

Crook County Journal

VOL. XI

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

NO. 10

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All Heavy Outing Flannels, regular 12 1/2c to 15c values, now.....	9c	Ladies' Fine Finished Union Suits, regular \$2.00 values, now.....	\$1.57
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Ladies' Fine Finished Union Suits, regular \$1.50 values, now.....	\$1.22	Child's Nazareth Waists, now.....	21c

These are but a few of the many hundreds of specialties to be found at

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MAIN STREET, PRINEVILLE, OREGON

We are now conducting a general Clearance Sale, great reductions are being made on all of our lines of Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Notions, etc. The following prices on shoes will be maintained until the arrival of our New Spring Stock.

\$2.25 Ladies' Shoes for	1.50	50c Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	25c	\$2.00 Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	\$1.10
\$2.75 Ladies' Shoes for	1.65	90c Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	60c	\$2.25 Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	\$1.25
\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes for	1.75	\$1.00 Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	60c	\$2.50 Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	\$1.50
\$3.25 Ladies' Shoes for	1.85	\$1.50 Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	85c	\$2.75 Misses' and Children's Shoes for.....	\$1.65
\$3.50 Ladies' Shoes for	2.00				
\$4.25 Ladies' Shoes for	2.50				
\$4.50 Ladies' Shoes for	2.65				
\$5.00 Ladies' Shoes for	2.75				

CLAYPOOL BROS.

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Shaniko Warehouse Co.

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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
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Fancy Poultry

We have thirty Bro. Leghorn hens which we are mating with Single-Comb Buff Orpington males; the latter purchased from Harris Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb. We will sell one setting (14 eggs) for \$1.00. Orders filled in rotation. FRANK FOREST, 2-21-1m Prineville, Or.

Thoroughbred Poland China Boar

For Service.

Black Langshans, Stock and Eggs for sale. E. C. PARK, Redmond, Oregon.

Department of the Interior,
Notice for Publication.
Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon,
January 24, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Perry Walter Newhall, of Grizzly, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, via Homestead Entry No. 14815 made Nov. 23, 1903, for the S1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 of Section 22, T. 12 South, Range 15 E., Lot 2 and SW1/4 NE1/4 of Section 5, Township 13 South, Range 15 E., W. M., and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on March 25th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: Henry Montgomery, P. Chitwood, Joseph Smith, James M. Henkle, all of Grizzly, Oregon. MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

REPLY TO MR. HODSON

Bend, Feb. 18, 1907.

To the Editor of the Crook County Journal: I see by the Bend Bulletin that Mr. Hodson seems to think it hardly necessary to reply to my insulting remarks pointed at him in the Crook County Journal, and that he replies only for the benefit of those who are not acquainted with me. He says that my questions and remarks are directed at him from personal malice. If there is any personal malice I am sure that I have none against Mr. Hodson, but perhaps he has some against me, and if he has he is welcome to hoard it against me as long as he sees fit to do so. I do not even care to know what he holds against me.

Mr. Hodson says that my ears deceive me as he never made any such assertions as I claim he did. To begin with he says the figures he quoted to me he got from reliable persons who had examined the county records to obtain them. I say he did not know what Smith & Wilt's assessment was until he took my figures from the Crook County Journal, and he says that he told me it was \$7240. Did he tell me that Smith & Wilt had any town property, any cows, any horses, or any lands beside their stock of goods? I will say to Mr. Hodson that he never mentioned anything but their stock of goods, and I will say further that he did tell me that Smith & Wilt were assessed at \$11,000 on their stock of goods alone. He never said a word about anything else they had to assess.

Mr. Hodson says that he did not tell me the highest assessment on any store in Prineville was only \$9000. I want to say to him most emphatically that he did tell me that the highest assessment on any store in Prineville was only \$9000. He says that neither did he tell me that timber in the Blue mountains was assessed at only \$500 per quarter section and that timber on the Deschutes at \$1000. I want to say to him that he did tell me that these figures were what timber lands were assessed at, and I want to say to him that he did not know any difference until he read my figures in the Crook County Journal. He says himself that he was informed by reliable parties before he started out to the jack pines and when he got there he commenced to misrepresent assessments to the very best of his abilities. Did he say who the reliable parties were? Did he ever mention one of their names? If he did I have been unable to find any one who has heard him. He had his orders to keep the promoters in the back ground.

I want to say a few words to these promoters. If they had been honest in their convictions that it would be better to divide Crook county why did they not come right out and agitate the question before the people and not sneak around in back allies afraid to show their faces? This would have been a manly and honest endeavor, but to try and make a sneak in the shape that they have done is about the worst sneaking graft that has ever come before the people of Crook county.

In Mr. Hodson's letter to the Bulletin he has to bring in the \$70,000 stock of goods of C. W. Elkins. He says that he told me that Smith & Wilt were assessed nearly as much as C. W. Elkins. I do not know what Mr. Elkins is assessed at as Mr. Hodson did not tell me, but I want to call his attention to the fact that Mr. Elkins was making a sale of his stock at a sacrifice or in other words to clean up his old stock, and therefore made as big an advertisement as he could to attract attention to what he was going to do. My pin-headed friend could only think that Mr. Elkins should pay taxes on his \$70,000 advertised stock. He says in his article to the Bulletin that I boasted I would fix some of the people so that they would

not sign a petition for a division of the county. If there is any man on the Deschutes river that I can fix I am certainly not aware of it. I defy him to find one man that I tried to force. In his next breath he refers to me as the gentleman of the jack pines and a pastmaster in the art of juggling the truth and no doubt have my diploma issued by the Crook County Journal. I will say to him that he is a past grand master at juggling the truth when it comes to misrepresentation of the taxes that are paid by Prineville stores, by Smith & Wilt and on timber held in the Blue mountains by Prineville men.

Well Mr. Hodson, the evidence and proof are coming to me every day now and if you want the proof of what you said I have the goods and will deliver them to you at any time. When Mr. Hodson started in with his vituperation and contumely he reckoned without his host and he reminds me of a drowning man catching at straws.

As for living among the jack pines on the Deschutes river I will say that I am glad of it for the simple reason that I do not have to come in contact with pin-heads very often. In fact only when he likes to the jack pines on his mission of mercy to get signers for his masters at Bend so that the taxpayers of western Crook will not have any taxes to pay, but pin-head and his masters will issue their circulars from Bend to us poor devils in the jack pines and say come in and get your yearly stipend as perhaps you need it now, and if you do not arrive by the 15th of May will have 10 per cent added and so on until you receive your cash. Hoping that this will meet with the approval of my friends in Crook county, I remain, yours truly, JOHN ATKINSON.

Must Examine All Land.

By direction of the president hereafter no patent shall be issued to public lands until an examination of the ground shall have been made by an authorized officer of the government. The president's order is in the form of a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, and under its provisions orders are being sent out to officials of the General Land Office. Following is the letter.

The Secretary of the Interior—To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, I have to direct that hereafter no final certificate, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made upon the ground for or by an authorized officer of the government, but the following shall be excepted from the force of this order:

"First—All claims which have heretofore been examined upon the ground by an authorized officer of the government whose report is found satisfactory.

"Second—All claims where an officer of the government other than officers authorized to take final proof, shall have been present to the taking of final proof to cross-examine claimant and witnesses, if such proof is found satisfactory.

"Third—All claims where claimant's compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular proceedings.

"Fourth—Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of any act of Congress.

"Fifth—Selection and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law, when the lands embraced are in agricultural districts, or when character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.

"Sixth—Classes of reissuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued.

"Seventh—All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior."

First-class job printing at The Journal office.

DESCHUTES CO. KNOCKED OUT

Deschutes county is a thing of the past for at least another two years. The Prineville delegation that was sent to Salem to help take care of the matter returned Tuesday and reported that their labors were at an end. Deschutes county hadn't the ghost of a chance to become a reality.

The prospects for a new county on the north of us are exceedingly bright. A bill for the creation of Nesmith county has passed the house and there is not much question but that it will pass the senate. The new county of Nesmith takes a slice off the northern part of Crook, so that our northern lines run as follows: Beginning at the township line between townships eight and nine being the southern boundary line of Wasco county, thence west along said line to the summit of the Cascade range; thence south along the western boundary line of Crook county to the southern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation; thence easterly along the southern boundary line of said Warm Springs Indian reservation to the Deschutes river; thence northerly along the Deschutes river to a point where said river is intersected by the line between townships 10 and 11; thence east along said township line to the southeast corner of township 10, south of range 13 east, W. M.; thence following section lines north 3 miles, thence east 5 miles; thence north 8 miles; thence east 7 miles; thence south 6 miles; thence east 6 miles; thence north 1 mile; thence east 6 miles; thence south 3 miles; thence east 6 miles; thence south 3 miles; thence east 6 miles; thence south 3 miles; thence west along said line to the western boundary line of Wheeler county.

The Antelope Herald in discussing the Crook county division question has this to say regarding the matter:

Often quite as much depends upon the light cast upon a picture, as the picture itself, in bringing out its beauty and merit. And the same might also be said of the "Nesmith" county proposition, the bill for which is now before the House at Salem. In last week's Madras Pioneer, Brothel Lueddemann makes a few remarks concerning our efforts to break away from the mother county and create a county of our own, embracing a small portion of Crook county. He graciously admits that the "portion of Wasco county which lies south of Sherman county and east of the Deschutes" is certainly most unfortunately situated with reference to its county seat, which it must cross the entire length of Sherman county to reach." He goes on to say that this section of Wasco is too small for a county embracing only its own territory, and the territory to the south (meaning that portion of Crook which we are asking for) "is unalterably opposed to being taken in for the purpose of padding the tax roll of their proposed new county, and giving Antelope its coveted county seat." Let us see how "far from wrong" Bro. L. is, especially in regard to his statement of the bitter opposition of the residents of that portion of Crook included in "Nesmith," (not Stockman) county. Two petitions and one remonstrance were circulated in that section. The petition for "Jefferson" county was signed by about 20 persons, most of them being from the Blizzard Ridge and Sage Brush Flat country. These people were filled up with wonderful stories about the wonderful boom Madras would experience "when the railroad got there," and it is quite likely many of them signed the petition without realizing that they were giving themselves a chance to pad the tax roll of "Jefferson" county, and to help support a territory that hasn't been able to support itself for the past two seasons, and in which there have already been two or more business failures in consequence.

Several signed a remonstrance against cutting off any part of Crook county, which would operate more against Jefferson county than Nesmith, as the former would take a much larger slice from Crook. It is well known, however, that some of these remonstrators, men of large business affairs, and

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

"I plow 10 inches deep after breaking the land, and then I usually have six inches of sub-soil. I use horses and disc plows altogether. With a four-gang disc and eight horses I can plow from eight to ten acres per day, in a strip half a mile long. The fall plowing is done on the stubble land, after the stubble is allowed to grow about two feet high. In the fall that is turned under, and in this way gets all of the winter's precipitation, the snow, rain and frost."

"I leave the rough plowing until spring, and just as soon as it is dry enough to work I put on my disc. I use a different sort of disc than many of the western farmers. It is manufactured in Logan City, Utah, and is known as the six-gang disc. It throws the dirt all one way, leaving no space for weeds to grow."

"The boy with six horses puts the barrow on and continues to harrow lengthwise and crosswise through the season for the purpose of killing weeds and pulverizing the soil, as well as conserving all of the moisture possible."

"About the first of September each year I put on the leveler and level the earth, the drill in the meadow being run in front and the seed drilled into the ground. We sow wheat at the rate of 35 or 40 pounds to the acre, and let it get the next winter's precipitation, and in the spring, when it is two inches high, take the harrows and tip the teeth backward at an angle of about 30 degrees, so as not to tear up the soil."

"This method breaks the crust and pulverizes the soil, and it there are weeds it will kill them. We generally harrow it both ways, as it gives fresh life and vigor to the grain. We then leave it to harvest."

"By the methods I have described I average 30 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre, 50 to 90 bushels of barley, three to three and a half tons of millet, and have plenty of good pasture for my cattle. I have between 1300 and 1400 acres under cultivation, and rest them every other year."

"I put in wheat last year and out of 210 acres on ground that I started to farm 31 years ago and have been farming it every other year since that time. The crop I raised last year was far better than any year that I remember. I broke up a piece of alfalfa ground, sowed two bushels of spring wheat on about two acres, and harvested 69 bushels of the finest quality."

"I kept all of that seed and the millers offered me 10 cents a bushel more for it than the price of any wheat in the country. The Farmers' association at the meeting last year named it 'Farrell's Golden Wonder.' I got a teacup full of seed from the north of England and continued to raise it until I got two bushels, then planted the two acres with the result that I have given."

heavy taxpayers, while not wishing to be cut off from Crook, have strongly objected to being put into Jefferson county and having to go to Madras for a county seat, thus of the two expressing their preference for Nesmith county and a county seat nearer the railroad.

On the Nesmith county petition appear the names of a majority of the residents in that portion of Crook most affected by a county division, many of whom would be obliged to travel from 30 to 40 miles to Madras as a county seat as against 15 to 25 miles to Antelope as a county seat. While a number of heavy taxpayers living about midway between these two points say: "By all means let us have Antelope rather than Madras for a county seat, if we must be cut off from Crook." This doesn't appear like bitter opposition to Nesmith county from "the territory to the south." The main opposition comes from Madras, for obvious reasons.

"The Antelope people" did find out, by circulating a petition, how the people of Crook included in the strip asked or felt about the matter, and by securing the signatures of a majority of the residents in that strip, it would seem that their wishes should be respected.

Bro. Lueddemann may have forgotten that he once lived in Antelope, and that two years ago he was one of the hardest workers in the fight for Nesmith county, upholding her just claims valiantly, and apparently was one of the chief mourners at the obsequies of the effort that "died a-borning."

So, as we before remarked, the light in which one is standing often changes the coloring of a picture.

Practical Dry Farming.

George L. Terrell of Smithfield, Utah, who has had 40 years experience at dry farming, gave some interesting facts in an interview printed by the Denver Post. He said:

"I plow 10 inches deep after breaking the land, and then I usually have six inches of sub-soil. I use horses and disc plows altogether. With a four-gang disc and eight horses I can plow from eight to ten acres per day, in a strip half a mile long. The fall plowing is done on the stubble land, after the stubble is allowed to grow about two feet high. In the fall that is turned under, and in this way gets all of the winter's precipitation, the snow, rain and frost."

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