

THE NEWS RECORD

(Twice-a-Week.)

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

Wallowa News, established March 3, 1899.

Published Wednesdays and Saturdays at Enterprise, Oregon, by THE ENTERPRISE PRESS
Office East side Court House Square
Entered in the Enterprise postoffice as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1903.

WALLOWA COUNTY LAND VALUES.

People who complain of high land values in the valley are influenced to a great extent by remembering how cheap they could have bought even the choicest farms a few years ago. A man who came into the valley 12 years ago and predicted the rich valley land with abundance of water would sell some day at \$20 an acre, was laughed at. The settlers thought he was dreaming. Yet that land is cheap today at twice \$20, and is going higher.

And why should it not go higher? Farmers in the vicinity of Enterprise are reluctant to lease their land to the sugar factory people at \$10 an acre cash rent, saying they make more than that off it. This in spite of the well known fact that the sugar company would turn back the land thoroughly cleaned and in better shape than it ever was. Finally a few public-spirited citizens turned over some choice acres just to encourage the test.

When a man can get \$10 an acre cash rent for the land from the best of tenants, it looks to a man up a tree the land is worth a great deal more than is being asked for it.

But if unequalled valley land with perpetual, free and abundant water is dear at \$75 (sells elsewhere for \$150 to \$200), then take your fill of as fine wheat land as lies outdoors for \$15 to \$20 an acre. Just as good and some say better than the \$75 Umatilla or Palouse wheat land.

If it is all too dear, go take a vacation. Stay away a year or two and then come back and pay double the present prices and be glad to do it.

THE SENATE IN A NOVEL.

The House was scheduled to vote on the Payne tariff bill Friday of this week. It will then go to the Senate where for three months a grand bluff at discussing it will be made, and finally it will be smothered, killed and the bill prepared by Aldrich, by and with the consent of Standard Oil, J. P. Morgan and the other two or three owners of America, will be passed in its stead.

This is no partisan statement and the action of the Senate will be no partisan movement. There is neither a Republican nor Democratic party in the Senate. The division is on more vital issues than party names.

To give a report of the preliminary proceedings of the Senate, the speeches, etc., would be a waste of space. They are only intended as a blind—to throw dust in the eyes of the greenhorns out here in the

W. E. APPLIGATE,

Notary Public.

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Harness, Saddles, Chaps, Spurs, and Leather Goods of all descriptions.

I will fit you out with the best goods for the least money. When in need of anything in my line, call and inspect my stock before purchasing.

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BEST OF MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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INDEPENDENT PHONE 20

backwoods who still think this government is a republic.

No, this paper has something far better for its readers than a resume of hypocrisy and chicanery, some thing that will give a truer and better idea of the United States senate.

The most popular play of last winter in all Eastern cities was The Gentleman from Mississippi—the greatest political drama ever staged. It has been made over into a novel, a wonderfully thrilling tale of politics, love and humanity, and the publishers of this paper have secured the exclusive right to publish it here.

This story will be started about May 1, and its serial publication and the bluff put up by the Senate will almost coincide in time. We want every voting reader of this paper to read The Gentleman from Mississippi and compare week by week with what the Senate is doing with the tariff bill.

However, it is a story for everybody, men, women, boys and girls. It is charmingly entertaining as well as instructive.

Watch for THE GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Seed time was never more propitious in Wallowa county. The soil is in fine condition and the ground is well dampened. Reports from all sections of the county say fall sown grain is looking splendid with a good stand.

Up Before the Bar.

N. H. Brown, an attorney, of Pittsfield, Vt., writes "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For Chills, Constipation, Biliousness or Sick Headache they work wonders 25c. All druggists.

Grigible Balloons.

The first attempt to steer a balloon was made in Paris in 1784.

King of Blood Remedies.

Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield, Enterprise, Oregon.

The Greyhound.

The greyhound seems to have been developed in level, treeless and shrubless countries, where a moving object is visible at a long distance, and great speed is therefore necessary to enable a predaceous animal to overtake its prey.

Used by the Multitude.

Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. For general spring tonic. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

The Cork Center.

The town of San Felix de Guixois Spain, is the great cork manufacturing center of the world. The fifty or sixty factories employ 1,200 men and women manufacturing corks.

Banish pimples, blotches and boils by taking Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield, Enterprise, Ore.

The Alps.

A professor of the University of Berlin believes that the Alps have been moved twenty miles south from their original location and carved into their present form by glacial action.

For dyspepsia, indigestion and loss of appetite take Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield, Enterprise, Oregon.

WESLEY DUNCAN,

Stock Inspector for Wallowa County.

JOSEPH, OREGON

Home Course In Modern Agriculture

IX.—Weeds and How to Combat Them

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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In attempting to produce large crops the farmer finds that he has many enemies working against him. Among the worst of these are weeds. One of the greatest problems that confront the farmer is that of keeping his crops free from these pests. After a field has been so handled and prepared that a large amount of plant food is in available form, with plenty of moisture to dissolve it, it is poor policy to allow weeds to rob this food and moisture and convert them into a worthless product.

Weeds may be divided into three general classes—annuals, biennials and perennials. Annuals are propagated entirely by seeds and live but one year. An exception to this is found in the winter annuals, which come up in the fall, live through the winter as small plants and produce seed the following spring.

Among the most troublesome annual weeds are the foxtails. These are grasslike plants that are too common to need any special description. The fact that makes them so difficult to



FIG. XVII.—A RUSSIAN THISTLE.

combat is their great seed producing capacity. It is not difficult to kill one formal plant, but no sooner is that done than another springs up to take its place.

Early fall plowing gets rid of many of these weeds by turning them under before the seed is ripe. Some of the seed which is ripe will grow up, and the plants will be killed by the first frozes of winter. If the field is harrowed early in the spring many of the remaining seed can be induced to start. The more weeds that come up at this time the better, since they will be killed in the subsequent preparation of the land for planting.

There is no better implement for killing weeds before corn comes up than the harrow. Harrowing is a cheap operation, since so many acres can be gone over in a day. The more times a cornfield can be gone over with the harrow before the corn comes up the better. In harrowing to kill weeds care should be taken not to do the work when the weather is cloudy or the ground too wet, or the weeds will be transplanted rather than killed.

In regard to the value of harrowing growing corn opinions differ greatly. It is almost impossible, however, to harrow corn without destroying some of it. It is a waste of time to test the seed and planter with the idea of getting a good stand and then harrow part of it out. Unless the weeds are very bad the harrow had better be put away in the machine shed as soon as the corn begins to appear above the surface of the ground.

Thorough cultivation from the time the corn is two or three inches high until it is ready to "lay by" will do much to keep the weeds in check. The deep early cultivations will bring up the seeds that have been lying dormant at the bottom of the furrow slice. These will germinate and be killed by the later cultivations. Foxtail may grow up and go to seed after the crop gets too large to cultivate. It is often a good plan to sow rape in corn at the last cultivation. This will come up quickly and shade the ground so completely that it will prevent the growth of annual weeds almost entirely.

Annual weeds seldom do much damage in small grain. If the grain is drilled in on a properly prepared seed bed it will get such a start that most of the weeds will be smothered out and die for lack of plant food and light. One annual that is sometimes troublesome in grainfields is mustard. Since this weed is easily killed by cultivation it seldom goes to seed in cornfields. Consequently when small grain follows corn there is little mustard seed in the soil except that which is sown with the oats.

There is another annual, or rather winter annual, that is much harder to eradicate than those mentioned so far. This is squirreltail grass, so called because of its fuzzy heads. The seeds are very light and are attached to long beards, which cause them to be carried for considerable distances by the wind.

Squirreltail grass is not troublesome in cultivated fields, but often infests meadows and pastures to such an extent as to make them almost worthless. Mowing as soon as the

heads appear will not kill the plant, but if kept up throughout the season will prevent it from producing seed. In bad cases about the only remedy is to plow up the field and put it in to some cultivated crop. Where a regular rotation which includes the meadows and pastures is followed this weed can be readily kept in check. A point that must be carefully attended to in preventing the spread of this as well as of any other weed is to keep the roadsides and fence corners from raising weed seed enough each year to keep the entire farm seeded.

Another troublesome annual in some sections of the country is the Russian thistle, a form of tumbleweed. By rolling across the fields after it ripens it scatters its numerous seeds very widely. These weeds are usually not so plentiful but that they can be easily destroyed by pulling before they form seed. By doing this they may be kept from becoming thick enough to do any serious damage.

Biennial weeds live through the first winter and produce seed the second year of their life. They die as soon as the seed is ripe. The common bull and prairie thistle and burdock are conspicuous examples of this class of weeds. Biennials are not difficult to subdue. In cultivated fields they seldom live long enough to produce seed. They seed so late that they hardly ever ripen seed in meadows. In permanent pastures they may be controlled by cutting off below the surface of the ground just at the beginning of blossoming time. Sheep and goats will rid a pasture of these and all other troublesome weeds.

The hardest class of weeds to combat are the perennials. These do not depend entirely upon seed production to spread themselves, but are propagated by means of underground stems. These stems extend along beneath the surface of the ground, sending up stalks at short distances. They live in the soil from year to year, sending up fresh shoots every spring.

Some of the most common and troublesome perennials are the Canada thistle, morning glory, wild artichoke, milkweed and quack grass. These weeds are found on all parts of the farm—in cultivated fields, in small grain and in meadows and pastures. The only way to kill them is to destroy the roots or starve them by preventing leaf growth. This is much more easily said than done. Where the weeds occur only in small patches the desired result may be accomplished by covering them with a thick layer of straw. In a dry season thorough cultivation will discourage them, though it will seldom exterminate them entirely. When the ground is wet cultivation will do more to spread perennial weeds than to kill them. The pieces of the underground stems which stick to the shovels will grow wherever they happen to fall and thus start a new center of trouble.

Of all the means of getting rid of perennial weeds that have been tried none is so effective as turning the field into a hog pasture. If the fields are fenced hog tight and the rotation includes the hog pasture the hogs will get a chance at all parts of the farm



FIG. XVIII.—QUACK GRASS.

every four years or so. They are very fond of the roots and stems of perennial weeds, especially those of quack grass and morning glory, and they will continue to root until the last piece is brought to light and eaten. Where all the fields are not fenced hog tight a temporary pen may be used. This can be moved about over the patches of quack grass and morning glory until they are destroyed.

The weed problem is not nearly so difficult as many people believe. The remedy for weeds is good farming, and when good farming becomes the rule weeds will largely disappear. In a way weeds are more of a benefit than an injury. If it were not for them we would often be tempted to let the cornfield go a few days longer before cultivating and thus fall to get as large a crop as we might otherwise have done. It is the cultivation that the presence of the weeds forces upon us that makes plant food available and prevents the escape of capillary moisture and so enables the plants to put their best efforts into producing a maximum yield.

For Constipation.
Mr. L. H. Farnham, a prominent druggist of Spirit Lake, Iowa, says: "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are certainly the best thing on the market for constipation." Give these tablets a trial. You are certain to find them agreeable and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents. Samples free. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

Horseback Riding.
Horseback exercise possesses, according to some physicians, the faculty of both increasing and reducing weight. If meals are taken immediately after riding additional flesh is gained; otherwise a decrease of flesh results.

People past middle life usually have some kidney or bladder disorder that saps the vitality, which is naturally lower in old age. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects urinary troubles, stimulates the kidneys, and restores strength and vigor. It cures uric acid troubles by strengthening the kidneys so they will strain out the uric acid that settles in the muscles and joints causing rheumatism. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

Norway Hay.
In Norway hay is largely cured by hanging it on wooden and wire racks, much as a woman hangs out her wash.

Vladivostok.
Vladivostok, the principal Russian port in the far east, possesses a well protected landlocked harbor, with a depth of from thirty to ninety feet of water over a wide area.

Swept Over Niagara.
This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Elixirs at once and see Backache fly and all your best feelings return." After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one \$1 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Belk, Tenn. Only 50c at all druggists.

Words to Freeze the Soul.
"Your son has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Blevens, a leading merchant of Springfield, N. C., by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Blevens, "he was as well as ever. I would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its safest, surest cure of desperate Lung diseases on earth, 50c and \$1.00. Guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free. All druggists.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Downs, of Lostine, Oregon, who on July 28, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 13161-Serial, No. 03999, for 1/4 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 10, Township 2 South, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make a Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. W. Sheahan, U. S. Commissioner, at Enterprise, Oregon, on the 26th day of April, 1903.

Claimant names as witnesses: O. S. Olson, Charles E. Van Pelt, Paul A. Harris, Floyd W. Hammack, of Lostine, Oregon, 5876 F. C. Bramwell, Register.

WALLOWA BRANCH TIMETABLE.

Eastbound	Dis-ance from	Westbound
am. La Grande Stations		p.m.
9:45 Lv	0 La Grande	3:30 Arrv.
10:50 "	2.5 Island City	1:55 Lv.
10:00 "	8.3 Almel	1:40 "
10:10 "	12.3 Imbler	1:25 "
10:30 "	20.9 Elgin	1:00 "
		p.m.
11:5 "	33.2 Palmer Jet.	11:35 "
1:00 "	35.7 Looking Glass	11:30 "
		p.m.
12:45 "	47.1 Minam	10:30 "
2:00 "	60.0 Wallowa	9:00 "
2:45 "	67.8 Lostine	8:15 "
3:45 "	78.0 Enterprise	7:30 "
4:45 Arr	88.8 Joseph	7:15 "
		a.m.

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