

Crook County Journal.

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SUMMER FALLOW

How They Do It In Walla Walla County.

Modern Methods Best

What Obtains In Washington Is Applicable To Crook County.

"The reason the yields are so much better in the fields of Walla Walla county during the past few years," said a wheat grower who came to the city yesterday for the purpose of obtaining some "extras" for his header, "is because the longer this land is farmed the more the farmers learn about how to handle it. With the same conditions that would bring only a fair or medium crop five years ago we are now able to rake off from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre and land that three years ago was yielding 18 bushels now yields 28. It is neither in the land nor the climate that the change has come but in the farmer."

Other farmers agree with this. They say that 5 years ago the soil of the Walla Walla valley was tilled but poorly. Two cayuses and a six inch plow were all that the average farmer thought he wanted in order to begin operation. He scratched the ground over, just kind of stirred it up, and then sowed his wheat. The result was he got a poor crop and went right to work putting in another without letting the ground rest at all. Just as long as this continued the yield was poor. Now the farmers say they have discovered that the lighter lands of the county can be worked to advantage but once every two years, and need to be "scratched deep." The soil is perfectly plowed and then harrowed two or three times which gives the moisture abundant opportunity to soak in during the wet season. Summer fallow off this land brings yields which were unheard of under the old system.

This form of farming permits of the cultivation of much land which before was regarded as worthless. For instance in regard to the sandy tracts in the vicinity of Touchet and below and along the Walla Walla river. Five years ago these sage brush tracts were thought to be without value. Today those who till them receive a paying return for their labor. And the farmers say it is all because they know how.—Walla Walla Union.

That the same conditions obtain in this county is evidenced by the fact that in the Haystack region this year summer fallow gave good yields, while other lands produced only a nominal amount of grain. When the farmers thoroughly understand the conditions of our soil there is no doubt but a fairly good yield can be obtained every year, from ground that has heretofore been considered worthless.

Should this system of summer fallow prove successful throughout this county it would cause many thousands of acres of so-called desert land to be settled upon regardless of the present contemplated canals and irrigation ditches.

Edison has sent a man to Oregon to examine the nickel mines. He

saw the exhibit at Buffalo and became interested.

Record of the Youngers.

January 15, 1844—Cole Younger born.

Jan. 15, 1848—Jim Younger born.

Oct. 29 1855—Bob Younger born.

In 1862 their father was murdered by "Red Legs."

Cole Younger joined Quantrell's guerillas.

In 1865 he was commissioned to raise a Confederate regiment in California.

Returned and formed guerilla band with his brothers and the James boys.

Raided Liberty, Mo., bank. Took \$72,000. Boy shot dead.

October 30, 1866, raid on Lexington, Mo., bank. Got \$2000.

March 2, 1867, raid on Richmond, Mo., bank. Took \$4000. Three killed.

March 20, 1868, raided Russellville, Ky., bank and secured \$17,000

Cole Younger shot Bartrap, La., planter, dead for foul in horse race.

December 7, 1868, robbed Gallatin, Mo. bank and killed cashier.

June 3, 1871, plundered bank at Corydon, Ia. Secured \$40,000.

Soon after robbed Columbus, Ky. bank of \$200 and killed cashier.

Also robbed Kansas City Fair Association of \$10,000 in the presence of 1900 people.

May 1, 1873, looted St. Genevieve, Mo., bank of \$4100.

July, 1873, wrecked Rock Island train in Iowa, killed engineer and secured \$6000.

Robberies of trains in Wayne county, Mo., Muncie, Ind., and elsewhere followed. Also a bank at Huntington, Va.

September 7, 1876, final raid on Northfield, Minn., bank. Cashier Heywood killed.

September 11, 1876, desperadoes surrounded near Shieldsville, Minn., but escaped.

September 13, 1876, three of the Younger brothers finally taken. James boys escaped.

November 1876, tried, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to prison for life.

November 21, taken to Stillwater.

September 16, 1889, Bob Younger died.

July 10, 1901, Cole and Jim Younger pardoned by state board of pardons.

The Lebanon Criterion mixes several different kinds of news as follows: Dr. Lamberson is rejoicing in a new microscope of great power. It magnifies 2,000 diameters. Animalculae look like sea serpents and the parasites on a fly's wing resembles good sized Newport crabs. The doctor expects to use it to find the conscience of the present county official board. He will not need it to find the \$67,000 debt. That is visible to the naked eye.

Mr. Walter Moore, who returned from the Upper Deschutes last week, where he had been taking his outing, says that the problem of irrigating the arid lands of Crook county is about to be solved in a way, both cheap and practical. If so, Crook county ought soon to be able to boast of one of the most prosperous farming communities of the state.—Wasco News

ELECTRIC ROAD.

To Be Built In The Grand Round Valley.

Its Great Developer.

Will Cause Large Farms To Be Cut Up Into Smaller Tracts.

A company will be incorporated by about a dozen of the prominent men for the purpose of building an electric road connecting La Grade with the town of Cove, 16 miles away on the eastern side of the Grand Round valley. All the impediments to success of the road have been thoroughly canvassed and their seems to be no sufficient reason why it should not succeed from the first. The cost of grading will be very small, since the country is almost as level as the floor, and the power necessary to operate the rolling stock can be secured at a minimum of cost.

Cove has a number of streams flowing down the mountain side, the largest of which carries even at this time of year 12 feet of water not less than a foot in depth, or at least five cubic feet. The flow is rapid, the fall being between 400 and 500 feet two in miles. By utilizing about two miles of the stream above the irrigating ditches ample power can be secured to operate all the rolling stock the road would need in any reasonable length of time. By the same power electric lights will probably be furnished to the towns of Cove, Nibley and Alice.

The business status of the enterprise is practically this: A company in Utah with unlimited capital back of it has offered assurances of assistance if the local company will do its part. It expects the local company to complete a survey and to purchase the right of way and the land at each end of the line for buildings. When this is done the outside company will build and operate the road.

It has been estimated that the road can be built and equipped at a cost of \$6000 per mile. As it will not run direct to Cove, but will extend over a distance of about 20 miles, the total cost will be in the neighborhood of 120,000. The roundabout course is necessary to include on the route the towns of Island City and Nibley and the rich fruit and beet land lying north of the Grande Ronde river.

The road will undoubtedly cause the division of the large land holdings into small tracts and encourage country residences on the part of many who now live in town.

More Sheep Killed.

On Sunday August 4, nine men surprised one of Wagner & Boyer's herders while asleep. Two men took care of the herder with Winchester while the others took his gun and with their own killed sixty sheep outright and wounded 17. Their camp was located about two miles over on the Paulina side on Wolf creek which flows into Beaver creek. It is said their camp was about two miles over the dead line which the Paulina cattle and sheep men are trying to maintain against all outsiders who may cross over.—Mitchell News.

Held For Larceny.

Deputy Sheriffs J. C. Wooley and Ed Libby, of Granite, arrived in town last Friday evening with C. M. Maddy and George Clements in charge, who were placed under \$2000 each by Judge Brown of Granite to await the action of the coming term of circuit court. The newspaper reports, is as follows: C. M. Maddy while on the road to Sumpter last week displayed about \$400 in amalgam, claiming it to be a cleanup from his placer mine near the Red Boy. Further tests proved the amalgam came from the Red Boy mine and Maddy was arrested. Inducements were brought to bear upon him for a confession, which he made, implicating Clements, the trusted millman of the Red Boy, whose arrest soon followed.

Godfrey & Taber, the owners of the Red Boy, claim that for some time the cleanup at the mill was not what various assays showed it should be, and many tests have failed to disclose any facts regarding the loss. They do not say that either Maddy or Clements are responsible for past shortages, but they are positive in their belief that a conspiracy existed for the purpose of stealing amalgam from the mill, but are not yet prepared to say just who is connected with such.

However, before Maddy can be convicted it will devolve upon the state to prove that his amalgam came from the Red Boy mill, and to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that his confession is true before Clements can be convicted.—Blue Mt. Eagle.

Leprosy In America.

We are accustomed to think of the loathsome disease of leprosy as a danger of an alien and far-away kind, to be read about with pity and horror, but not to be realized as a present evil in America.

It will be startling news, therefore to many to learn that there are no less than 900 well defined cases of leprosy in this country, and that the plague is spreading in the South and in some of the Western States. Six cases have been discovered in New York, six in Chicago, and nearly 100 in New Orleans.

It is a fact of special significance that nearly every person afflicted with leprosy is of foreign birth. Some are Swedes, but the majority are Italians. This furnishes a new and potent argument for a stricter enforcement of immigration laws and quarantine regulations.

There is no apparent reason why the Southern States should have a larger proportion of leprosy cases than other parts of the Union, except that the health authorities of Southern ports are not as alert as some others. If the South, for example had quarantine officers as capable, vigilant and efficient as those of New York, its cities might have as few lepers as the metropolis.

The disease is one of the most terrible scourges known to the world, and no pains nor expense should be spared in arresting its progress.—Oregon Republican

At any rate, J. Pierpont Morgan didn't say or do anything abroad to make his country ashamed of him—and that's more than we can say of all Americans who cross the Atlantic.

GENERAL NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There.

Some Stolen, Others Not

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

An Eugene agricultural editor saw a hay haler at work and proceeded to say in his paper that threshing was in full blast throughout the country.

Wm. Cochran, a prominent farmer and stockraiser of Brownsville, Linn County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court, showing his liabilities are \$65,645.37, with assets \$1800.

Following heights of several places in the Cascades are the Three Sisters, 11,000 feet; Mount Washington, 9010; Black Butte, 7600; Cash creek, 4500; Fish Lake, 3400; the Matoles, 3400.

South America is being tied up by revolutions, as well as war between Columbia and Equador and in consequence the United States has ordered a war vessel sent to the Isthmus.

Jack Winters, the self-confessed robber of the Selby smelting works from which he took \$280,000 in gold and secreted it in Carquinez straits, was sentenced to fifteen years in the state prison at Polson for his crime. His confession probably caused a reduction of several years in his sentence.

Counterfeit coins are in circulation in Baker City. One is a half dollar of 1898, made of lead and glass, which is so perfect as to baffle detection at sight. It has not the true ring of the genuine coin however, and can be detected by that test. The other is a \$5 gold piece, very perfect in appearance.

A Portland corporation headed by W. E. Burke will undertake to reclaim about 8800 acres of land situated in Harney Valley about 18 miles southeast of Burns. The company proposes to dig four wells not less than 50 x 100 feet from which they expect to obtain their water supply at a cost of \$87,333.70 or \$10 per acre.

William Cochran died at Rowland, Linn county, Aug. 17, after an illness of some time, at the age of 87 years. The deceased leaves two sons, N. J. and Wm. T. Cochran, and three daughters, Mrs. O. P. Coshow, sr., Mrs. Sperry, of Eastern Oregon, and Mrs. Turner, of Rowland, at whose home he was residing at the time of his death.

Professors Fulton, Perhoo, Edwards and Phillips of the state Agricultural College of Corvallis spent last week digging for fossils in the Bridge creek country. They secured many fine specimens of leaves and bones of animals which we hope to give our readers the names of in the near future. The party left Sunday for the John Day and Haystack country to continue their search for specimens. Wheeler County News.