

KIDNAPING OF CHILD CHARGED

BARNEY LOWELL AND WIFE ARRESTED

Bend Couple Take Woman's Boy From Home of Aust. But Officers Pursue and Little Fellow is Recovered by His Custodian.

Reports come from Shaniko of an alleged kidnaping case involving Barney Lowell and wife of Bend. Regarding the affair the Shaniko Star of the 19th says:

"After a 25-mile chase in an automobile Barney Lowell and wife and Ernest Ward were arrested at Garrett's ranch in Crook county last Saturday evening for kidnaping little Jay Teel, the four-year-old son of Mrs. Lowell by a former marriage. The child was forcibly taken from the home of Miss Ida Ward, a spinster aunt living near Antelope, who claims to be the legal custodian of the child. The alleged abduction occurred the same afternoon. ***

"After recovering the child Ida Ward took him to The Dalles Monday, and the kidnaping party went to the county seat Tuesday in custody of City Marshal McRae. On arriving at the office of District Attorney Wilson the Lowell party was dismissed, the state's attorney, it is said, informing them that they were not legally arrested and that the officer had no right to have them in custody on a charge of kidnaping. ***

"Maude Lowell, the mother of the boy in controversy, was married when quite young to a man named Fred Teel, from whom she was later divorced, and by whom she had two children, a girl and a boy. She is the mother of another little daughter by her present husband. ***

"About a year ago Mrs. Lowell made another attempt to secure the custody of her boy and was frustrated by Miss Ward taking him to The Dalles with her."

Barney Lowell, known as "Curley," is a son of George Lowell and lives nine miles southeast of Bend on a homestead on which he made final proof last year. He was a freighter between Bend and Shaniko when that was the nearest railroad station.

FEEDING GRAIN TO COWS ON PASTURE

Feeding a grain ration even on the best pasture will increase the milk flow. It is very generally considered, though, that the increased flow is not worth the cost of the grain, and so such practice has long since been regarded as unprofitable. Whether or not such practice would be profitable would depend upon the value of the milk or butter fat.

When pastures are short and dry the grain ration will increase the milk flow, and while the actual value of the increase in milk might not make feeding profitable it would be profitable to maintain the flow at almost any cost. For example, suppose pastures fall July 1. It would pay to feed in anticipation of better pastures, for the reason that if the flow should shrink materially it would not be recovered when pastures again become good. If cows are freshening about Aug. 1 or a few weeks later and pastures should not be good it would pay to feed and



The Brown Swiss cattle are a comparatively little known breed. They are generally classed as a dual purpose breed, though as a rule the cows tend more strongly to milk than beef. Brown Swisses are easily kept in good flesh and have abundant vitality to withstand hardships, as droughts and severe winters. They are free from nervousness and slight dispositions, as is often the case with other breeds. No matter how heavily a Brown Swiss cow is milking, she maintains her vigor and rarely appears to be overworked. A Brown Swiss cow tested at the Wisconsin experiment station produced 47 pounds of butter in a year.

thus maintain the flow until the fall feeding program was ready to begin. Keep in mind always that a lost milk flow can rarely if ever be regained, and it is worth while to maintain the flow if better feed prospects are in sight.

It is to take care of short summer and short early fall pastures that we urge the planting of some crop as a supplement to the pastures and which

can be red green. On farms where alfalfa is grown alfalfa hay from the stack or alfalfa cut and partially cured in this field before feeding gives desired results. Early sown Kaffir, sorghum or corn large enough to feed green at such times will never pay better than when fed in this way. The editor has fed hundreds of tons of this green stuff to the dairy cows as a supplement to short grass, says Kansas Farmer. A feed night and morning in the mangers so that the cows only and not the whole herd will be fed is a good way to do it.

In this summer feeding the silo is the ideal arrangement, provided silage has been left over from the winter feeding. It is a good plan to build a silo of such size that there will be silage left for summer and late summer feeding. On real dairy farms a summer silo is maintained.

Selecting a Dairy Cow.

The best way to select a dairy cow is to take the amount of milk and butter fat she produces and keep a record of it. That takes time, but there is a certain relation between type and production, says the Kansas Farmer. The wedge shape belongs to the dairy animal—the triple wedge shape as viewed from the front, the side and from the top. We want the fine hair and small bones, for if we have coarseness in any marked degree it shows a tendency to the beef type. The udder is the most important of all. It should come well forward and run up well behind. The fore udder should not be cut up. It is more apt to be defective. Teats should be well placed, of fair size and reasonable distance apart. The milk veins and milk wells are important as showing productive capacity. The more twisted or crooked the veins the greater the capacity of the udder to produce milk. The veins should be long and large, but not of too large size for the capacity of the milk wells. The scutcheon is not thought to be indicative of capacity, as was so thought thirty years ago.

Stanchions For Calves.

When calves are fed milk they should be tied and kept that way until the milk is entirely dried from their mouths. If this practice is not followed they soon form the habit of sucking one another's tails or ears, which is more or less objectionable. The stan-

chion is a very good way of fastening calves for feeding. From 1.5 to 2 feet should be allowed for each calf, and the standards for fastening the calf should be four to five inches apart. —Hoard's Dairyman.

Building Up the Dairy Herd.

There is no way by which the producing ability of dairy cows can be so quickly and economically increased as by the use of a pure bred sire from a large producing dam of a heavy producing strain. If you would have better milkers you cannot avoid using a dairy bred bull.

Care of the Separator.

Keep the hand separator bearings clean and well oiled. Such will save enough to justify the spending of a half hour every two weeks at flushing the bearings with kerosene, which cuts out the grit.

Cheapest Gains on the Pig.

Under ordinary management the cheapest gains made on the pig are through the mother. So it pays to pamper the mother of a good sized litter and thus force the young.

The Horse's Toes.

It is better for a horse to turn both

toes out than to turn one toe out, while, on the other hand, it is worse for a horse to turn both toes in than to turn one toe in.

The Profitable Sheep.

No farm should be without some sheep. They clean up the weeds, make fine fertilizers and wool and produce lambs, all of which may be turned into a good profit.

SUMMONS.

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

Grace Northey, Plaintiff, vs. Otto Northey, Defendant.

To Otto Northey, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon 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 May, 1912, and if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for such other relief as the court may deem just and equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable H. C. Ellis, Judge of the County Court, of Crook

County, State of Oregon, made on the 25th day of March, 1912, and prescribed that this summons be published for six consecutive weeks in The Bend Bulletin, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Bend, Crook County, Oregon.

The date of the first publication of this summons is the 28th day of March, 1912.

IRVING & ATKINS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Mr. and Mrs. Rancher, why not put your butter up in the most attractive form? The Bulletin can supply you with butter wrapping paper with your name and the name of your ranch printed on it.

Blueprint maps of Harney, Lake and Klamath counties for sale by The Bulletin, as well as maps of Crook county.

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