



DON'T LEAVE TOWN
Until You Have Seen Our School Shoes
75c and Up
And Good as Wheat

Boy's \$2.50
School \$3.00
Suits \$4.00

Boy's Cap Given with each Suit During this Month

Specials This Week
READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION

Outing Flannels 16 yards for \$1.00
Cotton Blankets 60cents per pair
Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases
Ladie's and Children's Underwear

Don't miss a trip to our Hardware Department
See our Wilson Air Tight Heaters--12 Styles



C. W. ELKINS

Shaniko Warehouse Co.

Shaniko, Oregon

General Storage, Forwarding
AND
Commission Merchants

Dealers in Blacksmith Coal, Flour, Barbed Wire, Nails, Cement, Lime, Coal Oil, Plaster, Sulphur, Wool and Grain, Sacks and Twine, Grain and Feed. Agents for Wasco Warehouse Milling Co.'s "White River" and "Dalles Patent" Flour. Highest price paid for Hides and Pelts.

Special Attention is paid to Wool Grading and Baling for Eastern Shipments.

Stock Yards with all the latest and best facilities for Handling Stock.

Mark Your Goods in Care of
"S. W. Co."

CROOK COUNTY BANK

OFFICERS:
W. A. BOOTH, President
O. M. ELKINS, Vice President
FRED W. WILSON, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
W. A. BOOTH, O. M. ELKINS,
D. F. STEWART, FRED W. WILSON.

Transacts a General Banking Business
Exchange Bought and Sold
Collections will receive prompt attention

"To Cure a Felon"

says Sam Kendall, of Phillipsburg, Kan. "Just cover it over with Bucklen's Arnica Salve and the Salve will do the rest." Quickest cure for Burns, Boils, Sores, Scalds, Wounds, Piles, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Sore Feet and Sore Eyes. Only 25c at D. P. Adamson & Co., and Templeton & Son's drug store. Guaranteed.

A FORTUNATE TRADE

Made Thousand on a \$7 Cayuse.

COLD HARD FACTS

The History of the Growth of Some Prineville Real Estate.

Is there such a thing as luck? S. J. Newsom firmly believes there is. He says that if he had any sense at all he could have been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars instead of—(he wouldn't complete the sentence, but it is well known that he is well provided with this world's goods). The cause of Mr. Newsom's query was the fact that recently he sold a 53-foot lot next to the Journal office for \$1100. "Now," said Mr. Newsom, who was in a reminiscent frame of mind, "thirty years ago I bought this half block for a \$7 cayuse," indicating with a sweep of his hand the property lying between the Journal office and the corner of Fifth street. "A man by the name of Davis, Fatty Davis, as he was familiarly called, owned it and wanted to get rid of it. I had the horse and saddle and Davis stumped me for a trade. I wasn't very anxious, but finally consented to swap. Then he wanted me to throw in the saddle which the animal had on, but I balked at that. There was a little shack on the premises and I thought I couldn't lose much even if Prineville never did fulfill her destiny. Well, Davis made out the deed and took the pony.

"Now, if you do not believe in luck you will change your mind when I tell you what I have made off that \$7 cayuse trade. I put up a frame building on the lot corner of Main and Fifth and rented it to the county court of Crook county. I received in rent from the county the sum of \$1500. Two terms of school were held there for which I received \$60. E. H. Smith, the saddle man, paid me \$700 in rent, and then I sold the building and ground to John Morris for \$1200 cash.

"This little building which is being used for a laundry was put up some time after the one on the corner, and I have received \$1200 in rent from it. It has never been idle since it was built. This little building and 53 feet of ground fronting on Main street I sold the other day for \$1100. All told I have not put over \$250 in improvements on the half block.

Now, young man, you can easily figure out what my investment in Prineville property has netted me. They are facts, every one of them. As I said before, if I had had any sense at all I would have bought the land between here and Simpson's store because I could have got it for \$65. Now, if you buy it you will have to pay \$100 a front foot." Who could have foreseen thirty years ago what has actually taken place in Prineville? The next few years will see even greater changes in the value of property. Prineville has always enjoyed a good, steady growth.

Woolgrowers Meet September 18

The call for the state meeting is as follows:

This is to give notice that the regular annual meeting of the Oregon Wool Growers' association will be held at Condon on Tuesday, September 18th, next.

Many important questions confront the woolgrowers' interests. In case the Digley schedules are to be amended, the wool manufacturing interests will make every effort to modify the present import duties on wool. Each state, local association and individual grower

must be ready to defend and sustain their and his interests.

The exportation of sheep from the state is heavily handicapped by the federal regulations and the quarantine laws of other states where our surplus should find a ready market. So long as scab is prevalent in the state, the clean as well as the unclean suffer. Other states have enacted stringent inspection laws which, with the co-operation of the federal officials, have eradicated contagious diseases from their domestic animals. It is up to the stockgrowers of this state to formulate and propose such legislation as will have a like result in Oregon, and then see to it that it is carried through the legislature. Oregon sheep dare not cross the state line in search of a bit of grass, but Oregon mountain ranges seem to be the legitimate resort of thousands of foreign sheep.

The migratory tax law has been declared unconstitutional, but it is apparent, in the court's opinion, that a law could be drawn up that would have the desired effect of preventing the encroachments of sheep from other states, that pay no taxes in, or in any way help support our state government.

Forest reserves, marketing wool and surplus stock, the right to trail stock through reserves and reservations, and many other subjects of great importance to wool-growers will be discussed at this meeting, and concerted action should be taken on several propositions. We hope you will be able to attend, and give us the benefit of your observations and experience. While all cannot "speak out in meeting," each person's opinion and vote count in settling these questions.

The expressed opinion of the woolgrowers of the state of Oregon in convention assembled will have no little effect on our legislative representatives in the state, and also will be duly considered in the halls of our national congress, and even by the executive department at Washington.

All woolgrowers and others interested in the sheep industry, whether regularly elected or not, are invited to attend this meeting at Condon on September 18, 1906. By order of the Executive Committee. H. C. ROOPER, Secretary.

Jamestown Exposition Notes.

The Jamestown Exposition, near Norfolk, Va., next year, will be open longer than any similar enterprise yet held in the United States. It is to run from April 26 to November 30—seven months and five days.

The Arts and Crafts Village at the Jamestown Exposition will be a feature never before seen at a national celebration. It is bound to be one of the great attractions, and being something new it will be visited by millions.

The Jamestown Exposition will be one vast Colonial city in architecture, environment, art and industrial activity. The exposition visitor will live during his stay in an atmosphere of Colonial romance and history. To paraphrase Napoleon's famous remark at the Pyramids, "Three centuries will look down upon you."

Lee's Parade, the large space set aside on the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition for the drill work of the military bodies from all nations, is named in honor of General Robert E. Lee, the great Confederate chieftain and one of Virginia's favorite sons. These military parades and drills will surpass any that have been beheld.

The evolution of war craft and other shipping will be portrayed at the Jamestown Exposition next year, not by pictures and drawings, but by real wood and metal models of correct size. The three ships which brought the first settlers across from England to Jamestown will be reproduced faithfully, riding at anchor off the exposition grounds in Hampton Roads.

Norfolk and the neighboring towns and cities in Tidewater Virginia are making extensive preparations to handle the vast throngs of visitors who will attend the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition in 1907. In addition to the scores of hotels and the hundreds of boarding houses already in these cities and summer resorts by the sea, many new hotels of a temporary character, though well-built, are being constructed near the grounds.

WE NEED A CREAMERY

Good Opportunity for the Right Man.

MONEY TO BE MADE

A Creamery in Prineville Would Benefit Both Producer and Consumer.

Prineville offers a splendid field for a good creamery. One with a medium capacity could be made to pay from the start. It would do away with much of the farm butter that now finds its way into the homes of our people. Instead of butter that would be classified as good, bad and indifferent—mostly bad and indifferent—we would have the fancy product made up on scientific principles. Instead of receiving 20 or 25 cents a pound for the butter farmers would get much more than that for the butter fat. A creamery was started at Ontario, Malheur county, last winter and farmers who sold their butter for 25 cents received 27 cents for their butter fat. This fact is used simply as an illustration of the advantage that would accrue to those of our farmers that sell butter in the Prineville market. Creamery butter sells for 40 cents a pound in the Prineville market today.

The introduction of a creamery into our midst would be of great benefit to those who make butter which is poor, or common-place, or not above the average in quality, and such makers are generally in the majority. In nearly all manufactures the cost of production decreases with the increase in the quantity produced. And as system in the work proceeds and the methods and appliances improve the quantity of the product becomes better and more uniform. It has been proved that if the cream produced on a hundred farms is taken to one place and made into butter the work can be done at less cost per pound than if made on a hundred farms. If the factory is well equipped and well conducted, with an expert butter maker, the butter product will be of a higher quality than the average of the butter from the hundred farms with their many different makers, and of course the product is more uniform. In every dairy more or less waste and loss in handling the materials always results no matter how well managed, and unless churning is done daily much cream is churned when too old or not old enough. At the creamery the proportion of waste and loss is much less and all cream can be churned at exactly the right time. The result is that the creamery can make more pounds of butter from a given quantity of cream than can be done if the same material is worked up on different farms.

Another saving would be made in selling the product. Large lots can be sold at a much better advantage than if handled in a hundred different lots. Hundreds of cases can be cited in Minnesota and Wisconsin in which a creamery has been substituted for farm butter making in a community with these definite and satisfactory results:

The quality of the whole factory product is equal to the best of the single dairies of the same community. A greater quantity of butter is produced from the same cows. The average selling price and the net return is considerably increased. The gains are sufficient to cover the whole cost of running the creamery, thus making the cash income to the farmers from a given number of cows as much as by the old system and often more, while at the same time all the labor, trouble and expense

of making and marketing the butter are removed from the farms and the households. Relief from the labor of caring for milk and cream usually results in adding to the number of cows, and the effect of the friendly rivalry between the patrons of the creamery, with the frequent money measure of the butter capacity of the cows, tends to a constant improvement in the quality of the latter and in the consequent profit.

Fortunes in Dairying.

That the cow is the best of moneymakers for the farmer is the assertion of K. C. Eldridge, of Independence, owner of creameries at Independence, Dayton, Jefferson, Eugene and Junction City, and one of the largest buyers of cream in the Willamette Valley. "A large part of the prosperity of the Willamette Valley has come from milk cow." "Dairying beats wheat-raising out of sight. And three or four years of dairying on wheat land will double the wheat-growing capacities of the soil. A number of farmers in Polk are raising more than 30 bushels of wheat to the acre on such land, which several years ago would not produce more than 12 or 15 bushels.

"A farmer with, say 50 cows, although that's a pretty large herd, and with hogs and chickens as accessories, can make more money than do many of the country banks—that is, if he uses brains as well as hands. It's a bonanza for him, sure enough. Farmers are fast coming into realization of this; in fact, many of them realize it already. Dairy products always can find a market without hunting for it, at high prices. But dairying requires constant and close attention every day in the year, and for this reason some farmers are unwilling to take up with it.

"Dairying has enabled many a farmer to clear himself of debt and store up a bank account. One man of my acquaintance, who, six years ago, owned 30 acres of land and was in debt, by going into the dairying business paid his debt, bought 70 acres more for \$3850, and has paid \$2500 of this price already. The other day he sold 14 6-months-old hogs for \$217. Another farmer, with 14 acres, last January sold \$133 worth eggs and \$57 worth of butter fat. He has 600 chickens and half a dozen cows. Another who, four years ago, had to borrow money to buy a cow, now has money to lend, and I know of his having loaned \$500.—Telegram.

Oregon Wool.

The wool season that has just come to an end in this state has been an exceedingly prosperous one for the farmers, but whether the merchants who took the product off their hands will fare so well remains to be seen. Last year the buyers nearly all lost money, as they bought on the crest of the high-price wave and had to contend with a falling market in disposing of their wares. This year they were more cautious in purchasing, but the end has not come yet, and the prospects are not so rosy for them as they would like.

The growers, however, have no cause to complain. Prices have ruled about as high as last year, and the profits have been about as large. Whether or not the middle men have realized on their trading operations is a question that does not greatly concern the farmer.

Three and a half million dollars have been brought into the state this season by the wool industry alone. Sales of sheep and lambs have added millions more, so prosperity should reign in the wool-growing sections. The average price received by the growers has been about 18 cents a pound. The clip of Oregon aggregated close to 18,000,000 pounds. The buyers who operated in the state handled some 3,000,000 pounds of Washington wool in sections tributary to these markets at the same time.

(Continued on fourth page.)

1-4 Off 1-4 Off

CLEARANCE SALE IN

Gents' Summer Underwear

CLAYPOOL BROS.

Prineville, Oregon