

## LEGISLATIVE DOINGS AT OREGON'S CAPITAL

### Half of Session Over and Both Houses Scarcely Started at Any Important Legislation

Salem, Ore.—Although the legislature has been in session three weeks the important legislation has made little progress. Much time has been wasted, very little accomplished, and the big legislation scarcely started. The session is more than half over with both houses behind in their work.

With the Senate stalling off action on its own bills, it has displayed even smaller concern for House bills which are in the Senate, and not one House bill has been placed on third reading, although several have been on the desk for several days. It has reached the point where the House suspects the Senate is holding up its bills and House members have about decided to ignore Senate bills until the Senate indicates some degree of interest in House legislation.

#### Relatively Few Bills Passed.

The Senate has passed 31 bills out of 191 introduced. It has indefinitely postponed 16 others, and 2 have failed to pass when put to a vote. Even with this slim record, and with most of the important measures unacted upon by the Senate is much in advance of the House, for the number of bills passed by the more numerous branch is eight less, and these are of less general importance.

The public service legislation, the compensation act, which was talked and the reappointment—the most important legislation which the session is expected to handle—have been sidetracked. Only the highway bills have been under discussion. The compensation act, which was talked for months did not appear until Friday. The bill for a new judicial system on which a committee of lawyers was supposed to be laboring since last November, has not been presented.

#### Much Jockeying in Asylum Scandal.

The complications over the asylum investigation promises to develop a merry row. Already there are several resolutions for an investigation. The Senate has adopted the concurrent resolution of Senator Locke, but the House has not considered it. The House has several investigation resolutions of its own. The selection of an unbiased, open-minded committee should be a simple matter, and the investigation can be made with dispatch, but there are innumerable obstructionists and general jockeying to stave off the probe.

Only one side of the asylum situation has been told thus far, but Steiner and his friends have been printing some disclosures which, they assert, will completely dispose of the charges which have been levelled against the institution. If half of the rumors have foundation in fact, the hottest stuff on the asylum situation and also on the selection of the branch asylum at Pendleton by Bowman has not been uncovered.

#### Many State Commissions Proposed.

No less than thirteen new state commissions and boards are proposed in bills now pending before the legislature. Several of these are to be without salary, if established, and others consist of present state officers invested with new duties or extended authority.

For instance, the public service commission, one of the most important, merely extends the jurisdiction of the state railway commission. Another example is the proposed state purchasing board, which would center in the present state board the purchase of supplies for all departments and institutions.

Other state commissions and boards named in pending bills are: A civil service commission to formulate rules for examination of all employees of the state government; a highway board; a naval militia board; a parole board, to pass on all applications for pardon; a state printing board; a board for the examination and registry of graduate nurses; a state board of accountancy; a game commission; a commission to revise the judicial system of the state; a text-book commission.

Besides these, there are bills for the creation of several new state officers, including bills for an assistant secretary of state, a state hotel inspector, a fire marshal and a state auditor or examiner of accounts. Another new office is proposed by an amendment to the constitution creating the position of lieutenant governor. A resolution submitting the last named proposal to the people has already been adopted by both houses. Good Roads Boosters Invade Senate. Good roads boosters invaded the Senate during the discussion of the

highway bills. The good roads advocates won three victories in the Senate, the most important being the bill creating a State Highway Commission, and the bill permitting the use of all convicts on the roads when not needed at the state penitentiary. A third bill makes operative the provisions of the constitutional amendment passed at the last general election and permitting counties to bond for the construction of good roads. It is freely predicted that these good roads measures will meet with strong opposition in the House, as sentiment in that body is decidedly adverse to their passage.

#### Few "Salary Grab" Bills.

A notable feature of the session is the small number of "salary grab" bills proposed this session. Thus far measures affecting the salaries of county officers is not more than half a dozen counties have been introduced. The scarcity of this class of bills may be traced largely to the record of the 1909 session when more than a score of such measures, after passing both houses, were vetoed by Governor Chamberlain. The present legislature declined to give these rejected bills further consideration, holding that if any of them had merit they should be reintroduced and take their chances.

#### House Upholds Initiative.

Legislation amendatory of or supplemental to any of the laws adopted by the people under the initiative stands but little chance of receiving the indorsement of the present legislature. This was demonstrated when the House, for the second time since convening, rejected a bill having for its purpose the creation of a law board which should prepare all of the laws to be submitted to the people under the initiative. Consideration of this measure following the unfavorable report of the committee on revision of laws, was postponed indefinitely by a two-to-one vote.

#### Abolish Whipping Post.

With only ten dissenting votes the House passed Buchanan's bill abolishing the whipping post. By the provisions of the bill, wife beating is made punishable in the same manner as other aggravated cases of assault and battery. The debate on the bill, which was defeated in the legislature two years ago, was brief.

#### Revision of Irrigation Code.

Extensive revision of the irrigation code of the state is provided in a bill introduced by Representative Brooks. The proposed amendments, if adopted, embody the best features of the irrigation enterprises in the state. Principal among the changes is one enlarging the powers of the board of directors of irrigation associations, enabling them to treat with all complications arising. Another amendment defines more especially who are legal voters within the meaning of the act, giving to any man or woman who owns land or has a homestead or desert claim a right to vote. Provision is also made whereby assessments may be levied at any time in the year. It further confers on existing associations the right to lease irrigation works already constructed. Provision is also made for the consolidation of two or more irrigation associations.

#### Would Give A's No Advantage.

Names of candidates of the same party for the same office on the primary ballot are to be rotated, if a bill approved by the Senate becomes a law. It was passed without a dissenting vote. The system as worked out calls for printing of ballots in such manner that the name of every candidate where several are in the field for the same office will appear at the head of the ballot an equal number of times with every other candidate. The candidates whose names begin with A will be deprived in this way of any advantage they may possess.

#### Text Book Substitute Passed.

Representative Clyde introduced a substitute for his free text-book bill. In the substitute it is provided that a petition of one-fourth of the qualified school voters in a district may be placed before the board and an election called to determine whether free text-books should be furnished the school children. The bill passed the House.

#### Propose Eastern Oregon Normal.

Hopes that the state normal school question had been settled finally and definitely at the last general election were shattered when Senator Oliver introduced a bill providing for the establishment of an Eastern Oregon normal school at La Grande. Under the bill an appropriation of \$100,000 is made for the use of the proposed school.

#### Market Pigs When "Ripe."

As soon as the pigs are in marketable condition—"ripe," as the butchers say—let them go. It does not pay to feed the animal after it is fit.

#### A Good Pasture Valuable.

Good clover pasture, pure water to drink and all the corn they will eat clean two or three times a day will prepare them quickly and economically for market.

#### Why Swine Become Stunted.

Many farmers neglect their swine in the hurry of summer work, and the result is the hogs become stunted. In the fall they have not made adequate growth, and, besides, stunted swine do not finish well.

#### Feeding to Young Calf.

The calves should be fed the warm milk from the mother and fed at least three times a day. When the calf is about two weeks old sweet milk from the separator can be added to the whole milk, about half and half.

## THINGS THAT WILL BUILD UP THE HERD

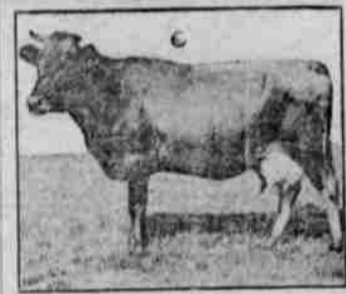
The following is what a man prominent in dairy circles has to say regarding the building up of the dairy herd:

In my experience of a good many years I have found that three essential rules should be kept in mind and adhered to as nearly as possible if the highest success is to be attained.

First and most important is to know the constitutional vigor. This may be known by the general appearance of the animal, which will be alert, vigorous and show general thrift. I give this first place because the next two qualities depend very largely on a good constitution. No animal can make good and economical use of feed without a strong digestive apparatus, good nerve force and strong heart and lung action.

The second point is to select for utility. This is where the practical business end of breeding comes in. In horse breeding, for instance, farmers in some sections have been chasing shadows to some extent by breeding fighting stock. This has resulted in lightweight, spindly legged stock of but little use for farm purposes. They have now realized their mistake and are looking for horses of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds weight, with good bone, muscle and strength.

The third consideration is beauty, which has a cash value. The extra care given attractive stock owing to the pride the owner takes in them will



A WELL-BRED DAIRY COW.  
(By courtesy of Iowa State college.)

usually yield a cash profit. Prospective buyers will be attracted by the animal showing the most style.

If one will study carefully the characteristics of the stock he has he can so mate them as to produce about what he likes, provided he has the constitution and uses a pure bred sire. In this way one can safely introduce quality and beauty. For instance, the Guernsey cow comes from a cross of Normandy and Brittany stock. The former were a large boned and muscled stock possessing great constitutional vigor, while the latter were bred more for quality and beauty. The cross produced a very desirable cow.

It goes without saying that if the rules above mentioned are adhered to strictly in dairy cattle breeding, far better results will be secured than is generally the case in this line of work. The mistake is too frequently made in using any kind of sire—anything that will cause the cows to freshen. The best sire is none too good and is far cheaper in the long run.

Taking all the cows in the country together, the average yield is about 123 pounds of butter for each cow. This includes all kinds of cows kept under all sorts of conditions. It is probable that the average yield for each cow in the regular dairies of the country is not far from 130 pounds of butter in a year.

It is agreed that the cow that produces 200 pounds of butter in a year just about pays for her feed and the expense incident to housing and otherwise caring for her and getting the butter to market.

If a cow yields 250 pounds of butter in a year she has the value of 50 pounds to her credit. If she yields 300 pounds a year the profit from her is doubled and she is worth twice as much as the 250 pound cow. Increase the yield to 350 pounds and she increases still more in value and is worth three times as much as the 250 pound cow. It is strange that so few of such cows are to be found when they cost no more to raise than others.

#### Sensible Sheep Hints.

The use of a dip that kills the ticks, but not their eggs, simply means postponing the evil. Only the best dips pay for themselves.

The poorly timed farm with a behind the times owner stands more in the way of successful sheep breeding than all of the dogs in the country.

The appetite of the sheep is something that requires watching. Feed them only such a quantity as they will eat up at one time. To feed more is no advantage to them and is a loss to the feeder.

No man should go into sheep raising or feeding until he has a woven wire fence around his feed lots and pastures. The old time barbed wire with wool hanging to it is a relic of the past on an up to date sheep farm.

#### Fat Cows Expensive.

No one can afford to keep a fat dairy cow. If a cow gets fat while in milk she uses too much of her feed for other purposes than making milk of it. A cow that has a good appetite eats heartily and keeps thin in flesh while giving milk is usually a good one to keep.

#### Feeding to Young Calf.

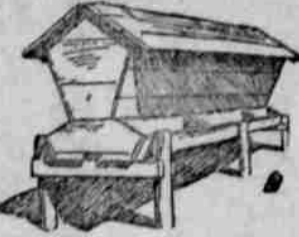
The calves should be fed the warm milk from the mother and fed at least three times a day. When the calf is about two weeks old sweet milk from the separator can be added to the whole milk, about half and half.

## A GOOD SELF FEEDER.

One That is Constructed at Home Preferred to Factory Product.

Herewith is shown the picture of one of the most successful self feeders the writer has seen. Many farmers object to the factory made self feeder because it is too narrow on the base and the galvanized iron with which it is covered serves to heat the contents, while the edges of the iron are almost sure to become loosened and wound the stock.

This is practically certain to occur in the case of such feeders as are made for hogs. Again, the flat topped self feeder is objectionable for the reason



A HOME MADE SELF FEEDER that it will not exclude water unless covered with metal, when it becomes open to the objection noted above.

The self feeder shown in the cut was made for cattle, but was set low enough so that the calves could have access to it. By its use very little grain is wasted, and what falls to the ground is picked up by the hogs. This particular self feeder was set in an open feed lot near a cattle shed in which a hay bag came close enough to replace the manger.

It could be set in the shed, however, if thought desirable. In these days of the scarcity of farm help it is the brain work that is put into such little accessories as this that counts and helps to solve the problems which confront the present day farmer.

## CLEANSING MILK VESSELS.

After a Thorough Washing They Should Be Set in Sunshine.

When washing milk pails, pans, cans, churns, etc., first wash them out with cold or cool water. It is the advice of a well known dairyman. It is much better if you wash them twice with cold water. Next wash in water as hot as the hands can bear in which there is soap or soda. Scald in boiling water and wipe with clean towels. Milk vessels in which milk remains for any length of time should be set in the sunshine to air. All milk vessels containing seams can be more thoroughly washed with a brush.

The separator parts should be washed and scalded and stored in the same white milk pails. A sunny kitchen window is the best place to sun and air them. When washing milk vessels all rust should be removed from tinware vessels, as rust affords the very best of hiding places for germs. The outside of milk pails and cream cans should be kept as clean as the inside. The exterior of the separator should also be washed off after each using. Leave apart until the next milking time.

The churn should be washed and scalded. Keep the outside clean. Wash the strainer with a brush, using cold water first, then hot water. If by neglect the meshes of the strainer become closed you may readily clean it with dry salt and a stiff brush. If you use a strainer cloth first rinse in two cold waters, then wash in hot water and soap. Rinse in cold water and hang on the line to dry.

If the straining is attended to late in the evening, for the sake of convenience the strainer cloth may be hung on bars or on a line in the house. Cloths and towels used for washing milk vessels should be white and sweet, never sour and soiled. When there are quite a number of milk vessels to be washed the cloths and towels should not be used for any other purpose.

## The Type For Good Breeders.

Straight, strong legs are a necessity under breeding sheep, and the pasterns must be strong, and, although this is more important with rams, it affects ewes to the extent that they may drop rams for breeding purposes. When the sheep has been examined for mutton form, constitution, legs and feet the fleece should be carefully looked through.

## THE SWINEHERD

When Putting Hogs in Pasture. In putting hogs in pasture do not cut off the entire grain ration at once.

Don't Build Pens Near the House. Put hogs in a good distance from the house. They are neither good to see nor smell from the house.

Keep Sow While Teeth Are Good. As long as her teeth are good do not sacrifice her, no matter how high the price of pork may go or how old she may be.

Market Pigs When "Ripe." As soon as the pigs are in marketable condition—"ripe," as the butchers say—let them go. It does not pay to feed the animal after it is fit.

A Good Pasture Valuable. Good clover pasture, pure water to drink and all the corn they will eat clean two or three times a day will prepare them quickly and economically for market.

Why Swine Become Stunted. Many farmers neglect their swine in the hurry of summer work, and the result is the hogs become stunted. In the fall they have not made adequate growth, and, besides, stunted swine do not finish well.

Guns, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Typewriters, Etc., repaired with promptness. Scissors ground.

L. KAMSTRA,

Jeweler

PRINEVILLE,

OREGON

## Statement of Resources and Liabilities of

### The First National Bank Of Prineville, Oregon

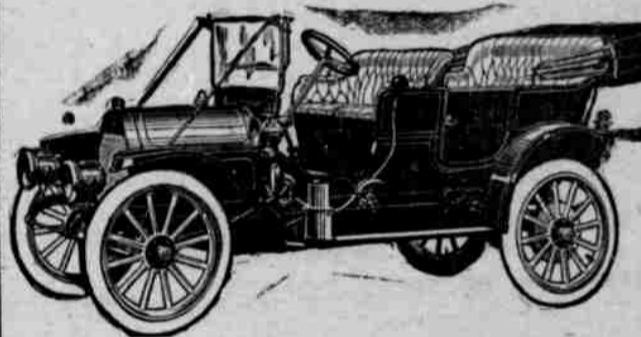
At the close of business Jan. 7, 1911

| RESOURCES                            | LIABILITIES                             |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Loans and Discounts.....\$115,025.29 | Capital Stock, paid in.....\$50,000.00  |
| United States Bonds.....12,500.00    | Surplus fund, earned.....50,000.00      |
| Bank premises, etc.....12,549.12     | Undivided profits, earned.....25,744.65 |
| Cash & Due from banks.....375,828.54 | Circulation.....8,400.00                |
| Redemption fund.....625.90           | Deposits.....524,965.30                 |
|                                      |   |
| \$948,527.95                         | \$948,527.95                            |

E. F. Allen, President  
Will Wurzweller, Vice-President

T. M. Baldwin, Cashier  
H. Baldwin, Asst. Cashier

## Crook County Agent For



1911 REO. \$1500

Complete with Top and Glass Front, F. O. B. Portland. 30 h. p., 5 Passenger Touring Car and 4 passenger Roadster.

"APPERSON"

A High Grade Car, 30 h. p., to 50 h. p.

J. C. ROBINSON, Madras, Oregon



"All to the Good."  
"I. W. HARPER"  
WHISKEY

Is never sold young. Ever drop offered you must be ripe, mellow and delicious or its not

HARPER.  
Silvertooth & Browder  
Distributors.  
Shaniko, Oregon

Free Auto Excursion  
to  
Prineville Heights

Prineville's latest residence district, just platted and now on the market. Buy a lot in Prineville's sanitary residence district on easy terms. No sloughs, marshes or mosquitoes. Less frost than on the river bottom. Fresh air, pure water and an excellent view of the city. City water will be conveyed to the property at our expense. Lots 40x114; prices range from \$80 to \$200. Half cash, balance payable at \$10 per month; 6 per cent on deferred payments. Examine the maps at our office.

HENDERSON INVESTMENT CO.

Prineville Hotel Building, Ground Floor  
Prineville, Oregon.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon  
January 13, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM H. GAZON, of Prineville, Oregon, who on September 22nd, 1901, made Homestead No. 12909, Serial No. 104, for S. 3, S. 36, E. 21, R. 14, N. 14, Section 28 Township 14 South, Range 18 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to wit: the said land as hereinafter described, before W. E. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner at Prineville, Oregon, on the 25th day of February, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: E. A. Poe, Johnnie, Edward S. McCard, Ira Bay, Arthur Minkler, all of Prineville, Oregon, 1-29.

## Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the executor of the estate of Michael Christian, deceased, has filed his final account with the Clerk of the County Court his final account of the estate of Michael Christian, deceased, and that the said Court has fixed the 25th day of February, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the county court room, Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final account, at which time and place any person may appear and object to said final account. Dated this 25th day of December, 1910.

Charles O. Christensen,  
Executor of will of Michael Christian, deceased.

## Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Paul W. Childers, the Administrator of the estate of Robert Brown, deceased, has filed his final account with the County Clerk of Crook County, Madras, Oregon, and that the Court has fixed the 15th day of February, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, in the County Courtroom of Crook County, Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final account, at which time and place any person may appear and object to said final account and that said estate be closed.

PAUL W. CHILDERS,  
Administrator of the estate of Robert Brown, deceased.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,  
December 24, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that

Orange F. Hodges, of Prineville, Oregon, who on January 9th, 1904, made Homestead No. 10750, Serial No. 1486 for S. 2, N. 2, E. 2, R. 14, N. 14, S. 2, E. 2, Sec. 35, Township 14 S., R. 17 E., S. 2, E. 2, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner at Prineville, Oregon, on the 15th day of February, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Austin Kizer, of Robert as witness; Samuel M. Bailey, James Cram, and Henry Smith of Prineville, Oregon, 1-29.

## Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of Isadore Michel, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased and all others having claims against the estate of Isadore Michel, to present the same to the undersigned at his place of business in the McWhorter building, Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice. Dated this 12th day of January, 1911.

ESTERITA of Estate of Isadore Michel, Deceased.

## Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, December 24, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that

of Lamona, Oregon, who on October 20th, 1897, made Homestead No. 6727, Serial No. 14 and the S. 1, S. 36, E. 21, R. 14, N. 14, S. 1, E. 2, Sec. 35, Township 14 S., Range 18 E., Willamette Meridian, by Peter Corcoran, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Peter Corcoran has wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months last past; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; that he never established a residence on said tract; that said absence may or may not constitute an abandonment in law of said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on February 21, 1911, before T. E. J. Duffy, a notary public, at his office in Prineville, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on February 23, 1911, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed January 11, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

W. W. MOORE, Register.

## Call for County Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that all registered Crook county warrants, except seals worn, up to and including registered warrant No. 192 will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer of said county. Interest will cease from date of this notice.

R. L. JORDAN,  
January 9, 1911, 1-12  
County Treasurer.

## Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,  
January 9, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Maxine Hodges, contestee, against homestead Entry No. 10609, made March 24, 1906, for NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, S. 2, Sec. 35, Township 14 S., Range 18 E., Willamette Meridian, by Peter Corcoran, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Peter Corcoran has wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months last past; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; that he never established a residence on said tract; that said absence may or may not constitute an abandonment in law of said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on February 21, 1911, before T. E. J. Duffy, a notary public, at his office in Prineville, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on February 23, 1911, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.

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W. W. MOORE, Register.

## Bids Wanted.

Notice is hereby given that Crook county warrants two hundred cords of good, solid blue pine or juniper cordwood, delivered and piled for measurement at 125 cords at the rear of the courthouse building. All bids must be submitted to the comptroller of the county on or before February 11, 1911. The entire amount of wood to be delivered on or before May 1, 1911. The County reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WARREN BROWN, Clerk.

## Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County.

J. G. Cantrell, Plaintiff,

vs.

Oscar Baldwin, Defendant.

To Oscar Baldwin, defendant: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the 9th day of March, 1911, and if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for One Hundred Nine fifty nine hundredths Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 20th day of March, 1908, and for his costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable H. C. Ellis, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County, made and entered on the 24th day of January, 1911, and the date of the first publication of this summons is January 20th, 1911.

M. R. ELLIOTT,  
1-26  
Attorney for Plaintiff.