

Crook County Journal

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NO. 41

Clearance Sale of Odds and Ends

We have a lot of Odds and Ends that we will dispose of regardless of cost. Our Fall Goods are in and we are short of space. We are making prices that will move the goods. The following are a few of the lines that we are closing out:

Ladies, Gents and Childrens Mackintoshes
Shirt Waists and Skirts
Notions of all Kinds
Wrist-Bags and Purses
Certain Lines of Hats
Numerous Other Lines

These Goods Must Be Sold and Will Be Sold Almost at YOUR OWN PRICE

J. E. STEWART & CO.

Announcement

Boyd Adams having purchased an interest with C. C. Dunham in the New York Racket Store, and they having purchased the stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods of B. Gormley desire to announce to the public that the new firm has moved into the building formerly occupied by Mr. Gormley and will do business in our new quarters under the firm name of the

OWL CASH STORE

In our new quarters we have more room and in addition to the large stock which we now have we will add several new lines making our store the most complete and up-to-date in the county. We wish to call your special attention to our Shoe Department as we intend to make this our specialty and cater to the wants of the particular Thanking you for your patronage in the past and with a cordial invitation for all to call and see us in our new quarters we are

Yours respectfully,
DUNHAM & ADAMS



ROAD COMPANY SELLS ITS GRANT

Tract of 400,000 Acres in Crook County Will in All Probability Soon Be Opened to Settlement.

Final arrangements are being made by the Cooperative Christian Federation for taking over the French-Glenn ranch and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Wagon Road land grant. The two tracts aggregate 1,000,000 acres, says the Portland Journal.

Rev. H. S. Wallace, who is in New York to attend to the details, has agreed with the New York trust companies to accept a plan suggested by Wallis Nash, counsel for the federation, for the formation of the purchasing syndicate, to complete the purchase of the lands, pending the issue of the bonds by which money is to be realized to pay for the tracts. The plan has proved entirely practicable, and the eastern financiers have adopted it.

The French-Glenn ranch is located in Harney county, contains 150,000 acres, has 500 miles of fence, many ranch buildings and other improvements, together with thousands of head of livestock.

The military road land grant has 350,000 acres, and was given by congress in 1865 to a syndicate of Oregon men in consideration of the construction of a passable wagon-road from Albany, in the Willamette valley, to a point on the eastern boundary of the state. The road was 450 miles long and was completed in 1867. Wallis Nash, in his book "Two Years in Oregon," written in 1882, said that 5,000 immigrant wagons passed over the road between 1867 and 1880, bringing settlers and their families into Oregon. The road follows the Santiam from Lebanon and crosses the Cascades through a pass between the sources of the Santiam and Lake creek.

It passes through Linn, Crook, Grant and Baker counties, and ends at the Snake river on the eastern border of the state. Its builders began the work merely with the intention of opening a highway from the Willamette valley into the interior, to enable settlers to reach government lands and open up the country. It was built by men sent out from Albany, who worked and slept with rifles by their sides, to defend themselves against hostile Indians. Afterward the projectors adopted a suggestion that they might construct the road across the state and secure from the government a land grant that would some day become valuable.

They carried the proposition to Washington and received a grant of land embracing every alternate section in a strip 20 miles wide along the road, from the Willamette valley to the eastern boundary of the state. The lands have caused much trouble for their owners, and have several times changed hands. Many squatters came in and settled on land grant tracks and took chances on winning in a fight against the company.

In some places the squatters and settlers fenced up the road and changed its course from level stretches of valley to steep hillsides, and the owners frequently had to send men to remove the fences and restore the road to its original survey. Protests were sent to congress and charges were made to Carl Schurz when he was secretary of the interior, that there was no road and that a colossal fraud had been perpetrated. Schurz sent out a special agent who went over the route and filed a report at Washington stating that the road was a mere wagon track and not a legitimate highway as conditioned by the terms of the land grant. The owners of

the road made a good case and held their property against all assaults, and congress has never interfered with their grant.

WHO WILL WEAR MITCHELL'S TOGA?

Interest in political circles is centering on the Senatorial phase of Oregon's approaching election. Such is the case in two regards. One of these is whether the successor to John H. Mitchell will be selected by the people at the April primaries or by the Legislature, independent of the people. The other is the man himself, who is destined to fill the office, says a writer in the Telegram.

As far as the first proposition is concerned, the primaries are open to any Senatorial aspirant and the people have the power to bind candidates for the Legislature to support the people's choice. As to whether there will be an aspirant at the primaries depends on whether there is a man who feels like trusting both the people and the Legislature. Further agitation of the question as to whether the Legislature intends to pay any attention to the people, and a of public sentiment in that respect, will doubtless go a long way toward helping some ambitious statesman to make up his mind.

Oregon is full of Senatorial material and the prospects are that when the 24th Legislative Assembly gets down to business there will be abundant timber for the Legislative adz, unless prior to that a Legislature has been elected pledged to one man. Already mention has been made of several well-known Republicans, who are believed to be ready to relieve John H. Mitchell, of a load that is burdensome. Probably the most frequently mentioned is Theodore B. Wilcox, of Portland. Ever since the Senatorial subject has been open to discussion, Wilcox's name has been associated with the place, although no announcement has come from Mr. Wilcox to the effect that he desires it or will seek election.

Winslow B. Ayer, who has taken an active part in Republican politics for some time, is also talked about, although he is hardly looked upon as the likely man at this stage of developments. Ayer's most conspicuous role in recent politics was his activity at the last session of the Legislature in organizing the House for the election of Mills, as Speaker over T. B. Kay, of Salem.

A. L. Mills has been the subject of some gossip in connection with Oregon's coming Senator but nothing has developed thus far to bring him out in the light of an avowed candidate. A likely objection to Mills, and one that would probably array powerful political influences against him in other parts of the state should he seek election, is the fact that he set stakes in the Matthews camp and was allied with it up to the time of its dissolution, a few months ago.

Some politicians are disposed to look upon T. T. Geer as an office-seeker likely to unfurl his banner Senatorship, as he did in 1902, when he received the vote of the Republicans of Oregon as their choice for Senator, and was turned down by the Legislature. Some think Mr. Geer will be out in his former role in quest of vindication under the Senatorial provisions of the direct primary law.

Malcom A. Moody is regarded by some as a Senatorial possibility, although by others he is thought more likely to seek re-election to Congress.

Ex-Senator George W. McBride is sometimes mentioned, although it appears now that he will hardly figure as a factor in the race.

The Black Butte Land & Livestock company last week sold 300 head of three year-old steers to Henry Cram who will feed them during the coming winter at his ranch on the Ochoco.

JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF GUILTY

Local Defendants in the Land Cases Must Pay Penalty as a Result of Third Trial.

Portland, Or., Sept. 27—"Guilty as charged in the indictment" reads the verdict which was returned late this afternoon by the jury in Judge Hunt's court which for three weeks has been listening to the evidence in the case of Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and M. B. Biggs, indicted on a charge of subornation of perjury.

District attorney Heney finished his closing argument of the case Tuesday afternoon and the judge's instructions to the jury were read this morning, after which the jury retired to deliberate on the case, the verdict being reached after several hours of discussion.

Sentence will be pronounced next week.

OREGON'S FAVORS IN CONGRESS WILL BE FEW

Oregon and Utah will be badly handicapped in the fifty-ninth congress by reason of the unsettled condition of their respective congressional delegations, says a Washington dispatch.

An eastern state can struggle along for a long time without representatives in congress and suffer no great inconvenience. Delaware, for instance, lost nothing by being without senators for several years. Almost all of the needs of the eastern states which can be obtained from the federal government have long since been supplied. Federal patronage in the way of appointments can be looked after by the state committees if there are no senators; in fact, the inertia of a century carries the state along nearly as well without congressional representation as with it.

But it is different with the newer western states. It is necessary, even vital, that a western state have its congressional representation, both in the senate and house of representatives, filled and unimpaired every moment of the time. Western states have many needs which in the eastern states have long since been provided for, and it requires the unremitting efforts of a virile, active delegation to get them.

The growing cities of western states need federal buildings, the great areas of arid land require the attention of the reclamation service; forest lands are to be segregated and created into reserves; Indian reserves are to be opened for settlement; the rivers and harbors of the Pacific coast states require appropriations for improvement, and all of these needs, and countless others incident to great, growing commonwealths, are dependent absolutely upon the strength, energy and effectiveness of the delegation which represents the state in congress.

Oregon and Utah, as stated, are in a bad way when their needs and the situation in reference to their delegation are considered. Oregon, of course, is in particularly bad shape. Her senior senator, pending final action by the courts in his case, will be debarred by an unwritten law of the senate from participating in its deliberations and, in fact, will be almost completely useless, to his state in connection with all government affairs. His influence in the departments is gone, and so far as being a help to its state is concerned, his unfortunate position, on the contrary, makes him an injury to it. The two members of the house from Oregon are almost as unfortunately situated as the senior senator. Their in-

fluence and prestige is discounted and, pending the legal proceedings in their cases, necessarily, they can be of no service to their state.

The burden of representing Oregon, therefore, rests upon the shoulders of Senator Charles W. Fulton, the only member of the delegation against whom no charges have been made and no indictments found. Senator Fulton is capable and hardworking. He has made an excellent impression in the senate, and in other branches of the government service, and under ordinary circumstances would accomplish much for his constituents. But now he is hampered and handicapped by the blight which has been fastened upon the Oregon delegation, and odds against him in the coming congress will be, it is feared, too great for him to overcome.

GRASS FED CATTLE IN DEMAND

Must market stock be stopped off with corn or cereal feeding, or has good wild grass the nutriment to finish fattening? The question had been decided in the negative by the easterners, who for many years were accustomed to corn-fed stock. It had almost become a proverb that the corn-fed animal will kill in far better condition than the one coming from grass, giving less waste and more meat.

A recent test was made on a band fed in the Big Horn basin of Montana to determine what grass would do. Care was taken with this stock to prevent it getting any cereal, and after it was taken from the range it was fed for some time on a well-matured hay cut from wild grass of that district. When the stock was taken to Chicago it brought a price among the top-notchers of the corn-fed country and caused a sensation. Expert market men would not at first believe that the animals were fed exclusively on grass, and when so informed were incredulous until the proof was offered. Care was exercised to determine how the beef killed, as compared with the corn product, and the dressed carcasses carried as high a proportion of meat as would have been found on the animals direct from the corn fields.

Secretary J. H. Gwinn of the National Livestock association, commenting on this fact says that the virtues of grass feeding, when done scientifically, were not appreciated. He thought that the time would come when much of the good beef of the west would be topped off with grass.

"Boise basin and the Ontario country are becoming great feeding grounds," said Mr. Gwinn. The extensive reclamation work done there insures a vast production of forage and feed in general. Climate favors the work. There is no reason why the coast and oriental trade should not be supplied by this territory direct, instead of first shipping to the east, slaughtering and dressing there and receiving the meat here again, as is often the rule. When the demand for high-grade meats in this region grows sufficiently I do not doubt that packing establishments of great size will spring up and the west will then ship little livestock east."

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Bell celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last Saturday evening in the lodge rooms of the Eastern Star of which Mrs. Bell is a member. The bride and groom of fifty years ago were met at the door by Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Templeton, who recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and were conducted to the rostrum where the Rev. J. Anthony Mitchell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, read the marriage ceremony to them.

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