

Crook County Journal

Oregon Historical Society
City Hall

VOL. XII PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, JANUARY 23, 1908. NO. 6

CROOK COUNTY BEEF CATTLE

Winter fed beef for the Portland and Puget Sound markets has become an important and profitable industry for the cattlemen and alfalfa ranchers of Crook county. The industry has grown from small beginnings until this year the ranchers of this vicinity will market no less than 2000 head of finished beef. This beats the output of any previous year.

Of the beef that are being fattened in the central part of Crook county that will be ready for the market from this date until late spring are the following: J. W. Howard, 200 head; Charles Huston, 150 head; H. S. Cram, 350 head; J. O. Powell, 100 head; John R. Ryan 250 head, T. H. Lafollette, 200 head; E. T. Slayton, 275 head; beside numerous smaller bunches. The lots mentioned are three-year old steers, with a few of four or five-year-olds among them. They are of good size and have been well fed because of the excellent feeding weather and the good condition of the hay that is being fed.

The hay supply is greater than the demand and spring will find the county with several thousand tons in the stack. The hay that has been fed has almost all been alfalfa or clover and in most instances it has been fed without grain or mill feed of any kind. A few exceptions have been noted this year however, with a result that it will mean a local market for barley, oats and corn. In one instance where C. F. Smith fed 67 head of steers with a mixture of alfalfa and barley hay, the cattle were in much better condition than on a ration of one kind of hay, and in other cases chopped barley and corn have been fed with excellent success.

Men's Suits, Hats and general Furnishings at about half price at J. E. Stewart & Co.

Death of A. H. Breyman

A. H. Breyman died in Portland last week and was buried last Sunday. He had been sick for over six months and suffered greatly from an attack of neuralgia in the face which seemed to baffle the efforts of medical skill. Mr. Breyman was well and favorably known in Crook county. He was engaged in stockraising for many years and organized the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company at Haystack in 1885. He moved from Crook county to Portland in 1890 and started in the wholesale leather business under the firm name of the Breyman Leather Company.

Mr. Breyman was married in Salem to Miss Phoebe Cranston, of that city, who survives him. The following children reside in Portland: Otto, Mrs. Bertha Ash, Misses Edna and Flora Breyman, and Teddy Breyman, the youngest. He also leaves a sister in Portland, Mrs. Albertine Bartels, of 415 Mill street, and another sister, Mrs. Bertha Sobel, in Hamburg. August Breyman, of Mount Tabor, is a brother, and Werner, another brother, is a resident of Salem.

Clothes cleaned, pressed and mended. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Cohrs, at the Redby.

Notice To Cattlemen

The members of the Crook County Cattlemen's Association are requested to meet at the court house at Prineville at 1 p. m. on Monday, January 27, 1908. Matters in relation to range allotments will come before the meeting.

E. T. SLAYTON, President.
J. H. GRAY, Secretary.

Will Weave Carpets

Anyone wishing Mrs. Joe Taylor to weave carpets for the next two months will please leave orders at the brick store. 2tpd

House and lot for sale cheap. Call on J. W. Horgan or D. F. Stewart.

MET WITH FOUL PLAY

A dispatch from Madras to the Telegram says that remnants of the body of Dr. Lee, an aged Indian physician, living on the Warm Springs Reservation, were found on a trail leading from the agency to the Indian town of Simnash. Saturday. Only the larger bones of the body and the lower limbs from the knees down were found, the remainder of the body having apparently been devoured by coyotes. The body was positively identified by remnants of the clothing still clinging to the bones, and by the saddle of the Indian, which was found lying near the body.

Dr. Lee lived about three miles from the Warm Springs agency. He left home last Thanksgiving, saying nothing to his wife about his destination, and as he frequently went away for weeks at a time, nothing was thought of his absence. His death is believed to have been the result of foul play, as, in common with other Indian "doctors" on the reservation, he had enemies among the Indians. To strengthen the belief in foul play, it is known that when he left home he carried with him a large 44-caliber pistol. This could not be found anywhere about the body. It is further pointed out that his saddle lay on the ground uncinched, as though it had been removed from the cayuse he was riding by some person, in order to avoid the suspicion which would have been aroused by seeing a horse running on the range with a saddle on.

Dr. Lee was a Warm Spring Indian and about 60 years of age.

For Sale

Grain, alfalfa and baled hay for sale. Will deliver by load or sell in stack. Inquire of Omar Claypool, at C. W. Elkins' store.

Redmond Items

Redmond, Ore., Jan. 20. J. H. Wenandy was down from Bend with the stage. Joe McClay took the stage on and Mr. W. returned Sunday evening.

Henry Ehret left for home Saturday morning after a business visit of a week or two.

W. E. Young was in for a day or two from the tree pulling job. They have two or three thousand trees to pull.

Chris Ehret is over at Prineville looking after the little girl—weight six pounds and everybody doing well.

Mr. Lilly and Mrs. were over yesterday to church with the new team and rig.

It was all a mistake. Mr. Buckley did not go to Washington after all.

The Ladies Aid Society wishes to announce the meeting for January 30 with the Mesdames Lamb. Business of importance is on hand and a full attendance is desired.

Miss Muma has been visiting the past week with Mrs. Eby and reports a very pleasant picnic Saturday at Smith Rock. How is that for the middle of January in Oregon?

Mr. and Mrs. V. J. O'Connor of Bend were in town Saturday evening on their way to Portland, called there by the death of Mrs. O'Connor's brother.

Mr. Wm. Oakes of Freeman, Wash., a brickmaker was in town the past week looking for brick dirt. He did not seem to find any but liked the country very well from an agricultural standpoint. He went on to Bend Saturday.

Messrs. McQueen, Park and Trisler made a flying trip to Prineville on Monday.

E. C. Park.
Rolled barley, lowest cash price at J. E. Stewart & Co.

LONGHORN VS SHORTHORN

The curious scientific doctrine of the survival of the fittest has few stronger exemplifications than the contest for supremacy among the longhorns and the shorthorns. The struggle has been long, the steps in the evolution consuming hundreds of centuries. According to the biological philosophers, it took thousands of years for cattle to acquire the queer frontal ornament known as the horns. It has taken fully as long, by steps still more remarkable, to lose or modify them. In the former case nature alone operated through the principles of natural and sexual selection. In the latter case, man became a factor and it was by a system of breeding, along the lines of the natural law, that the longhorn gave place to cattle either entirely without or with horns much diminished. Entirely aside, however, from this mere feature or characteristic, forceful reasons were in operation to displace the one with the other. The longhorn belonged to another day, the day of the frontier and the pioneer. In the older days, the prevailing type all over the west was the longlegged, longhorned animal, with slabsides, much daylight under them, short of back, narrow of rump and deficient in beef-making qualities. Occupied the vast plains of northern Mexico, the Llano Estacado of Texas, the slopes of the Sierra Madre and every valley between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains. They were driven in herds of countless thousands for hundreds of miles to the market towns of the Mississippi valley and furnished the hides and tallow for all industries needing these articles. As beef cattle they were conspicuous failures, their meat being accepted because nothing better could be obtained.

When the railroads invaded the range and built shipping tracks from the main lines to the loading pens at the ranch, the last excuse for the propagation of the longhorns was obliterated. Before this the longhorn was an absolute necessity. When it was compulsory to drive cattle for the market hundreds of miles to reach the nearest shipping point, the longhorn alone was equal to the test. Beside him fat, sleek shorthorn would have died by the wayside the first few hours of the journey, but the "Texas ranger," as he was called, was famous both for speed and endurance. His modern rival was an impossibility under frontier conditions. The problem of water supply was another factor in the culture of the longhorns. In the early settlement of the southwest the stockmen were forced to depend upon the streams that afforded a perpetual supply of water and there were few of them. That was before the day of the windmill and the artificial lake. Only the longhorn could find pasture in the hills many miles from these streams and make daily pilgrimage to the water without detriment to his physical condition. This he would do at a pace which taxed the enduring qualities of the hardy mustangs of the "cow punchers." The ability of the longhorn to withstand the blizzards was wonderful, adapting him peculiarly to the pioneer period. A Texas "norther," which would freeze a tender shorthorn to death, had no terrors for the hardy long-legs that roamed the limitless plains.

The early settlers were not prepared to provide shelter for their stock, but the longhorn needed no coddling and sought his own shelter in the hills. Thus it will be seen that the very virtues of the longhorn were a detriment to him, when we consider the prime object for which cattle are raised. Endurance, hardihood, speed and capacity for self-support were not the qualities that made good beef. Fat, not muscle, meat, not bones, compactness, not agility, are the qualities sought in cattle for slaughter. With all his traits,

MONEY IN THE HOG BUSINESS

Many ranchers of this section are considering the advisability of going into the hog business, as a means of getting rid of the surplus of grain produced in this section. The plan is doubtless a good one and will not only create a market for the grain, but will prove a most profitable venture. Judging by the experience of those who have tried it, a good deal more than present net prices can be secured out of our wheat by feeding it to hogs.

One great obstacle to hograising on an extensive plan in this section has been the question of water, but that is being solved by the drilling of deep wells.

Crook county, and in fact Central Oregon is at present producing a very small percentage of the pork products consumed by it, and offers a ready market for all the ham, bacon and lard that can be produced in this section. There is money in it for the hograiser and for the farmer, and it will keep at home thousands of dollars sent out every year in payment of imported pork products.—Madras Pioneer.

Real Estate Transfers

The following deeds have been recorded since the first of the year: J. T. Leeds and wife of Madras to John Armicker.—Lot 2 in block 40 in the town of Palmair. Consideration, \$50.

Northern Pacific Railway Co. to Hershey Lumber Co.—E½ SW¼ of Sec. 31, Tp 12 south, range 11 east, W. M., containing 80 acres.* Consideration, \$480.

John E. Finseth and wife to M. H. Alworth—SE¼ Sec. 22, Tp 12 south, range 10 east, containing 160 acres. Consideration, \$2300.

Thomas Arnold and wife to A. J. Turley—W¼ SW¼ of Sec. 1, and the E¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 2. Consideration, \$2500.

D. L. McKay and wife to the Christian Mueller Land & Timber Co.—SE¼ of Sec. 18, SW¼ of SE¼ and S¼ of SW¼ Sec. 17, and NE¼ of NW¼ Sec. 20, Tp 19 south, range 13 west, containing 320 acres. Consideration, \$1.

T. M. Baldwin, guardian of Floy and E. Fern Slayton, to E. T. and George Slayton—The SE¼ of Sec. 34, and the W¼ of NE¼, and the W¼ of the SE¼ of Sec. 35, Tp 14 south, range 16 east, W. M., also lots 5 and 6, block 3, third addition to Prineville. Consideration, \$2966.66

Mable Engs to E. T. Slayton et al.—undivided 3-6 interest in the SE¼ Sec. 34, and the W¼ of the NE¼, and the W¼ of the SE¼ of Sec. 35, Tp 14 south, range 16 east; also lots 5 and 6, block 3, in third addition to Prineville. Consideration, \$8180.

Arthur W. Clothier to H. G. Colton—E½ of NW¼, N½ of the NE¼ of Sec. 34, Tp 15 south, range 18 east, containing 160 acres. Consideration, \$1.

Northern Pacific Railway Co. to Orin J. Gray—The SE quarter of Sec. 4, Tp 14 south, range 10 east, containing 16 acres. Consideration, \$1280.

Cora A. Ferguson to John Ferguson—The NE quarter of Sec. 20, and the N¼ of the NW quarter and the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 21, Tp 14 south, range 10 east, containing 160 acres. Consideration, \$2180.

Ray A. McGillivray to W. J. McGillivray—Lot 4, Sec. 4; lot 1 Sec. 5, Tp 18 south, range 11 east, containing 81.10 acres. Consideration, \$1000.

Northern Pacific Railway Co. to John G. Edwards—The NW quarter of SW quarter of Sec. 20, Tp 11 south, range 15 east, containing 40 acres. Consideration, \$240.

Northern Pacific Railway Co. to John G. Edwards—The NW quarter of NE quarter, Sec. 81, Tp 10 south, range 15 east, containing 40 acres. Consideration, \$280.

G. Walter Millican and wife to George Millican—The SE quarter of Sec. 28, the SW quarter of Sec.

Don't Like To Be Roasted

The Grundy (Minn.) Democrat has been interviewing a farmer as to the reason why home merchants are enriched by mail order houses. It's simply enough—the mail order houses have learned some advertising lore.

A farmer reader of this paper makes a few statements in answer to the occasional articles that appear in print about the mail order houses. He says:

"If the mail order house gets \$1000 out of this county each month that belongs to the home merchants, the fault is with the home merchants themselves. The mail order houses advertise and gives us prices on everything they offer for sale. They tell us what they have and what they want for it. Of course we get soaked once in a while, and if we do we can try some other house. Most of the home merchants who advertise at all don't quote prices. They neglect to tell us what we want to know—prices. Of course we can go to the store and ask the prices of this article, and that, but you know how it is—no one doesn't know so well what he wants to buy when he gets into a store as when he is at home. And here is where the mail order house makes their bit. They send us their advertising matter into our homes and we read it when we haven't anything else to do, and every member of the family who reads their stuff usually finds something that he or some other member of the family wants and many orders are made up and sent out at just such times.

"Right here is where the home merchant falls down. If he talked up his business in our homes the same as the mail order houses do, the people would be in to see him the next time he came to town, and in many cases extra trips would be made to get things at once that we wanted until they were brought to our attention.

"The home merchant can save the expense of getting out a catalogue, and if the merchant wants to talk business with us let him put his talk in the home papers, and put it in so that we know he means business. The home merchant likely, nine times out of ten, sells his goods as cheap as the mail order houses, and I believe on many things they are much cheaper, but how are we to know if he does not tell us about it?

27, and the N¼ of the NW quarter of Sec. 34, Tp 18 south, range 17 east; the N¼ of NW quarter of Sec. 17, and the N¼ of the NE quarter Sec. 18, Tp 19 south, range 18 east. Consideration, \$550.

State of Oregon to M. D. Nye—The SW quarter of Sec. 16, Tp 18 south, range 18 east, containing 160 acres. Consideration, \$200.



Great Winter Clearance Sale

Begins Saturday, Jan. 25



Every article of Fall and Winter Goods must be cleared from our shelves by February 15, and will be

sold at lower prices than have ever been quoted in this city. This is a chance of years and will effect a great saving to every cash buyer.

Every Article of Winter Goods Reduced

This includes Rubber Footwear, Lined Shoes, Gloves, Sweaters, Wool Sox, Heavy Underwear, Overcoats, Men's and Boy's Suits, Wool-Lined Vests, Mackinaw Coats, and Jackets, etc.

Ladies' Heavy Seamless Cotton Hose, regular 25c values now..... 17½c	Ladies' Heavy Cotton Vests regular 40c kind sale price..... 27½c	Outing Flannel for Comforts, 26-in. wide, all colors, 16 yards for..... \$1.00
Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, regular 25c value now..... 19c	Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleece Lined 70c now..... 49c	Outings, regular 12½c grade 11 yds for \$1.00
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, regular 35c values now..... 22½c	Misses Medium-weight Union suit only..... 35c	Heavy Outings, 14c grade 10 yards for \$1.00
Boy's Heavy Woolen Hose reduced to 22½c	Ladies' Union Suits from 62½c to..... 1 27	Ladies' Heavy Flannellette Waisting and Kimono Cloth, 17½c for..... 12½c
Girls' Superior Black Cotton Hose, 17½ values on sale at..... 11c	Ladies' and Misses Caps..... 22c to 59c	Boy's Suits with Knee Pants, sizes 3 to 4 years..... \$1.85 to \$3.25
	Ladies' and Misses Coats at ½ regular price	Boy's Suits Knick. Pants 3 to 8 years \$3.55
	Ladies' Long Heavy-Fleece Flannellette Kimonos, worth \$2.50 at..... \$1.85	



Shoes---129 pairs odds and ends of lines for Men, Women and Children at one-half price.

Mail Orders filled satisfactorily or money refunded.

Remember Sale Begins January 25

C. W. ELKINS' STORE

