

# Joyous News!!!

## Down Go the Prices Again!!

The time is drawing near and we must close out regardless of price. We have decided on another cut of 15 per cent, making a total reduction of 60 per cent. Don't stop to ponder. It is the chance of your lifetime. Don't listen to the bark of competitors.

## They Can't Touch Us On Values.

Outing Flannel 12 1-2 Yards for \$1.00. Dress Gingham 11 Yards 1.00

Don't be like the man who had the habit of riding backwards. He never saw anything 'till it got by him. The greatest money saving event of the age is knocking at your very door. Hundreds have taken advantage of it and still you hesitate. You'll have to hurry as the time is growing short. Don't fail to bring in the family; we can fit them all. Rivet your eyes on a few of the sterling values we are offering, and

**YOU'LL GET BUSY.**

# Price Brothers

### OPENING CENTRAL OREGON

Continued from first page.

Plains, in northern Crook county. The United States Reclamation Service are now making a topographical survey of approximately 125,000 acres lying in territory tributary to Ochoco and Crooked rivers. Most of this land lies around about Prineville, the present county seat of Crook county.

#### The Results of Irrigation.

Under irrigation, the fertile volcanic ash soil in this section will yield in the neighborhood of 200 bushels of potatoes per acre, three tons of alfalfa, fifteen tons of sugar beets, forty to eighty-five bushels of oats, thirty to forty bushels of wheat of the highest grade and vegetables of all kinds, which grow to prodigious size. Small fruits will also bring large rewards to the irrigating farmer. In the lower stretches of valley such fruits as peaches, grapes and apricots can be grown with success, and apples are profitable. On the higher bench lands the hardest variety of apples yield well.

#### The Cost of Land Under Irrigation.

The lands developed by irrigation under the "Carey Act" are settled upon by the homeseeker in a manner somewhat similar to that followed when homestead land is secured. In the case of the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company's tract, located in central Crook county near the towns of Fen, Redmond and Prineville, a charge of \$40 per acre is made to the settler for his water rights. This covers the cost of constructing the project. If there is any unirrigated land in the area settled upon, the party taking up the land will be required to pay for same at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. The charge for maintaining the irrigation system is 80 cents per irrigable acre yearly.

The cost of procuring irrigated lands, under private project cannot be given at the present time. They range in price, however, from \$75 per acre up.

Figures regarding the cost of procuring land to be irrigated by the United States Reclamation Service in Crook county cannot now be given, inasmuch as the cost of construction has not yet been determined. Under United States Reclamation Service rules the settler is compelled to homestead his land, living upon and

cultivating it the required five years. In addition to this he pays the cost of construction, which varies according to the difficulties encountered in placing the land under water.

#### Scientific Farming on Up-land Benches.

The reader should not form the conclusion that because of the extensive irrigation systems being established in the Deschutes valley it is impossible to successfully farm the lands on the outlying benches and prairies. The soil and climate here is identical with that of the Big Bend Country, Washington, where millions of bushels of wheat are raised annually under conditions which seem unbelievable to the farmer in the humid sections of the East.

The region opened up in Central Oregon by the construction of the Oregon Trunk Railway, comprises an area of approximately 20,000,000 acres of rolling hills and fertile valleys. Not much more than two per cent of this area is being placed under irrigation at present. A large portion of the balance is capable of successful cultivation by scientific methods of moisture conservation.

An authority upon the agricultural lands of this section estimates that in this area of 20,000,000 acres there are 10,000,000 acres of tillable land, 800,000 acres of which may eventually be irrigated, and 3,000,000 acres of which may be subjected to the plow of the scientific farmer, who will follow his land and conserve the moisture for the nourishment of his growing crops. The balance of the 10,000,000 acres will yield bountifully under ordinary cultivation.

Notwithstanding the lack of transportation facilities which has heretofore retarded the growth of farm lands of Central Oregon, 200,000 acres have been placed under cultivation. In the year 1908, one-sixth of this area lying in Crook county, produced 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, the average yield running from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Large crops of oats, rye, barley and other grains, as well as alfalfa and native grasses, vegetables and small fruits have been successfully grown.

#### Free Lands for the Homeseeker.

Of the 20,000,000 acres making up the area of Central Oregon, 5,661,901 acres still remain the property of "Uncle Sam." This area is scattered through Wasco,

Sherman, Crook, Lake and Klamath counties. But little government land is left in Wasco, Sherman and Klamath counties. Crook and Lake counties, however, have millions of acres of unappropriated agricultural, timber and grazing land, which may be taken up by the homeseeker under the United States homestead, desert lands and timber acts.

The first districts of Interior Oregon to feel the impetus of railroad development are Crook county and northern Lake county. These two communities together have an area of unappropriated government land exceeding 4,500,000 acres. Much of this is capable, under careful cultivation, of yielding between 17 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and this continually for a number of years.

#### Resources.

Stock raising, agriculture, dairying, fruit raising and lumbering are destined to become the prominent industries of the Deschutes Valley country in Central Oregon. Mining is being pursued in certain localities. Gold, coal and other metals are being found. Strong indications of the existence of large oil fields have been found in the vicinity of Madras, Crook county. The development of the rich wealth of water power in the Deschutes river district will provide sufficient horse power for the maintenance of vast industries and the development of a wonderful commerce.

#### Lumbering.

The timber belt of Central Oregon lies on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains. It extends on the south across the entire width of Klamath county and over into Lake county. It skirts the western border of Crook and Wasco counties as well. It is over 200 miles long and averages 50 miles wide. One-half of this land is now in private holding, the balance in forest reserves. This entire timbered region may be said at present to be in its primeval state, awaiting the coming of transportation for development.

#### Prineville.

Prineville, the present metropolis of Central Oregon and the county seat of Crook county, is located fourteen miles off the present proposed line of the Great Northern Railway's branch in the Deschutes valley. It is the outer distributing point for the great stock growing country of interior Oregon. The entire country for a distance of ninety miles south and east of Prineville

can find no nearer market or trading point. Stockmen and ranchers now travel one hundred miles or more to trade in Prineville.

The present population is 1,500. Prineville has numerous stores, a large courthouse, county high school, fine hotels and comfortable residences, electric lights, water works, two banks and a flouring mill. A large dry farming area surrounding it, and on some of these lands in 1909 wheat yielded 40

bushels to the acre.

The United States Reclamation Service is now surveying a probable irrigation system in this vicinity. Valley farms in the neighborhood of Prineville are now selling for from \$60 to \$80 an acre, the higher bench lands for from \$20 to \$40. Residence lots in town sell from \$25 to \$100, and business property brings from \$50 to \$150 a front foot. Details regarding the opportunities in this vicinity can be obtained by writing the Prineville Commercial Club.

## OREGON LAWMAKERS WORK AS REVIEWED

### Initial Week Is Quiet and Little Accomplished Aside From Organization.

Salem.—Aside from organization and election of presiding officers very little was accomplished during the initial week of the session by the state's lawmakers. Scarcely the groundwork of legislation and policy was laid during the three days the solons were in session.

Although not in years has the first week of lawmaking been marked by greater quietude with indications of a rather sedate session, before the session is over there may be some high grade politics played under the direction of Jay Bowersman. A peculiar situation exists in both houses, and before the session progresses very far complications may arise that will result in a few political sky rockets.

#### Progressive Republicans Control.

Although the so-called progressive Republicans are in the saddle in both branches, it is only through the assistance of a few Republicans whose sympathies in the past have not been wholly in accord with the "Oregon System." Ben Selling was elected president of the senate with the help of some four Republicans who have never accepted the entire Oregon system. In the house, Speaker Jerry Rusk was elected by the Republicans not classed as progressive.

The fun will begin when Senator Kollaher's resolution to indorse the Oregon system is up for consideration. The resolution will be the means of placing on record the members of the senate and show where each one stands regarding the direct primary, initiative and referendum, the recall, corrupt practices act and the rest of the system. This resolution is to be made the means for a general and specific attack on United States Senator Bourne and incidentally upon United States Senator Chamberlain. Despite the opposition it is believed there are enough progressive Republicans and Democrats to adopt the resolution.

#### Little is Accomplished.

As to actual accomplishments, there have been few in the first week. There appears to be a tendency to hold down the number of bills introduced, for there have been but 66 introduced, and of these only 30 have come from the house. Usually, the first week of the legislature sees about 100 or more bills introduced and the printing office congested. Of the 66 bills already presented, there are few of first importance. The big legislation, such as the new judicial system, the compensation act, reapportionment for the new congressional district, and the like, will not appear until the coming week.

#### Bowerman Plan for Districting State.

In his message to the legislature Mr. Bowerman recommended the districting of the state into districts equal in number to the membership of the house and the senate, one member to each branch of the legislature to be chosen from the districts so established. It is not known that the recommendations of Mr. Bowerman will be embodied in a bill, but regardless of whether or not they are, it is incumbent on this legislature to redistrict the state into senatorial and representative districts. This duty is imposed on the legislature by a provision of the state constitution which directs the state's lawmaking body shall so redistrict the state following a state or federal census.

#### Want Public Service Commission.

Not fewer than two bills will be offered on the subject of a public service commission. One will propose such an organization for the control of corporations in Multnomah County alone. Another will be state-wide in its provisions. It is not improbable that a third bill on this subject will appear.

#### Would Ditch Vetted Bills.

Senator Bowerman will probably be one of the leaders in an active opposition which will develop against the consideration of any of the 38 vetted bills which have been returned from the governor after the last regular session. He declares that these bills are all dead, that a special session intervened between the last regular session and the present session, and that the bills should have been voted upon at the special session.

The constitution in Section 15 of Article V provides that the bills shall be acted upon at the "next session." There is no mention of regular session, and it is the contention of Bowerman that plainly the legislature should have voted upon them at that time. In the house bills vetted by

Governor Chamberlain were principally relating to increases of salary for various county and district officers, Chamberlain exercising his prerogative in connection with all of these. Other vetoes of house bills were in relation to appointment of a board of trustees of the McLoughlin Home at Oregon City, a horticultural bill and other minor measures. There were 23 senate bills vetoed. These included bills relating to examination before securing a marriage license; defining vagrancy; registration of voters; exemption of bonds from taxation; making it a misdemeanor to circulate false statements concerning the condition of a bank; publishing delinquent tax lists; defining the boundaries of Coos and Curry counties; relating to fishing near fishways; providing for preparation of a syllabi of supreme court cases; Dr. Owens-Adair sterilization bill; providing for organization of new counties and a number of bills in reference to salaries for county officers.

#### Officers Against Emergency Clause.

Speaker Rusk of the house adds his voice to that of President Selling of the senate in emphatic declaration that emergency clauses will have hard sledding during the present session of the legislature. Pleaders for emergency clauses, which have the effect of putting laws into force without opportunity for use of the referendum, will be told to halt unless they can show absolute necessity.

The legislature is the sole judge as to the existence of the emergency. With President Selling and Speaker Rusk strongly opposed to fictitious "emergencies," the coming session may be made comparatively free from too frequent use of the harmless-looking clause which so often brings up the rear paragraph of bills when they are introduced.

#### Take Apportionments from Speaker.

In the house, under the leadership of Eaton, defeated candidate for speaker, strenuous efforts were made to take out of the hands of Speaker Rusk the appointment of the 42 standing committees.

It has been frankly charged by Eaton and his colleagues that in consideration of Thompson's retirement from the speakership contest and his support of Rusk, Rusk conceded to Thompson the naming of most of the house committees.

In the senate no effort was made to deprive President Selling, as presiding officer, of the privilege of composing his own committees.

#### May Simplify County Division.

Resolution of the county division question, so that a deluge of plans for creating new counties will not go on the ballot at the next election, is being studied by all members of the legislature and several bills on the subject are to be introduced, besides consideration of a vetoed bill of last session bearing on the same subject.

#### Sterilization Bill Up Again.

Having assured herself that if her sterilization bill is passed by the legislature it will not meet with veto by the governor, as it did three years ago, Dr. Owens-Adair is busy lining up members of the legislature to pass the bill over the veto when it comes up.

#### State May Scrub Pupils.

Keep school children clean by a compulsory process, require that they carry no disease by dirt into the schools with them and that they be free from vermin, are ideas fathered by Senator Chase of Coos, who will either introduce a bill to this effect himself or will arrange to have it incorporated in a bill to be introduced by the legislative committee of the State Teachers' Association. He wishes certain powers of this kind to be more definitely delegated to city health officers.

#### Lorimer Scandal Eliminated.

Declaring that the preamble of Senator Miller's senate concurrent resolution, regarding the election of United States senators by the people, was "all rot," Senator Abraham of Douglas started a small tempest in the senate. Senator Miller admitted that the preamble might be "a little too strong" and agreed to amend the preamble. It was more than amended—it was eliminated entirely. The resolution urged Congress to submit a constitutional amendment to the states that senators be elected by the people and Miller availed himself of the opportunity to take a sting in the preamble at the Lorimer scandal, intimating that the corporations control the United States senate and a few other strong things.

#### Rail Passes Wanted.

What promises to bring forth some lively clashes in both the senate and the house is a bill now being prepared by Representative Eggleston, which will make it mandatory for the railroads to furnish free transportation for all state officials when they are compelled to use the railroads in connection with their official duties.

### Professional Cards.

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## CROOK COUNTY BANK

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Capital Stock fully paid.....	\$100,000.00	Surplus.....	7,000.00
Stockholders' liability.....	10,000.00		
Statement Rendered to State Bank Examiner Nov. 10, 1910:			
Assets		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$116,055.82	Capital stock.....	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts.....	1,260.82	Surplus.....	6,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,250.00	Undivided profits.....	7,000.00
Real estate.....	2,000.00	Deposits.....	179,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks.....	\$79,157.19		
	\$222,673.63		\$222,673.63

## THE HAMILTON STABLES

J. H. WIGLE, Proprietor  
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

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Box 187

Redmond, Oregon.

### Application for Grazing Permits.

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses and sheep within the DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST during the season 1911, must be filed in my office at Prineville, Oregon, on or before February 8, 1911. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making applications will be furnished upon request. A. S. IRELAND, Supervisor. 1-7-11.

### Cattle Wanted.

We are in the market for all kinds of fat cattle; cow stuff preferred. The highest market price preferred. Would pay 10 cents per pound for stock boys weighing from 100 to 125 and 10 1/2 cents for less than 100 pounds; also in the market for fat hogs and calves. P. J. O'NEILL, Prineville, Oregon, Box 177.