

# Crook County Journal

VOL. IX.

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

NO. 10

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**S. W. Barnes,**

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Prineville, Oregon.

**M. R. Biggs**

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## FOREST RESERVES OPENED

### Sweeping Order Restores to Entry Practically All Lands in the Fremont and Goose Lake Withdrawals Made in July, 1903.

### No Filings Will Be Accepted Before May 23 at Either the Lakeview or The Dalles Land Offices—Rush for Desirable Tracts Likely to Be Greater Than in 1902.

Notice has been received from the Department of the Interior of the restoration to entry of lands withdrawn for the Fremont and Goose Lake forest reserves. On page four of this issue will be found the notice of publication which will appear in 14 consecutive issues, or for a period of 90 days, before applications to file will be received at either The Dalles or the Lakeview land offices. May 25, 1905 is the date set by the Department for the acceptance of filings on the lands restored.

The restoration to entry of lands in these two reserves is as sweeping in its boundaries as were the orders of withdrawal made the latter part of July and the first of August in 1903. The released lands are practically the same as those withdrawn from settlement and entry and the Cascade Forest reserve has but little added to it by the withdrawal orders made two years ago and which now have practically been rescinded.

The most northern tract of land embraced in the order issued from the Department is in the NE 1/4 of Sec. 7 in Township 17 South of Range 10 East and it lies in the neighborhood of 12 miles north of Bend. From this point the released lands follow up the Deschutes river and both forks of that stream. Whole townships which had been withdrawn are again opened as is the case with Tp. 19 S. R. 11 E., Tp. 18 S. R. 11 East and several others. This is also true of all the townships in which individual claimants have filed on timber claims the major portion of them having again been thrown open. Leaving the Deschutes river and extending as far east as Tp. 20 S. R. 16 E., in the district under the supervision of The Dalles land office, the order of restoration jumps into the Lakeview district and makes a wholesale sweep of almost every township heretofore held in the temporary withdrawal.

From the Dalles district the lines of restoration run through every range and township, embodied in the reserve, down to Township 41 South, the northern boundary of California, and extend as far east as the region of Christmas Lake in Range 25. All that desert and agricultural land lying in the vicinity of Lava, the Big Meadows, Silver Lake, Paisley and the desert region between these points and in the district of the lakes lying southward of the town of Silver Lake, are thrown open again to settlement.

Practically the only addition given to the Cascade reserve is along the western borders of those townships lying adjacent to the Cascade reserve and falling in Ranges 9 and 10 east. Outside of lands still retained in these districts, but little of the withdrawal remains, the object of the Interior Department being apparently to retain only such townships along the water courses as have not been broken up by the applications of individual claimants. Lake and Klamath counties in consequence which, until now did not own but a few acres outside of forest reserves, are again free from the encumbrance.

The order received in this office states that the notice of publication of the restoration to entry of these lands must be published for a period of 90 days prior to May 23, 1905, and is taken that upon that day both the Lakeview and The Dalles offices will be ordered to accept filings on the lands

opened to settlement. The result of the restoration to entry of these two withdrawals is likely to bring another rush of timber and homestead applicants greater than that experienced during the year of 1902 and up until the orders of withdrawal were issued. Settlers are already getting active in the Deschutes region and squatter's rights will again have to be recognized although that privilege has never before been necessary in this part of Oregon.

The method of filing, unless otherwise provided for by the Department or the local land office, will be the same as before. The first applications to be made will be accepted, if legal, and May 23 will in all probability see a long line of claimants standing before the land office doors.

## WOOL MAKES STEADY ADVANCE

That wool will be wool, and those who get it will have to pay good prices for it is evidenced by the active demand by leading buyers. The fact that nearly all home-grown wool in the United States has been disposed of and manufacturers will have to depend upon the foreign supply is causing a scramble among buyers to secure options on as much of the coming clip as they can secure contracts for from the grower.

In fact, so keen has the competition for the staple become that some buyers are keeping a close watch on individual flocks with a view to securing the clip as soon as the grower evinces an inclination to sell. This week a dealer in this city received an inquiry from a San Francisco buyer concerning the clip of a prominent sheep raiser in this county stating that he would like to secure the clip as soon as the growers would sell it.

Some grades of wool are selling on the Boston market for 27 cents, and as high as 41 cents has been received for the specially fine tub-washed article. Eastern Oregon staple is selling for 30 and 22 cents, and the clothing grade at 18 cents. Some valley wools are quoted at 25 cents.

A dispatch sent out from Boston yesterday reads as follows:

"In the wool market business is light on account of the small stock of domestic wool in dealers' hands. Outside of pulled wools, but little more can be brought forward until the next clip is ready. Much of the next clip of territory wool has already been contracted for on the sheep's back by Eastern dealers. With domestic wools nearly all sold, manufacturers will be obliged to depend largely upon foreign wools to meet their needs while waiting for the next clip."

## OREGON DISTRICT MAY BE DIVIDED

Representative Gillett of California, from the committee on judiciary, has submitted a favorable report on Williamson's bill to divide the state of Oregon into two judicial districts, says the Journal.

The report states in part that the present United States district court is held in Portland, in the northwest corner of the state, and

those who live in eastern Oregon, having business before this court, are required to travel from 300 to 600 miles, at great expense to themselves and to the government. The excessive mileage and expense which is entailed upon the government in taking witnesses from one part of the state to the other will go a long way toward defraying the expenses connected with another set of district officers.

Eastern Oregon is rapidly filling up with people, and will soon have a heavy population, and it is very important that this great area of country, having so many varied industries and being so remote from a court, should have a court within the district where litigants may attend to litigate their rights without unnecessary delay and within a reasonable expense. For these reasons it appeared to the committee very necessary that the bill should pass and become a law as amended.

Despite the favorable report, it is feared that on account of the short time remaining of the present congress and the pressure of business there is little if any hope of securing the passage of the bill at this session.

## GREAT STRIKE AT DIXIE MEADOWS

Further proof of the greatness of the Dixie Meadows mine was made last week in the uncovering of a six foot body of ore running \$30 to \$80 per ton. The new strike was made in a raise from level 3 to 2 and further demonstrates that with intelligent development the mine will be one of the greatest in the northwest and in all probability attain fame as one of the greatest in the world.

Already thousands of tons of ore are blocked out and it is generally conceded by some of the ablest mining men of the west that a reduction plant of 500 ton daily capacity could be supplied for a very long time from the present ore reserves.

The strike was made on level 3 on which the vein has been drifted some 600 feet, the level being established at the intersection of a cross cut tunnel 460 feet in length.

Work on the mill, which was temporarily suspended owing to freezing of water during the recent cold spell, has been resumed with excellent results and four teams are busily engaged in hauling concentrates to Tipton for shipment to the Sumpter smelter, which now averages two carloads weekly.

The saving on the plates is becoming higher since the new mill process was adopted, it being understood that from \$4,000 to \$5,000 monthly is now being saved and the grade of concentrates is also improved.

The Dixie Meadows vein is undoubtedly one of the greatest in the entire northwest, its continuity having been proven the length of six claims, or 9,000 feet, by a most exhaustive series of open cuts and shallow shafts, in all of which it showed a width of 30 to 45 feet.

Three drifts comprise the principal underground workings. Level 1 being a drift of 100 feet; level 2, which was established at the intersection of a crosscut tunnel 270 feet in length, has drifts of nearly 500 feet and level 3, the main working tunnel, has drifts of over 600 feet. Raisers have been made between 2 and 1 and an intermediate level established from which drifts have been run both ways. A raise is now being made between 3 and 2, in which the important strike was made.

At different places in levels 2 and 3 the vein has been crosscut and always found to be 30 or more feet in width. In this great ore body there are two very rich pay streaks, one on the hanging wall side being about one foot wide and four feet wide. In these the ore runs from \$20 to \$60, with values high as \$86,000 per ton on the footwall streak. The balance of the big vein runs from \$3 to \$10 per ton.

A force of twenty is now em-

ployed in mine and mill and it is the intention to soon increase it materially and develop the mine on a very extensive scale and in the spring install a reduction plant of greatly increased capacity.—Blue Mountain Eagle.

## THE WAY THE SHEEP LAW WOULD ACT

The provisions of Representative Steiner's bill providing for recovery of money for losses sustained by stock killing are given below. The bill was read for the first time before the House on January 25.

Section 1. That whenever in any county or municipal corporation in this state, any cattle, sheep, horse, swine and goats shall be injured or destroyed by any outlaw, or person or persons in disguise, mob or riot, the owner of such property shall be entitled to recover of the county or municipal corporation in which such property was located at the time it was injured or destroyed, fifty per cent of the reasonable value thereof, at the time and place where injured or destroyed.

Section 2. That claims for said damages allowed in section 1 of this act shall be first presented to the county court in the county in which such damages occurred within twenty days from the occurrence of such damages, with proof of loss, and shall be acted upon by said court as other claims, are now passed upon. That in case the decision of the county court is unsatisfactory to the party claiming damages it shall be entitled to appeal from the decision of such county court to the circuit court of said county. In case of such appeal from the county court to the circuit court the same shall be commenced by the filing or a complaint in the said circuit court of the said county, and the service of summons shall be had as an ordinary action at law.

Section 5. That if at any time before the payment of the money recoverable under the provisions of this act, the offenders shall be apprehended and duly tried, convicted and punished, such conviction and punishment shall operate as satisfaction of the judgment in the particular case.

Sections 3, 4, and 6 of the same bill provide for the commencement of action under the provisions of the act inside of one year from date of killing; that all judgments secured under the act shall be satisfied the same as other judgments against counties, and that the provisions become effective as soon as approved by the Governor.

## IMMENSE EMIGRATION TO OREGON THIS YEAR

Because of the fact that in former years colonist rates from Missouri and Mississippi Valley points to the Pacific Coast have been made effective February 15, large numbers of the people expected to take advantage of the rates at that date this year. The result has been unprecedented inquiry, disclosing that had the rates gone into force on the same date as last year there would be under way at the end of this week a large movement of homeseekers. However, the Passenger Association fixed the dates for this year March 1 to May 15, and the immigrants will not begin to arrive in Oregon in large numbers for more than a fortnight.

Southern lines are understood to have been responsible for the later date of inaugurating the rates for this season that have been proven beneficial in bringing new people to the sparsely settled districts of the Northwest. It was asserted that in former years, since the one-way rates have been instituted for certain periods of the Fall and Spring, the movement of February came when the California tourist business is at its heaviest, thereby interfering regular traffic, besides overcrowding trains.—Telegram.