

**THE NEWS RECORD**  
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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909.

**THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.**  
The first commencement of the Wallowa county high school is an epoch in the progress of education in this county. First, the straggling and struggling private or temporary schools of pioneer days; then the regular, organized district schools in country and town; then the adding of a few advanced studies dignified by the name, "high school grades," finally culminating in the splendid high school, second to none in the state, equal to the famous old New England academies, and where every graduate of a district school in all Wallowa may receive an education sufficient, in 99 vocations out of 100, for all practical purposes.

The class of 1909, three bright youths just entering into young manhood, are a credit to the school, their instructors and the county, but no matter how distinguished their future career they will always have occasion to feel proud they were members of the first graduating class of the Wallowa county high school.

Why? Because the school will grow from year to year into greater efficiency and usefulness, and the day will come when its students will be numbered by the thousands, and its courses of study will not only train the minds but the hands and bodies of all the youth of this great county empire.

There is a glorious future in store for the county high school.

**OPPORTUNE TIME FOR BUILDING MAIN SEWER.**

It has been suggested that this summer would be an opportune time to construct a main sewer from the high school down main street, past the public school, court house, Hotel Enterprise and principal business houses, turning on West First street to Greenwood, past the Commercial hotel and on to the outlet. The court house must have a sewer connection, the schools and hotels need it badly. Un-er's some mutual arrangement is made between the city and county board the latter will be compelled to bear the entire expense of a sewer for the court house.

It is also an opportune time because a contract could be made with the American Light & Power company to dig the trench with the steam ditcher after the completion of the water works at a cost much less than if the machinery and men were no already here on the ground.

The expense could and should be equitably distributed among three parties: The city, the county board and the private property owners directly benefited. Just what proportion or share each should pay ought to be easily adjusted and no doubt would be. The main thing is to get together and the details will work out as a result of the conference.

If the city is not able to pay its share this year, it ought not to be a difficult matter to negotiate its warrants for the amount necessary.

**STORY OF THE SENATE.**

The next instalment in this paper of "A Gentleman from Mississippi," introduces Senator Langdon to Washington life, where he is plunged at once into the mazes of senatorial chicanery—just such as we are reading day by day of the real thing exemplified in the ways and means used to push through the Aldrich tariff atrocity.

By the way, where are the Oregon senators and representatives standing in that fight? Are they with Dillier Cummins, Bristow, Burkett, Beveridge and the other fearless, honest Republican senators who insist the party shall redeem its pledge to the people, or are they secret allies of Aldrich, Depew and the other spokesmen of the interests in the attempt to make still higher the tariff wall?

**LEWISTON CANDIDATES WOULD CLOSE TOWN**

Lewiston, Idaho, May 11.—Henry Heitfield, candidate for re-election as mayor, and three councilmen candidates, shocked the reform element of this city today when they announced that they stood for economy, progress, the enforcement of laws, prohibiting gambling games and the closing of saloons on Sunday. This eliminates the promised fight of Heitfield, who was elected before on a wide open platform.

**Won't Slight a Good Friend.**  
"If ever I need a cough medicine again I know what to get," declares Mrs. A. L. Alley, of Beja, Me., "for after using ten bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and seeing its excellent results in my own family and others, I am convinced it is the best medicine made for Coughs, Colds, and lung trouble." Every one who tries it feels just that way. Relief is felt at once and its quick cure surprises you. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Croup, LaGrippe, Sore Throat, pain in the chest or lungs it's supreme. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

**KILL 14 RATTLES IN DAY.**

Dayton, Wash., May 11.—Records for killing rattlesnakes were broken yesterday when Hillary Todd and Bud Litteral, farmers living on Jim Creek, destroyed 14. From the largest snake, which measured three and one-half feet, the farmers took 14 rattlers. Rattles are said to be more prevalent along the Touchet river this spring than for several years.

**Kills to Stop the Fiend.**

The worst foe for 12 years of John Jey, of Gladwin, Mich., was a running ulcer. He paid doctors over \$400.00 without benefit. Then Bucken's Arnica Salve killed the ulcer and cured him. Cures Fever Sores, Jolts, Felons, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Corns, 25c at Burnaugh & Mayfield's.

**Beet Puliers Coming.**

La Grande, May 11.—A dozen or two Japs arrived yesterday to work in the beet fields this season. A number of foreigners are expected, including Russians and Germans from Spokane and Portland.

**Whooping Cough.**

This is a more dangerous disease than is generally presumed. It will be a surprise to many to learn that more deaths result from it than from scarlet fever. Pneumonia often results from it. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in many epidemics of whooping cough, and always with the best results. Dalbert Kelg of Harlan, Iowa, says of it: "My boy took whooping cough when he was months old. He had it in the winter. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which proved good. I cannot recommend it too highly." For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

**Coyote Scap Bounty.**

Present coyote scalps to W. F. Savage, at W. J. Funk & Co's store, Enterprise, who is authorized to make affidavits and give warrants or same on behalf of the Wallowa County Woolgrowers association. 15b4 THOS. MORGAN, Secretary.

We are the sellers of the E. Howard watches, the best on the market. Call for them at Martin Larsen's.

**ENTERPRISE OPERA HOUSE**



Watch for Next Announcement

**Home Course In Modern Agriculture**  
XIV.—Some Points on Stock Feeding  
By C. V. GREGORY,  
Agricultural Division, Iowa State College  
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**I**n order that the feeds fed to stock may be used to the best possible advantage it is necessary that they should be of the proper kinds and fed in the proper amounts. One of the important things to take into account in determining the value of a feeding stuff is its digestibility. Some feeds, such as oat straw, are not more than 50 per cent digestible, while in the case of the corn grain over 90 per cent is used by the animal. Feeds with a high percentage of digestibility, like the grains, are called concentrates, while those with a large amount of indigestible crude fiber are called rough feeds.

Every animal must have a certain amount of roughage; otherwise the grain would lie in the stomach in a heavy, sodden mass, which could hardly be penetrated by the digestive juices, and indigestion would be sure to result. The crude fiber, while indigestible in itself, dilutes the more concentrated feeds and greatly hastens the process of digestion. The ruminants are able to obtain a large share of their feed from roughage. Horses use considerable, though owing to their smaller stomach they cannot use as large quantities as cattle do. Swine are usually regarded as grain eating animals, yet they, too, do better for having some roughage. Mature hogs will maintain themselves on a good rape or clover pasture without any grain at all, and fattening swine will make greater gain if fed on pasture.



FIG. XVII.—THERE IS NO FOOD BETTER THAN MILK FOR YOUNG ANIMALS.

In winter, when pasture is not available, hogs will eat considerable amounts of clover or alfalfa hay if they can get it and will be healthier and make better gains for having it.

Another important quality in a feed-stuff is its palatability. Stock will make greater gains on feeds that they like, even though they contain no more nutritive material than those that are not so palatable. Closely related to palatability is succulence or juiciness. Cows give a large flow of milk on pasture not so much because of its high feeding value, but because of its succulence and palatability. Stock of any kind will not make the best use of their feed if given nothing but dry hay and grain.

The most satisfactory means of providing excellent and palatable feed during the winter is by the use of the silo. Silage has a high feeding value and is cheap, since from eight to twelve tons can be raised on an acre. It finds its greatest use as a feed for dairy cows, but also makes a profitable addition to the ration of nearly all classes of stock.

The most important point to consider in preparing a ration is the relative proportion of the different constituents. Fats and carbohydrates are interchangeable and can be considered together, since they both go to furnish heat and energy or to build up animal fat. Neither of these substances, however, can take the place of protein, since neither of them contains nitrogen. To build up the muscles, organs and other parts of the body which require this element considerable protein must be fed. The ordinary feeds found on the farm contain too little protein in proportion to the other substances. To secure the best results a balanced ration—that is, one in which the amount of protein is in the proper proportion to the amounts of fats and carbohydrates—must be fed.

It can readily be seen that what is a balanced ration for one class of stock may not be for another. Young calves, colts and pigs require more protein and ash in their food than do mature animals. A work horse needs large amounts of fat and carbohydrates to supply him with energy, but he also needs considerable protein to repair his muscles, which wear out very rapidly. A fattening steer needs only a minimum amount of protein, since he is neither growing nor using his muscles. A milk cow needs a great deal of protein and ash to use in making milk, together with a liberal amount of the other constituents, to supply energy and to make into butter fat. A pregnant animal is in especial need of protein and ash to use in building up the bones and flesh of its offspring. All animals need larger quantities of the heat forming elements in the winter in order to keep the body warm.

Another important point, one that must not be lost sight of in preparing rations for any class of stock, is the cost. It makes no difference how digestible, palatable or well balanced a

ration may be nor how rapid gains it will produce, if those gains are put out at too great an expense the feeding operations will result in a loss. For the last two years, for instance, bran and shorts have been so high in price that it is doubtful if they could be fed at a profit. Bran produces a large milk flow when fed to cows, but silage and clover hay are just as good and cost only a fraction as much.

The question of how much a farmer can afford to spend for concentrated byproducts is always a perplexing one. Something is needed to balance the corn, which is the principal feed on most farms. If nothing else is fed with corn it will not be thoroughly digested and much of the nutriment which it contains will be wasted. When corn is cheap this does not matter so much, but when the price goes up to 50 or 60 cents a bushel it becomes an important consideration. This applies not only to corn, but to other grains as well, since all contain an excess of carbohydrates and fat. Oats come the nearest to being a balanced ration of any farm grain, but they are usually too expensive to be fed exclusively. Mixing oats with corn does not make a balanced ration, since the oats have scarcely enough protein to balance their own carbohydrates and fats. Another factor which must be taken into consideration is the health of the animals. This will surely suffer if they are compelled to live long on a single kind of feed, especially one that is as low in protein as corn is.

When grain is high in price the saving effected by the purchase of some supplementary feed rich in protein will usually much more than pay the cost. In buying feed to balance corn or other grain the chief consideration should be the amount of digestible protein which it contains. Ash is also important, especially if it is to be fed with corn, which is low in ash. By dividing the price per ton of a feed by the number of pounds of digestible protein in a ton the price per pound of protein is easily determined. Thus the comparative cost of protein in the different byproducts can be figured out and the one used which will furnish it in the cheapest form.

For hogs there is probably no better or cheaper source of protein than tankage or meat meal. A ration of one part of this to ten parts of corn is an ideal one for fattening hogs. For growing pigs the amount of tankage should be doubled and some skim milk added if it can be obtained. Milk is an almost perfect food for all young stock, and the farmer who has a large supply of it has a big part of his feeding problem solved.

Another feed that is invaluable for young pigs and calves is dried blood or blood flour. Nothing else will stop scours so quickly nor do so much toward starting along an unthrifty pig or calf. A heaping teaspoonful to a feed is enough for a young calf, with proportionate amounts for the pigs. The reason that these packing house byproducts are especially valuable for young animals is because of the large amount of ash which they contain. The use of such feeds insures strong bones and healthy, vigorous animals.

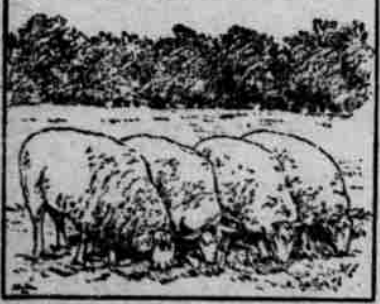


FIG. XVIII.—CLOVER PASTURE IS AN EXCELLENT FOOD FOR SHEEP.

A lack of ash is the chief fault that can be found with the corn byproducts, such as germ oil meal and gluten feed. For this reason these feeds are not so valuable for milk cows and young stock, although they are all right for fattening animals. Oil and cottonseed meals contain more ash than the corn products, but not so much as tankage. They are usually a cheap source of protein. Oilmeal is especially valuable for keeping the system in tone, the bowels loose and the coat sleek and glossy. Cottonseed meal should never be fed to hogs, as they often die from eating it.

There is nothing better than clover pasture to balance the ration of fattening swine. Clover pasture, with perhaps a small allowance of grain, is an ideal feed for milk cows, calves and colts. The little pigs will learn to eat it also, but will need considerable grain at 4% skim milk in addition if they are to make rapid gains. Clover hay and corn is a ration for fattening cattle and sheep that cannot be beaten. Clover hay and silage with a little corn and oilmeal added is a first class winter feed for dairy cattle. Even for horses clover hay, if not dusty, is the best of roughage. Its liberal use for all classes of stock will reduce the cost of feeding and add to the profits. So it is evident that the wise farmer will not neglect to provide a clover pasture that is ample.

**Chamberlain's Liniment.**

This is a new preparation and a good one. It is especially valuable as a cure for chronic and muscular rheumatism, and for the relief from pain which it affords in acute inflammatory rheumatism. Those who have used it have invariably spoken of it in the highest terms of praise. Lame back, lame shoulder and stiff neck are due to rheumatism of the muscles, usually brought on by exposure to a cold or damp, and are quickly cured by applying this liniment freely and massaging the affected parts. Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is allayed by this liniment. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, May 3, 1909.  
Notice is hereby given that William W. Harris, of Enterprise, Oregon, who, on April 13, 1904, made Homestead Entry, No. 13533, Serial No. 94130, for the North-east quarter, Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 44 East, Will. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. W. Sheahan, U. S. Commissioner, at Enterprise, Oregon, on the 21st day of June, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel F. Pace, Thomas E. Hudson, Marion L. Harris, of Enterprise, Oregon, and Samuel Wade, of Lostine, Oregon.  
F. C. Bramwell, Register.

**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.** Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 236 acres, within the Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 220), at the United States land office at La Grande, Oregon on June 22, 1909. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1909, and who has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to June 22, 1909, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands embrace a tract of 156 acres situated in what will probably be, when surveyed, Sec. 16, T. 4 S. R. 48 E., W. M., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a yellow pine tree 34 inches in diameter 44 links from the west bank of Innaha River and 1.29 chains south of Mabury's Creek, extending thence N. 89° W. 2.35 chains; thence N. 28° W. 12.39 chains; thence N. 69° 47' E. 22.50 chains; thence N. 69° 59' E. 84.00 chains; thence S. 69° E. 25 chains; thence S. 44° E. approximately 2 chains to Innaha River; thence S. along west bank of river to a point due east of corner 1; thence W. to place of beginning. Variation 219° E. Said tract was listed upon the application of John W. Johnson, of Frazer, Oregon. Also a tract of 81 acres in unsurveyed Sec. 26, T. 5 N., R. 46 E., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a lone fir 3 feet in diameter where claimant's house bears N. 59° W. 5.75 chains; extending thence S. 47° 15' E. 3.95 chains; thence S. 70° W. 41.50 chains; thence N. 29° 49' W. 20.73 chains; thence N. 70° 40' E. 41.40 chains; thence S. 29° 45' E. 11.75 chains to the place of beginning. Listed upon application of Mrs. A. H. Applington, of Bly, Washington, who alleges settlement in 1899. Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Approved April 9, 1909. Frank Pierce, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

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**LODGE DIRECTORY**

**I. O. OF ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 153.**  
EMERALD REBEKAH LODGE, No. 119  
**K. of P. ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 94.**  
JUANITA TEMPLE, No. 1, Pythias Sisters.

**MASONIC ENTERPRISE CHAPTER, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons,** meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Masonic Hall. All visiting Royal Arch Masons welcomed.  
J. B. OLMSTED, High Priest.  
D. W. SHEAHAN, Secretary.

**WALLOWA LODGE, No. 82, A. F. & A. M.,** meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in Masonic Hall. Visiting Masons welcomed.  
J. A. BURLINGHAM, W. M.  
W. C. BOATMAN, Secretary.

**WALLOWA VALLEY CHAPTER, No. 50, O. E. S.,** meets first and third Saturdays of each month. In Masonic Hall. Visiting Stars are always welcomed.  
MRS. ELVA L. FRENCH, W. M.  
MRS. MARY E. STEEL, Sec.

**M.W.A. EAGLE CAMP, No. 10497, M. W. A.,** meets first and third Thursdays in each month, in new Fraternal hall. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.  
J. W. RODGERS Consul.  
T. M. DILL, Clerk.  
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**W.O.W. ENTERPRISE CAMP, No. 535, W. of W.**  
ALMOTA CIRCLE No. 278, W. of W.

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**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, May 3, 1909.  
Notice is hereby given that Samuel A. Gotter, of Enterprise, Oregon, who, on October 19, 1907, made Homestead Entry, No. 15651-Serial, No. 05150, for W 1/4 NE 1/4, and W 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 22, Township 1 South, Range 44 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. W. Sheahan, U. S. Commissioner, at Enterprise, Oregon, on the 21st day of June, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Curtis J. Sanford, John E. Osterhoudt, John Romine, Charles Thomas, all of Enterprise, Oregon.  
F. C. Bramwell, Register.

Woodlark poisoned wheat. It kills the squirrels. Buy it at Burnaugh & Mayfield's.

**Biliousness and Constipation.**  
For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The Tablets relieved the ill feeling once, strengthened the digestive functions, purified the stomach, liver and blood, helping the system to do its work naturally.—Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by Burnaugh and Mayfield.

**Summer Rates East**  
During the Season 1909  
via the  
**Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.**  
OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD  
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Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Walla Walla and all points on The O. R. & N. line  
**To OMAHA and Return - \$60.00**  
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WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.  
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