

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$1.50, Six months .75, Three months .40

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1907.

Big Meadows Items.

The great little Eddie has come and gone, and, as far as I can learn, left nothing behind him but plain old common dust—a whole lot of it—and our people are wondering more than ever what his views are on the railroad question.

Now if Redmond had not been so busy handling lemons to the M. L. P. Co. and had gone in with Bend and had a good live mind-reader here, we might now know something definite of the great man's real thoughts, for certainly this worrying over a railroad is making some of us look old, to say nothing of the jolts and jars we get from reading all sorts of stuff about it.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox, who have been visiting in Rosland and vicinity, passed through on their way home.

Neil Smith paid us a visit this week. His son Gladstone has gone for a visit to Superior, Wis.

Some very tall rye raised on the Meadows this summer. We are sorry we did not send a sample of it to the Redmond and Prineville fairs.

John Sherman has come to Silver Lake for a few days—and he didn't go alone.

From the amount of timber cruisers bound here, and all going in the same direction, one would think that there was a "Scotty" mine out there somewhere.

This weather is so delightful one hates to think of the approach of winter, and with all the many prophecies of a hard winter we have not died a winter yet.

Quite a few around here are suffering from what has been diagnosed as the telephone knee. It is caused from standing at the telephone rubbering until you get weak in the knees, and I think that the telephone ear will be one of the new diseases, as it is quite unpleasant to rubber when there is an electric storm and they do say it makes your ear feel so dreadful.

Tumalo Items.

TUMALO, Sept. 4.—The weather has been very wet the past week.

Rev. Tavener is staying at Tumalo this week. He made a trip to Bend yesterday.

Mr. Jones of Sisters stopped here last night, returning from Bend on business.

Several of our neighbors have gone to the Valley for an outing and hop picking. Among them were Mr. Palliam's family, Mr. Shoemaker's family and Mr. Swisher's.

C. L. Wimer made a trip to Bend Sunday.

John Edwards was in Tumalo Monday on business.

Geo. W. Wimer & Sons are busy binding their grain and getting ready for threshing. They will thresh about 100 acres of oats, wheat and rye.

The Harriman hunting party passed through here one day last week. They are now hunting north of Sisters. They have a hunter employed to show them the game. While passing through Tumalo they frightened a colt, belonging to Geo. W. Wimer & Sons, into the barbed wire and cut him pretty badly.

Redmond Items.

REDMOND, Sept. 1.—A gentle rain made it look mighty good for two eight and 12-horse freighting outfits to pull into Redmond this evening. We saw a patch of alfalfa that was being hurried into the cook to save it from getting wet.

A. J. Booth and wife started for Willamette valley points yesterday. We did not hear whether or not they had any passengers.

J. R. Woods and Wm. Young both expect to start soon for Valley points.

Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Connor have moved to Bend where their work takes him. It looks like a fine job now for Redmond of "nothing but leaves."

On his last trip to Shaniko, C. W. Muma had the misfortune to lose a horse out of one of his teams.

The oat harvest in this neighborhood still continues and will for some time.

C. R. McLellan and family, with Mrs. Finis Woods, start for over the moun-

ains tomorrow. Perhaps it will be our first one of these years.

Walter Gillespie and wife, who have been in The Dalles in ill health, are expected home very soon.

W. B. Lamb has been hauling lumber for Muma's new barn and Charlie is now putting it up.

Mrs. McGuffie entertained the Ladies' Aid Society on Thursday.

Messrs. Stanley, O'Brien and other Harriman railroad officials passed through here en route for Klamath Falls to meet Mr. Harriman himself.

THE BEAR HUNT.

(Continued from page 1.)

and four dogs gathered around the camp fire, pipes were lit and then they listened to the yarns that "Bill" Vandervert and the other veteran hunters told of the bears, cougars, deer, and wild cats that they had chased and killed. The two Harriman boys simply had the time of their lives and already plan to come back next year. They were simply enraptured with the sport. They planned on the rifles and horses they would have for next year's chase and made arrangements with Mr. Vandervert to go to the lodge at Pelican Bay, get two hounds that they would send him, and train them up into "bear dogs."

Dr. Lyle, who, it is said, has traveled the world over, says the Bend country is destined to become one of the greatest health resorts in the world. The conditions that will make it such a place, he said, were the abundance of sunshine, the pure water, the healthful atmosphere, and the altitude, just right to be invigorating, yet not so high as to cause undue fatigue to the ailing. Around the camp fire one night, he turned to Col. Holabird, who always praises Pelican Bay, and said: "Colonel, the Klamath country can not compare with this. There you can not show us such a climate, such scenery, nor such sport as we had today."

Tuesday noon camp was broken and the automobiles, with the Harriman party, proceeded to Prineville and from there to Shaniko. At Shaniko they took the train for Salt Lake City where they will meet Mr. Harriman and will return to the East.

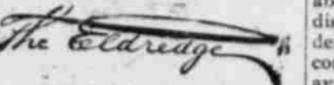
Range in Excellent Condition.

Guy M. Ingram, forest supervisor, returned to Silver Lake Wednesday from his tour of inspection. Mr. Ingram reports that the grass on both the Fremont and Goose Lake reserves is excellent, and far beyond his expectations. All kinds of stock on the reserve are fat. He says almost without exception the people are assisting him in every way to build up the reserve. He also says that the Fremont reserve will stand more stock to graze there on next year, than this.

Saloon License Notice.

BEND, OR., Sept. 5, 1907. To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Bend.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Severt Debing, hereby 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 of block 10 of the City of Bend for a period of three months from the 15th day of September, 1907. Respectfully,



SEWING MACHINE, ROLLER SEWING, HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine. STRONG GUARANTEED. National Sewing Machine Co., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. FACTORY AT BELVIDERE, ILL.

High Altitudes And Their Relation To Fruit.

(Written by L. D. Wiest and published in "Petter Fruit.")

When considering the fact that what is now proposed to be created into Deschutes County, Oregon (a district fifty by ninety miles), has increased its population from 322 to 1,925 and its assessed valuation from \$83,000 to \$4,000,000, mostly during the last three years, it is easy to understand the primitive condition of the fruit industry on the Deschutes at the present time, and the rapid development that can be expected in the future.

On account of the lava ledges and the juniper trees, the land in its original condition is not attractive to the average observer, but when cleared the large proportion of tillable land becomes at once apparent.

The soil, being principally composed of decomposed basalt, pumice and volcanic ash, contains only a small per cent of humus, but is rich in potash, lime, magnesia, ferric oxide, and alumina. While the surface is generally of a loose, sandy nature, the submaterial is mostly composed of broken lava, the volcanic formation being from 50 to 100 feet deep.

The elevation varies from 5,000 feet to 2,700 feet above the sea level from south to north, and the climate accordingly. On the higher elevations killing frosts are apt to occur at any time, while on the lower elevations from Squaw Creek to the Matoes River the season exempt from frost is from four to five months. Throughout the entire region the summer nights are cool and pleasant.

Owing to the limited acreage that could be brought under irrigation by the early settler, very little fruit culture could be accomplished by him. Credit, however, is due to the early settlers for sufficiently demonstrating the suitability of both soil and climate for fruit purposes, and the few small orchards planted by them are so located as to prove the entire district lying under the irrigation systems exceptionally well adapted for fruit. Not only do these orchards bear an abundant crop almost annually, but the quality and the flavor of the fruit are of the best.

Beginning at Bend, elevation 3,640 feet, we had a patch of currants and gooseberries successfully cultivated by William Staats for more than 15 years, and a small apple orchard noted for apples free from all blemishes or disease on the Collins place. Twenty miles northeast, at Powell Buttes, are the orchards of Messrs. Casey and Harvey producing good crops of apples, peaches, plums, blackberries and other small fruits. Eighteen miles north from Bend, at Tetherow's bridge, apples, peaches, plums and prunes have been successfully raised for more than 20 years, while 18 miles farther north, along the Matoes River, apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, pines, strawberries, blackberries, etc., including even walnuts and pecans, have been grown with such regularity from year to year, as to guarantee annual crops in the future almost a certainty.

With the application of water to the desert during the last few years, a new condition has been brought about that will not only cause the district in question to become densely populated, but will also compel the settler to utilize every available foot of land in the most profitable manner. With this in view, the new settler is already engaged in planting fruit as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and it is safe to say there are already several new orchards, any of which exceed the total acreage of all the old orchards referred to. That this work will continue more vigorously from year to year is fully evidenced by present plans for a number of large orchards for commercial purposes.

Of the new settler it may be said that he is intelligent, up to date, and fully realizes the importance of living in a progressive and successful community. With this in view, settlers' organizations have been perfected in different localities, where all subjects pertaining to their mutual welfare are freely discussed, of which fruit is by no means a minor subject. That the commercial orchards will be planted with the higher quality of fruit, and cared for under scientific methods, is the only logical result that can be anticipated. As there was no water for irrigation before the summer of 1904,

with the exception of two orchards planted by Messrs. Becker and Mutzig at Laidlaw, no fruit of any kind was planted under the new conditions prior to the fall of 1904. The results obtained within the short period of two years surely are most wonderful, and clearly foretell that this will become one of the principal fruit districts of the world. Owing to its high elevation, the fruit problems are probably the most difficult in the vicinity of Bend, but on account of the earlier use of water are more advanced, and it is to this vicinity that we will principally refer. As usual, strawberries were the first to produce a profitable crop, and an experiment of two seasons has fully demonstrated that the Clark Seedling greatly surpasses all other varieties tried in this vicinity. This berry has proved itself not only to be hardy, but to begin bearing at once, prolific in the production of fruit, bears a profitable crop the second year, and during 1906 had a second crop growing and maturing at the end of the stolons during September and October, the fruit crop lasting about six weeks. In quality they surpassed the Clark Seedlings shipped to Bend from any Columbia River points, and readily sold for 20 cents per pound. An important item is that the berry raised at Bend is not ready for market until the Columbia and Willamette Valley berries are out of the market. Both currants and gooseberries begin to bear the first year and produce a profitable crop the second year after planting. The varieties first planted of these are the Downing gooseberry and cherry currants, but higher grades, such as Red Cross and White Grape currants and the Pearl and Chautauqua gooseberries, have been planted later and show that they are well adapted for this vicinity. Both red and black cap raspberries begin to bear the first year, and show the remarkable phenomena of having fruit on the new canes. This latter break of nature is particularly noticeable in the Cumberland black cap, which, while exceedingly prolific in growing strong, stocky canes, will not only produce an abundant crop on new canes, but will continue to bloom and produce even after the first berries begin to ripen. Dewberries bore good fruit the second year after planting, while all kinds of blackberries did not grow canes until the second year. Of these the prolificness in growing canes has been in the following order: Mersereau, Rathbrun, Evergreen, Lawton, Erie, Mammoth, Logan canes being advanced about the same as the Rathbrun blackberries. In reference to orchard fruits, the principal thing noticed is the small percentage of loss in trees, the rapid growth and in poor condition, but even then the loss is small compared with trees planted in good condition in Eastern sections. There are numerous instances of apples, plums, and prunes growing from five to six feet in one season, and a pear tree in Mr. A. H. Grant's yard grew eight feet during the second season after planting. A cherry tree in Mr. Drake's yard bore fruit one year after planting, while pears in Mr. Grant's yard were in bloom equally as early. Having before us the successful results of the early settlers, the favorable indications under the new conditions, the large acreage that this district covers, the certain prospects of other important developments that will build up markets and trade centers, and the positive assurance of early and direct transportation facilities in the near future with the principal markets of the world, we surely feel fully justified in the faith that we have in reference to the future fruit prospects for this district. This article was written at the time county division was being agitated.

Don't read your neighbor's Bulletin. Subscribe for it yourself.

Sixty Bushels to the Acre. The report came in last night from W. A. Lee's place, where threshing is in progress, that his barley field yielded 63 bushels to the acre. This is the best yield so far reported, although the barley crop this season is an unusually good one. Madras, Pioneer.

Subscribe for The Bulletin.

The Deschutes Valley Fair

Bigger, Better and Busier Than Ever.

At REDMOND, OREGON

SEPT. 19-20-21

Placing and arranging of exhibits, Thursday. Farmers' and Squaw Races, Friday.

Prof. F. L. Kent, of the Oregon Agricultural College, will deliver an address at the Farmers' Institute Friday evening and will also act as judge for all Livestock and Poultry.

There will be plenty of amusements and minor sports, such as foot races, fat men's race, egg race, boys' and girls' races, etc., both Friday and Saturday.

Baseball Tournament

Open to Crook County, will begin Friday, September 20th. Purse, \$50.00 to winning team. All applications to play should be in Secretary's hands not later than September 18th.

Come and be convinced that this is the Best and Largest Fair in Crook County.

R. C. IMMELE, Secretary.



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The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

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gray hairs to Judge Frazer's cranium before he unravels the case. Frank Rowlee is a man whose relationship to the three women who claim his baby boy, and to the boy himself, appears to be somewhat debatable. He claims the boy as his, and if the women are telling the truth, Frank is his wife's stepson, his son's grandfather, and his own father. There is just a bare possibility that some of the parties to this suit are mistaken.—Prineville Review.

Myriads of Geese. Myriads of geese are now feeding on the grain fields in the proximity of the lake and swamp. In some fields they have done considerable damage. The season for killing geese, ducks and swans is now open in Lake county and those hunters who have secured a license and can get a permit to hunt in the fields, are having great sport. The birds are said to be fat and fine.—Central Oregonian.