Prineville Review.

VOL. IX. PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903. NO.

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Fine Assortment of Wines.

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PRINEVILLE, - - OREGON

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 23, 1902.

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,

James R. Heath,

of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon has on Oct. 21, 1902, filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1414, for the purchase of the se qr ne qr, e hf se qr and nw qr se qr of sec 20, t 14 s, r 19 e, w m, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before J J Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Byron Lady, Fred Bigsens, Charles Erickson and P B Poindexter, of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 10th day of March, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Grossmann's Patent Writing Ring

The most important improvement of the age in the art of penmanship, making the poorest writer a splendid penman in a few weeks by the use of this Ring. Endorsed by prominent college presidents and boards of education in Europe and America. Sample dozen assorted sizes sent postpaid for $1.00, single sample 20c. When ordering a single ring, state whether for man, woman or child.

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No. 119 S. Fourth Street. PHILADELPHIA

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 23, 1902.

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 on Sept. 27, 1902, filed in this office their sworn statements, to-wit:

Margaret E. Powell

of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 1230 for the purchase of the e hf ne qr and e hf se qr sec 24, t 14 s, r 16 e, w m.

Nancy E. Zell

of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 1231 for the purchase of the se qr sw qr, se qr se qr and w hf se qr sec 20, t 15 s, r 16 e, w m.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said land before J J Smith, County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1903.

They name as witnesses: H Templeton, James Prose, M B Powell and John D Lahrbette, all of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 7th day of March, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 21, 1903.

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:

Daniel W Lane,

Of Minneapolis, county of Hennepin, state of Minnesota, sworn statement No 958, filed July 29, 1902, for the purchase of the se qr ne qr, ne qr se qr sec 31, tp 12 s r 10 e, W M.

Ida Krough,

of Spokane, county of Spokane, state of Washington, sworn statement No 950, filed July 21, 1902, for the purchase of the se qr ne qr, nw qr se qr and n hf se qr sec 12, tp 18 s, r 10 e, W M.

Gustave A. Hoem,

Of Spokane, county of Spokane, state of Washington, sworn statement No 954, filed July 21, 1902, for the purchase of the n hf se qr and n hf se qr sec 14, tp 18 s, r 10 e, W M.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said land before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1903.

They name as witnesses: F. J. Leonard, of The Dalles, Oregon; S W Smith, of Portland, Oregon; John Bloss of Boyd, Oregon; J H Lane of Minneapolis, Minn; Charles A Potter of Springdale, Wash; and Elmer G Wharton, Geo B Taylor, Gustav A Hoem and Ida Krough, of Spokane, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 13th day of April, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Desert Land, Final Proof.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 21, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES F. McMEEN, of Haystack, Oregon, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No 48 for the s w ¼ sec 26, tp 12 s, r 14 e, W M, before W. A. Bell, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1903.

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

C F Smith and Mrs E F McMeen, of Lamonta, Oregon; William Barber, of Haystack, Oregon, and Andrew Morrow, of Gristy, Oregon.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

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PRINEVILLE OREGON.

C. W. BARNES,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
Office on West Third Street.

M. E. BRINK,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
A Street, Between First and Second
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.

M. R. BICCS,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
Main Street, Prineville, Oregon.
Office on street leading to Court House.

H. P. DELKNAP, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
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A. C. PALMER,
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Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 20, 1903.

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, Nevada, Oregon 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:

Frank L. Reynolds, of Watertown, county of Codington, state of South Dakota, sworn statement No 1240, filed Oct 20, 1902, for the purchase of the n hf se qr and ne qr sw qr sec 28, tp 16 s, r 12 e, W M.

Marmie Hardy, of Wheaton, county of Traverse, state of Minnesota, sworn statement No 1233, filed Oct 20, 1902, for the purchase of the se qr ne qr, e hf se qr sec 4, tp 13 s, r 13 e, W M.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said land before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903.

They name as witnesses: F J West of St Paul Minn; G L Hook of Tacoma, Wash; G A Allingham of Warm Springs, Oregon; Polaris Graham of Sisters, Oregon; James Marvel of The Dalles, Oregon; and David Burton and Anthony Hardy, of Wheaton, Minn.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 11th day of April, 1903.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

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CAPTIVITY OF THE OATMAN GIRLS.

A STIRRING TALE OF 1850.

BY R. B. STRATTON.

CHAPTER I.

While guiding her steps so as to shun this huge looking hole, suddenly she felt old earth giving way beneath her. It proved that a well of more ancient date than the one she was seeking to shun, had been dug directly in her way, but had accumulated a fine covering of grass during the lapse of years. The members of the camp who were lazily whiling away the hours on the down hillside of the well's mouth, were soon apprised of the fact that some momentous cause had interfered with nature's laws, and opened some new and hitherto unseen fountains in her bosom. With the sudden disappearance of Mrs. M., there came a large current of clear cold water flowing through the camp, greatly dampening our joys, and starting us upon the alert to inquire into the cause of this strange phenomenon. Mrs. M., as soon found safely lodged in the old well, but perfectly secure, as the water, on the principle that no two opaque bodies can occupy the same space at the same time,—had leaped out, as Mrs. M.'s mammoth proportions had suddenly laid an imperative possessory injunction upon the entire dimensions of the "hole in the ground."

We found after leaving Ta Bac, the road uneven; the rains had set in—the nights were cold, and evidences of the constant nearness, and evil designs of savage tribes, were manifested every few miles that we passed over. Several once rich, but now evacuated Mexican towns, were passed, from which the rightful owners of the soil had been driven by the Apaches. At "Santa Cruz," we found a Mexican settlement of about one hundred inhabitants; friendly and rejoiced to see us come among them, as they were living constantly in fear of the implacable Apaches, whose depredations were frequent, and of the most daring and outrageous character. Almost every day, bands of these miscreant wretches were in sight upon the surrounding hills, waiting favorable opportunities for the perpetration of deeds of plunder and death. They would at times appear near to the Mexican herdsmen, and tauntingly command them "to herd and take care of these cattle for the Apaches." We found the country rich and desirable, but for its being infested by these desperados. We learned, both from the Mexicans and the conduct of the Indians themselves, that one American placed them under more dread and fear than a score of Mexicans. If along this road we were furnished with a fair representation, these Mexicans are an imbecile, frail, cowardly and fast declining race. By the friendliness and generosity of the settlers at this point, we made a fine recruit while tarrying at this place. For awhile we entertained the project of remaining for a year. Probably, had it not been for the growling savages, whose thieving, murdering, banditti, infest field and woodland, we might have entered into negotiations with the Mexicans to this effect; but we were now en route for the Eureka on the Pacific Slope, and we thought we had no time to waste between us and the realization of our golden dreams. Every inducement that fear and generosity could invent, and that was in the power of these Mexicans to control was, however, presented and urged in favor of our taking up a residence among them. In we had no certainty that our small number,—though of the race most their dread,—would be sufficient to warrant us in the successful cultivation of the rich and improved soil that was proffered us. Nothing but a constant guard of the most vigilant kind, could promise any safety to fields of grain, or herds of cattle.

We next, and at about eighty miles from Santa Cruz, came to Tukjon, another larger town than Santa Cruz, and more pleasantly, as well as more securely situated. Here again the same propositions were renewed as had been plied so so vehemently at the last stopping place. Such were the advantages that our hosts held out for the raising of a crop of grain, and fattening our cattle, that some of our party immediately resolved upon at least one year's stay. The whole train halted here one month. During that time, those of our party who could not be prevailed upon to proceed, had arrangements made and operations commenced for a year of agricultural and farming employment.

At the end of one month, the family of Wilders, Kells and ourselves, started. We urged on amid multiplying difficulties, for several days. Our provisions had been but poorly replenished at the last place, as the whole of their crops had been destroyed by their one common and relentless foe, during the year. With all their generosity, it was out of their power to aid us as much as they would have done. Frequently after this, for several nights, we were waked to arm ourselves against the approaching Apaches, who hung in front and rear of our camp for nights and days.

Wearied, heart sick, and nearly destitute, we arrived at the Pimo Village, on or about the 16th of February, 1851. Here we found a settlement of Indians who were in open hostility to the Apaches, and by whose skill and disciplined strength, they were kept from pushing their depredations further in that direction. But so long had open and active hostilities been kept up, that they were short of provision and in nearly a destitute situation. They had been wont to turn their attention and energies considerably to farming, but, during the last two years, their habits in this respect had been greatly interfered with. We found the ninety miles that divides Tukjon from Pimole, to be the most dismal, desolate, and unfruitful of all the regions over which our way had led us, as yet. We could find nothing that could, to a sound judgment, furnish matter of contention, such as had been raging between the rival claimants of its blighted peaks and crags.

Poor and desolate as were the war-hunted Pimoles, and unpromising as seemed every project surveyed by our anxious eyes for relief, and a supply of our almost drained stores of provisions, yet it was soon apparent to our family, that if we would proceed further, we must venture the journey alone. Soon, and after a brief consultation, a full resolution was reached by the Wilders and Kellys to remain, and stake their existence upon traffic with the Pimoles, or upon a sufficient tarrying to produce for themselves; until from government or friends, they might be supplied with sufficient to reach Fort Yuma.

To Mr. Oatman this resolution brought a trial of a darker hue than any that had cast its shadows upon him as yet. He believed that starvation, or the hand of the treacherous savage, would soon bring them to an awful fate if they tarried; and with much reluctance, he resolved to proceed, with no attendants or companions save his exposed and depressed family.

CHAPTER II.

The reader should be here apprized that, as the entire narrative that follows has an almost exclusive reference to the member of the family who alone survive to tell this sad tale of their sufferings and privations, it has been thought fit not appropriate that it be given in the first person.

(To be Continued.)

Dairy Farming.

Address by Mr. J. W. Witmer, read at the First Annual Meeting of the Crook County Cattlemen's Association.

In taking up the subject of Dairy Farming shall confine my paper to our own state, and more particularly to Crook county; devoting the time alotted me to strictly "Dairy Farming."

It is a well known fact that the modern dairy system follows the advancement of civilization into all countries, to a greater or less extent.

While some parts of our state may be better adapted to this line of farming, in some respects, I think that I am warranted in the statement that Crook county offers a better field for the dairyman than any other part of the state. I will give my reasons for so stating:

1st. Alfalfa, clover, wheat, oats and barley, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. are at home here. With the vast meadows of wild grass that skirts the many streams of this county, the great bunch grass commons that carpet our hills, combining these resources with the great and vast alfalfa and clover fields that are beginning to loom up along the many irrigation ditches and canals of this county, what is to prevent our people from the successful prosecution of dairy farming? And again, the pure air and water of this county will enable the dairyman to keep milk and cream sweet long enough so that it may be hauled much farther than in the lower altitudes; hence this question, which is of great consequence to the dairyman in the lower valleys, will not come into consideration with us.

And again, the splendid conditions of our roads the year around, compared with those of the coast and valleys, are decidedly in our favor. I have had many years experience in the dairy business, on the coast and in Southern Oregon, having set up and operated the first cheese plant on the Coquille River, in Coos county, where now every neighborhood has its facotry or skimming station. I also put up and operated the first cheese plant in Douglas county, Oregon; and, being fully aware of all conditions under which the dairyman must labor, in all parts of this state, and especially the coast, I say that I expect to see the time when our dairy products, from this county, will command the favor of all lovers of pure and high flavored butter and cheese.

Then the next question to be considered is the market, (I might add, that no one is so far from market as he who has nothing to sell.) Why is it that our merchants are obliged to import thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of butter, cheese, bacon and lard every year, in order to supply the demand? Why is it that dressed beef sold last fall for 9 cents, heads, feet and tails all on? Why is it that cheese is worth 16 cents at wholesale? Why is it that butter can not be had, only at certain seasons of the year? Why is it that bacon costs us 20 cents per pound?

Take into consideration, if you please, the great stock country south and east of us, that will use butter, cheese, bacon and lard at any price, combined with the ever increasing demand here in our own county, is certainly sufficient to warrant the erection of a creamery here at Prineville, also one on the Deschutes River.

It is always safe to erect a creamery where at least 250 cows can be secured; and here, at either of the above mentioned places the number of cows can be found near enough to enable the farmers to send in cream and milk.

The question may arise, "what shall we do with our calves," I would say that near town, or where range can not be had in plenty, for stock cattle, I would veal the calves in the country; I would use a hand separater, take the cream from the milk while warm and fresh from the cows, and feed the milk to calves and pigs, sending cream to the factory. These matters can all be adjusted under the guidance of a creamery man; and, as I said before, I think this county should have at least one creamery, at just as early a date as possible.

Very respectfully,
J. W. WITMER.

To the Crook County Cattlemen Association, Prineville, Oregon.

We Sell

Dry rough lumber at $12.50; same but better grade $15.00. Flooring and rustic at $28, $30 and $32. These are cash prices for lumber at our yards in Prineville.

A. H. LIPPMAN & Co.

STANDARD OREGON LEGAL BLANKS for sale at the Review office. First-class blanks at standard prices.

Desert Land, Final Proof.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 21, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that EMMA F. McMEEN, of Lamonta, Oregon, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No 88, for the w ½ s e ¼ sec 26, tp 12 s, r 14 e, W M, before W. A. Bell, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1903.

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

James S. McMeen, C F Smith and Andrew Morrow, of Lamonta, Oregon, and William Barber, of Haystack, Oregon.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

VOTING CONTEST.

A FINE $400.00

Piano Given Away!

We have made arrangements with the well known piano firm of Eilers in Portland, Oregon, for one of their famous pianos, which retails everywhere for $400, and will give the same away at 8 o'clock p. m. May 30, 1903, to the lady receiving the most votes.

The subscription price of the Review is $1.50 per year, and each new subscriber, or an old or new subscriber, who pays a year's subscription in advance will be credited with 200 votes. We will also print each week in the Review a coupon which will count for 3 votes. Each week will appear in the Review a list of votes received, and credited to the different contestants.

In this way some lady will receive a handsome present which will cost her nothing, nor will it cost those who subscribe for our paper anything, as we are simply giving you only our regular subscription price. We are simply dividing profits with our patrons. Do not delay, but fill out the coupon and mail it to us, and we will give you proper credit. Remember, the one coupon is good for three votes, when cast by you to us each week free, while the other is good for two hundred votes, a cash subscription to accompany it.

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Enclosed please find 3 votes.
For _____
Name and P. O. of voter _____

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