

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1906.

GIVE THE PEOPLE MORE POWER.

Speaking of the report that Secretary Root may succeed Thomas Collier Platt in the senate, a Washington dispatch says:

"The administration may need to strengthen its forces in the senate. The new hostility to the president that has developed in the senate since the beginning of the present session of congress gives cause for heed. * * * He (Roosevelt) realizes that systematized opposition in the senate under the leadership of the able statesmen who seem determined to fight him may play havoc with his plans. As his supporter in the senate, Mr. Root would be a mighty power."

Why is it that these able statesmen in the senate are determined to fight the president? Determined to fight policies advocated by him and which the ablest minds of the country agree are for the nation's good. Is it a sign that the United States senate is no longer representative of the people? Must we be forced to believe—as is so often said of late—that the senate is absolutely owned and controlled by the corporations.

No good will come from mincing matters. It is well known that since Roosevelt took the presidential chair, his fight against corruption and greed—against rotten and diseased meat, against unlawful rebates, against violations of the anti-trust law—in fact, his fight for the rights of the people, has been a struggle with a recalcitrant congress, with the senate leading the opposition. Whenever a law regulating present-day abuses is introduced, it excites the immediate attack of those "able statesmen," and it requires the keenest attention of its friends to prevent the law from being rendered ineffective by the insertion of some subtle clause.

There seems to be but little reason to expect relief from either of the two great parties, at least as represented at the present time in congress. Republicans and democrats alike are deep in the mud of corporation control. More and more the belief is spreading that relief from a corporation-ridden congress can come only from the action of the people and that the election of senators must be put into the hands of the voters.

The exasperating opposition of congress to the meritorious measures advocated by congress is most deplorable. But there is one unfailing hope, and that is the firm belief that the American people are great enough to correct this present glaring evil in their government.

Only once within the last week or to days has the mail reached Bend before the middle of the night. Consequently Bend people had to wait until the following morning before they could get their mail. By that time the out-going stage had left for the railroad, so that an answer to any mail of importance that demanded immediate attention could not leave Bend until after a delay of 24 hours. Wednesday night we received no railroad mail at all, it having missed connections somewhere along the line. Yet there are those who are loud in their utterances that we do not need a better mail service throughout Western Crook. Why, of course not! Any old time for the receipt of their mail is good enough for the people over here.

Did you notice that the merchants who are the most regular and largest advertisers in The Bulletin were the ones who did the largest business preceding Christmas? Such was the case, however. See the point?

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Quantity of Water to Apply in One Irrigation.

From "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation."

The application of four inches of water in depth over the surface of a field on which plants are growing fairly well is sufficient to moisten the soil to a depth of four feet, providing it is evenly distributed without loss. In practice a larger volume is required if it is desired to moisten the soil to this depth. This difference between theory and practice is readily explained. In irrigating in the usual way the top layer of soil receives far too much water. A part of this seeps into the second and third feet, a part passes off into the air in the form of vapor, and the balance remains in the top layer or is utilized by the plants. Now, in this process of distribution from the surface downward there is a large amount wasted. The greatest loss of water is from the surface of moist soil into the air. Thus experiments have shown that if the surface is kept moist for four days after the water is first turned on, from one to three inches in depth over the surface will be lost by evaporation. If the soil is saturated the loss will approach the higher figure, but if the soil is only moist it will range nearer the lower figure. There is a further loss of water as it seeps downward. Some subsoils are sandy or gravelly and the water, instead of being held in the upper four feet, may go much deeper and soon pass beyond the deepest roots and be lost. Other fields may have a stiff clay subsoil which will not allow the water to pass through it. The effect of it is to hold the water near the surface until the greater part is evaporated. Considerable quantities of water may be allowed to run off to other fields when they are being irrigated. Hence it follows that for light irrigations, where the soil is moistened to a depth of 18 inches, from two to three inches of water over the surface would be plenty. But so great is the loss from the causes named that four to six inches are required. Similarly for heavy irrigations and for deep-rooted plants like alfalfa, six inches of water over the surface would convert fairly dry soil to moist soil to a depth of four feet, providing there was no loss, but on account of the various ways in which water may be wasted the amount required frequently exceeds nine inches in depth over the surface.

Cultivation Essential.

In localities where water is cheap and plentiful it may matter little, as regards the annual cost of the water, whether a farmer uses six inches at each irrigation or 12 inches. The effect of the proper use of water, however, will soon be apparent in the yield of crops and the fertility of the soil. It should be understood from the start that irrigation water can not take the place of cultivation. The labor and skill

of the husbandman are needed even more in an arid than in a humid climate. Repeated trials have shown that excellent crops of all kinds can be grown with a medium amount of water, provided the soil is well cultivated and the water rightly applied.

Cultivation and Irrigation.

A correspondent writing to the Pacific Homestead states several points that are of vital importance to irrigators. His letter reads:

"NORTH YAKIMA, Washington.—It has been a grand year for crop production in Yakima Valley. I make a specialty of onions, and my onion crop this year is the finest I have ever grown. I said 'specialty'; I mean in a small way sufficient for a market gardener's home sales. My early potatoes were the finest I have ever grown, and there are few things produced in central Washington but were No. 1. This speaks well for the skillful methods adopted by the farmers generally. They are learning how to fertilize, to irrigate, to cultivate. Men who four years ago gave little thought to the need of keeping up the strength of soil by carefully fertilizing, are now hauling manure from the town stables to their farms—and some quite a distance. Men who four years ago soaked their crops to death, simply because they had the water and thought they must use it, have learned better, and are being well rewarded for it. They have also learned that thorough and repeated cultivation is, many times, equivalent to irrigation, and sometimes more necessary. The fruit men are also awakening to the necessity of fertilizing their orchards. There must have been a wonderful amount of fertility in our native sage brush soil to endure so long, and produce so much, with so little added food. When I see certain orchards producing year after year loads of fruit bending the boughs to the ground, and no sign of fertilizing, I wonder where they get their strength to do it; but here is one loop hole—"a clem" as the detective would say. Irrigation must carry with it a great deal of fertility. The streams coming down from the mountains and hills are daily and hourly carrying along bits of decayed wood, leaves, grass, and distributing them near the roots of vegetation. "Clean out your irrigating ditches thoroughly, and after the water has been running through them two or three months you will find them lined again with rich sediment, just what your land needs."

Watch Lost.

Hamilton watch with nickel case, somewhere between Tumello creek and Bend postoffice. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

FARMS, TIMBER LANDS and Town Property

BOUGHT and SOLD. Timber Claims and Homesteads located, surveyed and estimated.

ABSTRACTING

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DENTIST

BEND, OREGON

Office in residence on Hawthorne Ave.

R. D. WICKHAM
Attorney - at - Law

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.

BEND, OREGON

Bad Roads.

Freighters returning from Shaniko report the roads very soft and badly cut up across the flat from Cow Canyon to Shaniko. Many of the freighters are now traveling the Antelope road, which is very little longer and a much lighter road at this season of the year.—Madras Pioneer.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

November 2, 1906.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Oregon has filed in this office the following list of lands, to-wit:

LIST OF LANDS FOR PATENT NO. 1

Approved	Lot No.	Sec.	Tp.	R.	W.M.	Area
W. 1/2 of NE 1/4	10	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
N. 1/2 of NW 1/4	11	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
W. 1/2 of NW 1/4	12	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	13	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	14	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	15	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	16	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	17	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	18	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	19	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	20	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	21	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	22	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	23	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	24	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	25	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	26	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	27	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	28	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	29	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	30	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	31	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	32	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	33	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	34	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	35	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	36	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	37	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	38	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	39	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	40	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	41	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	42	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	43	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	44	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	45	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	46	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	47	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	48	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	49	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	50	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	51	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	52	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	53	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	54	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	55	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	56	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	57	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	58	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	59	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	60	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	61	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	62	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	63	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	64	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	65	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	66	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	67	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	68	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	69	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	70	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	71	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	72	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	73	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	74	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	75	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	76	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	77	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	78	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	79	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	80	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	81	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	82	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	83	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	84	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	85	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	86	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	87	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	88	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	89	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	90	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	91	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	92	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	93	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	94	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	95	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	96	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	97	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	98	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	99	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	100	36	14 N	12 E	W. M.	40.00

and has applied for a patent for said lands under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 272-273), June 11, 1896 (29 Stat., 43), and March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1123-1185), relating to the granting of land to certain persons, and that the said list, with its accompanying proofs, is open for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally.