

Crook County Journal.

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STATE FISH LAW.

How and When to Fish and Not Get Bit.

A Brief Synopsis Given.

Game and Fish Association Com- pile Them For the Public Good.

As few sportsmen have a copy of the Oregon game laws, and as these laws cover so many pages that few care to search them thoroughly, the Oregon Fish and Game Association has had a brief synopsis of the laws in regard to trout-fishing printed on cloth to be placarded in every section of this state for the information of the public. These read:

It is unlawful, under penalty by fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment—

To fish for any trout by any means whatever, except with hook and line.

To take, catch or kill, by any means whatever, any Eastern brook trout, Loch Leven trout, or grayling, before April 1, 1904.

To take, catch, kill or have in possession any trout, char or salmon, less than five inches in length, or to take, kill or capture more than 125 trout in one day.

To take, catch, kill or have in possession any trout, except salmon trout, during the months of November, December, January, February or March, or to fish for salmon trout in any other than tide waters during said months.

To fish for any trout between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

To sell, offer for sale, or have in possession for sale or exchange, any species of trout at any time.

It is also unlawful, under penalty of fine of not less than \$200, and imprisonment in the county jail, and for a second offence, by fine not less than \$1000 and imprisonment in penitentiary, to explode or cause to be exploded any giant powder, dynamite or other explosive substance whatever for the purpose of catching, killing or destroying any trout, salmon or any food fish, or for causing or permitting any sawdust, lime, medicated bait or other substance deleterious to fish, in any of the waters of this state in which food fishes are wont to be.

Warning was given that any person violating any of the foregoing provisions will be prosecuted according to law.

The petition of Hugh Fields, C. J. Howe and Abe Bennett that the Eagle Wool Mill Company, of this city be declared a bankrupt, was granted yesterday in the federal court of Portland. Hub Bryant, referee in bankruptcy, has placed F. M. Powell in charge of the property in this city, and W. R. Bishop in charge of the property in Portland. There are several candidates for the appointment of trustee of the property, but a meeting of the creditors cannot be held for some time yet, and they determine who such trustee shall be.—Brownsville Times.

The Benders.

The Eastern press is all agog once again over the reported discovery of the notorious Bender family. Officers have hunted throughout the United States for these people, and many arrests have been made, but in each case, it proved to be the wrong parties and the mystery of their disappearance is yet debatable. Albany has a resident, B. F. Thayer, who in conversing with a Herald reporter yesterday says that he knows the Bender family is dead. That he has conversed with a man who was one of a party of twelve and helped kill them and lay them under the sod. Very little was said about the matter, but he knows whereof he speaks and tells the story of their ending in detail. Mr. Thayer's word is above question and he is positive that the Benders were safely taken care of by an organized committee of twelve several years ago.—Albany Herald.

This Bender story has been going the rounds until it has become stale, but for the sake of people who really believe them we will state that there is also a man in Eastern Oregon who was present at the time the Benders "disappeared." He lives in Grant county or did until recently, and he told the JOURNAL man several years ago the story. The Benders are dead and turned to dust many years ago. The stories floating around are simply the work of sensational writers who expect to gain notoriety for their papers by reason of them.

A youthful graduate of the agricultural college at Corvallis and his bride were touring the east. When visiting a town in Michigan they passed an engine house which had a tower making it look like a church. "I wonder what church that is," she inquired. He replied after reading the sign, "Deluge No. 3," "I guess it must be the Third Baptist."—Courier-Herald.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Juniper Circle No. 37, Women of Woodcraft at its last meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our Neighbor Anna Sharp, on August 6, met with a severe affliction in the loss of her beloved son Sylvester, after a lingering illness, and we desire to express to Neighbor Sharp the sentiments of sympathetic feelings entertained by the Members of this Circle; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Members of this Circle, individually and as a body, extend to her and her family, in this, her sad bereavement, our heartfelt sympathies, and further that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Circle and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved neighbor; also a copy sent to the city papers for publication.

ISABELLA POINDEXTER,
EMILY M. CLINE,
EFFA BELL.
Committee.

The Steel Strike.

The strike of the Amalgamated association of steel workers will end like the majority of such strikes, in failure. The executive branch of the union has been calling out the different auxiliary associations until there are but few workmen in that line left. It will not be long until some kind of settlement is made or non-union men put to work.

OUR DESERT LAND

Its Transformation and Outlook.

From Barren to Fertile.

As Seen by a Disinterested Observer Who Tells of Its Bright Future.

Paul Delaney in Portland Telegram.

There is a large scope of country in Eastern and Southern Oregon called "desert country." This land lies principally in Klamath, Lake, Harney, Malheur and Crook counties. This country for years has been regarded as worthless, except as a stock-raising country. To the stranger it does indeed appear to be a barren waste, only put there to help hold the world together, as the saying goes. There are long stretches of alkali plains, where the ground is so white with this enemy of vegetation that in the distance it looks as if it was covered with snow, miles and miles of rocks and sand, where nothing but sagebrush and greesewood can live without water, and these are interspersed with mountains and hills covered with rocks and boulders, at many points guarded by rim rocks, that stand up like a wall at the approach of the summit.

For more than 30 years this section has been a stock and wool producer of great magnitude. The resources from these industries have brought in millions of dollars annually to the state, and the total since the discovery of the country would sound fabulous. In early days the range in this section was the stockman's ideal. Along the water courses the grass grew as high as the average horse's back, and among the sagebrush and rocks of the plains and mountains a smaller grass grew that was unequalled as a stock food. Year by year the settler has taken up the lands along the water courses, until they are now all under fence. The vast herds were driven to the plains and mountains for sustenance. For a number of years these have not been sufficient to sustain the stock of the country, and where stockmen had not taken advantage of the lands along the water courses and secured them themselves they have been compelled to buy hay during the mid-winter months from the settlers, and during hard winters have had to pay very high prices. But with the good prices paid for wool and stock the stockmen have continued to grow richer, and the settler has prospered here, as in no other section of the state.

But a gradual change has been coming over the manner of conducting the stock and farming industry from the beginning. The ultimatum is as plain to the thoughtful as day. At first the settler only cut the hay in summer from the range and saved it for emergencies in hard winters. Then he began to fence the hay-producing portions of his land and cut from it every year to feed his own increasing herd during the winter, and sell all that he could spare to the stockmen. At first the native hay cut from the natural meadows was the only kind known in the

country. But the demand became so great that a heavier crop was needed, and the process of farming was begun on a small scale against skepticism and adverse criticism. Timothy, redtop, blue joint and alfalfa were introduced, and step by step the native meadows have been giving way to these, until in many localities the domesticated grasses have become pre-eminent.

In many places the settler began experimenting with grain and fruits and vegetables also. But he met the same skepticism on this point as he did in the introduction of new grasses. In many places today the settler who plants fruit trees, sows grain or attempts to raise potatoes or other vegetables for the first time is laughed at by his neighbors, and often neglects them and lets them go to waste. The industry has been kept back in many places on this account. Then there are other conditions that have retarded the industry. Western Oregon produced these necessities very cheap, and the well-to-do rancher of Eastern Oregon thought he could buy them cheaper than he could raise them. He was busy himself with the affairs of his stock and ranch, and hired help came high in that sparsely settled section, any way. It looked too small, in fact, to the prosperous rancher and stockman of that section to work in a garden. The man who handled only dollars could not stoop to raising vegetables that only cost cents. But in spite of the prejudice the love of some for gardens and orchards of their own induced them to experiment on a small scale, and in nearly every instance it proved successful. Fine "spuds," cabbage, corn, grain, fruits of many kinds and berries grow there and produce abundantly. Thus the rancher of the all-round producing kind is steadily getting a foothold and increasing in numbers, and this section is changing from the two main industries of stockraising and hayraising to a diversified country of stockraising and farming. But farming is yet in its infancy. At the best it is only beginning, and in many places a start has not even been made. Along the running streams and where the streams have been diverted through ditches the lands are yet mostly devoted to hayraising. Wherever there is farming it is a success both in manner of production and in ready market for products. There are no railroads here to cause competition from the outside world, and when wheat is selling at 40 and 50 cents per bushel in the wheat belt it brings \$1 per bushel here readily; when potatoes are selling for 40 and 60 cents per 100 pounds in Western Oregon, the Eastern Oregon "spud" brings its \$1 per 100 pounds, with ready sale for all that is produced. It costs this amount to get the products from the outside after paying transportation by means of railroads and freight teams, and the quality in Eastern Oregon is just as good. It will be years, however, before a sufficient amount of the necessities of life outside of beef and mutton will be raised in Eastern Oregon to supply the home demand, and the prices must necessarily remain high.

Continued next week.

GENERAL NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There.

Some Stolen, Others Not

Cullings From Our Exchanges
News Notes of the Week.
Timely Topics.

Crescent the sorrel trotting stallion, who recently broke the world's record, making a mile in two minutes and 2 1/2 seconds, is coming west on exhibition.

The past week has been a bad one for great men and women of the world. First comes the death of the Empress Dowager of Germany, and then that of Ex-Premier Crispi, of Italy.

On Sunday, July 28, two boys were shot while climbing over a fence into a neighbor's peach orchard near Oakville, Linn county. One of the lads caught a dozen shots in his back and the other caught one.

The district fair will be held at The Dalles this fall, probably during the first week in October. The committee has received pledges for \$4500, and expects to get enough more money subscribed to insure the financial success of the fair.

Dowager Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William, of Germany, died at Friederichshof, Aug. 5. The emperor and family, who were recalled from Norway by her illness, arrived a short time before the end came. The official welcome of Gen. von Waldersee on his return from China and all other state ceremonies have been abandoned.

The report of the Secretary of State for the six months ending June 30th shows that during that time 21,119 scalps were presented under the scalp bounty law, a majority of these scalps coming in under the operation of the new bounty law. Eight counties, Crook, Gilliam, Harney, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla and Wasco, each presented over 1000 scalps, while Multnomah presented only six.

One of the most notable contests that has ever been before the United States Land Office at Oregon City is that against entrymen of some 16,000 acres of timber land in Tillamook county. Two railroad companies and 100 applicants have figured in the matter. Fraud is the ground of the contest, it being alleged that the entries were procured to be made in the interest of a combination or syndicate headed by Claude Thayer, a Tillamook banker.

The Selby Smelting & Lead Company of San Francisco was robbed on Tuesday night, August 6th, of \$280,000 worth of gold bullion. The thieves tunneled from outside the building under the vault at the Selby Works, which are located on the bay shore, some 30 miles from the city. They got away with nearly 1200 pounds of fine gold worth \$20 an ounce, without leaving a trace of their identity.

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