adapted for fruit. The Clark Seedling (Hood River) strawberry was abundantly produced by Dr. Coons, J. I. West and myself and was as lucious as the berry raised in the famous Hood River. Other berries, such as currants, gooseberries and blackberries, are doing well.

In planting an orchard one natural inclination is to select almost all varieties and especially to let those varieties with which we are most familiar predominate. While this may be all right on a small scale for our own purposes, it is a most fatal mistake when considering anything for commercial purposes.

Having before us the experience of other localities we should be guided by their results. It is a well known fact that for ready market and value of land, Hood River surpasses any fruit district in the world. Oscar Vanderbilt, owner of the Beulahland fruit farm, according to the Oregon Journal of July 11, is authority for the statement that this year the crop in Hood River will be almost double what it was last year and that prices will be about the same. In the same interview we also learn that European buyers are already negotiating for this year's crop. Just think of it—the crop doubled this year and last year's prices, which was about $3 per box for apples. Why is it that Hood River enjoys this immense advantage? The answer is simply that Hood River confines itself to a few of the best varieties, a good and substantial bait.

What are these varieties? In strawberries they have planted almost exclusively the Clark's Seedling, which was the first fruit to attract special attention to Hood River. These berries are now being shipped as far east as Chicago. In apples the Yellow Newton Pippin and the Spitzenburg are the principal varieties grown. Let us now see what some of our horticulturists say in reference to this:

E. L. Smith, president of the state board of horticulture, in his report in April, 1902, says: "There is an increasing demand for our high grade apples in Europe. Our horticulturists are fast becoming convinced that to always have a market they must have the best in the market and that the results can be secured only by planting a few varieties of high quality."

Emil Schanno, commissioner for this district, in his report of July, 1901, says: "There are buyers now in my district offering to contract for apples, such varieties as the Spitzenburg and the Yellow Newton, at $1.25 per box."

R. H. Weber, the present commissioner, in his report of 1905 says: "I will state here that the apparent disparity in the value of Hood River apples and those grown at Mosier and The Dalles is attributed to the larger per cent of Yellow Newton Pippin and Spitzenburg grown at the former place."

The Oregon Journal of July 11, in reference to Hood River, says this: "The Spitzenburg and Newton will always occupy the center of the foreign stage, and get the highest prices."

From these it will be easily observed that the profitable orchard for commercial purposes will have to be confined to a few high class varities and that the Yellow Newton and Spitzenburg are the leaders. In a letter from Mr. Weber of February 20, 1905, to myself, he advises the planting of the Yellow Newton as one of the leading varieties for this section, but considers the Spitzenburg too delicate.

When we consider the fact that the district under the D. I. & P. Co's system is about eight times the size of Hood River fruit district, we can form some idea of the future commercial importance of the Deschutes district and should also be convinced that it is very important that a proper foundation is laid in the fruit industry. I should therefore advise that before ordering your trees for a commercial orchard to write to the U. S. Department of Agricultre, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 8, Division of Pomology (Revised Catologue of Fruits) cost five cents. This catalogue contains a list of all the varieties of different fruits and shows a full classification of the same. From information obtained from this catalogue and other sources, I would recommend that the Yellow Newton be selected as the principal winter apple and the Gravenstein for the principal fall apple, and would further recommend that nothing that classifies below seven-eighths in quality be planted for commercial purposes.

On account of the shipments, my experience has been that trees received in fall are in much better condition than those received in spring. When received the trees should be carefully heeled in the ground in which condition they will be found far superior in spring than the trees shipped in spring.

The biennial report of the state board of horticulture can be had by writing to George H. Lambertson, secretary, Portland, Oregon. All interested in fruit raising should have these reports.

L. D. WIEST.

WATER IS PLENTIFUL

(Concluded from page 1.)

quently too great. A better approximation to the volume of the discharge from the lake is thought to be 25 cubic feet per second. Owing to the equalizing influence of the lake, the stream flowing from it is not characterized by conspicuous variations in volume, but nevertheless there are seasonal changes to be taken into account in estimating the amount of water available for storage. The lake is said, by persons familiar with it, to rise in winter and spring from eight to 10 inches above its summer stage, and with such a rise the volume of the outflowing stream can be reasonably assumed to be about three times its volume during its lowest stage, but for what length of time the high-water stage continues is unknown. We can, however, from the data in hand, obtain some idea of the possibilities of the lake as a storage reservoir.

The discharge given above—25 cubic feet per second—during a period of nine months, the usual interval between the seasonal periods during which water is desired for irrigation, would be 583,000,000 cubic feet. The lake has approximately an area of 6½ square miles, or 181,000,000 square feet, and an increase in its volume by the amount just mentioned would raise its surface about three feet. If the winter and spring discharge per second is, during certain periods, three times the lowest summer flow—and this seems all that the conditions indicate—it is safe in endeavoring to obtain a preliminary idea of the possibilities of the lake for irrigation purposes to assume that the mean discharge during the winter season is not more than three times the mean summer outflow. On this assumption, in case all of the winter water is retained in the lake, its surface would be raised about nine feet. In considering the question of how to build a dam in order to retain all of the winter run-off, allowance should be made for probable seasons of more than normal precipitation, and also for the influence of gales blowing down the lake in raising the water at its southern end. Data in these connections are wanting, but, allowing for all probable contingencies, I venture to assume that a dam 15 feet above the bed of the present outflowing stream would be all that would be required. A dam of this height would have an exposed crest about 160 feet in length.

The material which would have to be excavated to secure a foundation for such a dam is composed of bowlders and angular stones of various sizes up to three or more feet in diameter, between which there is compact volcanic sand, pumice, etc. Whether clay is present or not is unknown. The depth of the moraine is such that it is impracticable to reach a solid rock bottom in excavating for a dam, and the depth of the base of the dam below the present stream bed and the length of the lateral extensions required to counteract percolation can only be adjudged when excavations have been made. No great difficulty in this connection, however, can reasonably be anticipated.

CRESCENT LAKE.

Situated approximately four miles southwest of Odell lake is Crescent lake the source of Main, or Middle, Fork of Deschutes river. This lake is larger and in nearly every way finer than its neighboring water body, and, like it, is surrounded by beautiful scenery and magnificent forests. Crescent lake is about four miles long and two wide. Its area is not far from seven miles. It is retained by a strong, well-defined terminal moraine, which sweeps across the valley in a grand curve, presenting its concave side to the west, the direction from which came the glacier that built it.

The outlet of Crescent lake is at the north end of the moraine that confines it, where the outflowing waters have cut a gorge of the same character as, but broader than, the one excavated by the stream flowing from Odell lake.

The width of the stream is 89 feet, and its average depth on September 4, 1903, as shown by 13 measurements, was nine-tenths of a foot. This may safely be taken as its minimum depth during the year. The channel is much incumbered with bolders and drift-wood, so that even an approximately accurate measurement of the velocity of the stream by means of floats is impracticable. Trials in this direction, however, gave a velocity of about one foot in three seconds, which, together with other measures, indicates a volume of about 21 cubic feet per second. But as the stream is plainly of greater volume than the one flowing from Odell lake, this measure is no doubt too small. Crescent lake, as reported by frontiersmen familiar with it, rises in March and April about 10 inches above its lowest stage, which occurs in September. These statements are in harmony with the evidence furnished by the beaches about the borders of the lake and by the downward limit of vegetation on its shores.

Not only is Crescent lake larger than Odell lake, but the area of mountainous land draining to it is greater, while the rainfall is essentially the same, each lake receiving some of the precipitation falling on Diamond Peak, the highest elevation in the region. Thus in many ways it is more favorably circumstanced than its companion to serve as a storage reservoir. Judgment based on all available data, and giving due weight to the inadequacy and inaccuracy of the information in hand, indicates that a dam 15 feet high would be all that is required to control the winter run-off of the lake. Such a dam would need to be about 200 feet in length.

It must be remembered that in presenting these crude estimates my aim is simply to indicate possibilities and to recommend surveys, such suggestions being some of the functions of a reconnaissance.

Saloon License Notice.

BEND, Or. July 27, 1906.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Bend.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, George W. Whitsett, Sr., hereby respectfully applies for a license from the City of Bend to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and fermented cider in the building situated on Lot 9 af Block 10 of the City of Bend, for the period of three months from the 10th day of August, 1906. Respectfully,

GEORGE W. WHITSETT, SR.

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. 11292 made Sept. 24, 1903, for the ne¼sw¼, sec 35, w½sw¼ and se¼sw¼, sec 34, tp 14 s, r 13 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 McLaughlin of Prineville, Oregon, James T. Tetherow, John Tetherow and John R. Daniels, all of Cline Falls, Oregon.

7|13|20 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

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. 2994, filed in this office May 12, 1906, for the purchase of the se¼sw¼, se¼sw ¼, Lots 2 and 3, sec 30, tp 13 s, r 10 e, w m.

Terrence C. Murphy,
of The Dalles, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2913, filed May 12, 1906, for the purchase of the sw¼ sec 26, tp 13 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 thereon 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.

j13-s27 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 Retzlaff, assignee of Walter H. Dodge, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 901, for the ne¼sw¼, se¼nw¼ and w½se¼, 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 F. Smith, Charles Wimer, Thorwald A. Jensen, all of Tumalo, Oregon.

j29-jul27 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

E. C. BOLTER DEAD.

Pioneer Citizen of Crook County Dies After Short Illness.

Speaking of the recent death of Edward C. Bolter, one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the state, the Madras Pioneer speaks well of one whose place has been a land-mark in Central Oregon for many years. The Pioneer says:

Edward C. Bolton, one of the pioneer settlers in the Cross Keys neighborhood, and for many years a prominent cattleman of this county, died at his home at Cross Keys on Trout Creek, Thursday, July 12, after an illness of only a few days. The remains were interred in the Haycreek cemetery.

Mr. Bolter was an Englishman by birth, but had been a resident of this country for nearly 30 years. His ranch on Trout creek is one of the land-marks of the county, being known to every traveler who has ever passed over the old The Dalles-Prineville mail route, and not a freighter over that road during the last quarter of a century but has stopped over night at the Bolter place. The Bolter ranch is one of the finest alfalfa ranches on Trout creek, and there Mr. Bolter made his home during the many years of his residence in this county, his children having grown to manhood and womanhood in that home. Besides his widow he leaves a son, John O., and three daughters, Mrs. Sanford Shultz, Mrs. Bidwell Crum and Mrs. M. R. Elliott, all of whom reside in this county.

Numerous friends of the diseased throughout the county have learned of his death with sincere regret, and especially is this true of the older population of the county, to whom he has been a friend and familiar figure in the county for so many years. Of an upright character, honest in all his dealings, his death is a loss to the sterling citizenship of the county.

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

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

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. 11303, made October 5, 1903, for sw¼, sec 25, tp 19 s, r 11 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.; Angus 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 of his heirs in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States in 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 26, 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.

j13-j20 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.