

ALL ARE EAGER TO BUY

COUNTRY ACTIVELY PREPARING FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Results in Prices Followed by the Fluctuating of Heavy Contracts—Iron in Better Demand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

There is a great wave of advancing prices, optimism as to business is generally widespread. But the top was reached the middle of March, since which time recession has come to every great industry, and the general feeling is whether in some directions the decline may have not been reasonably large as was the advance, and whether buying on the present basis of prices is not fairly sure that the time is not yet past when the market will be more healthy than violent changes. In no single division is the improvement more striking than in any other. Except steel rails, all forms of iron from the iron and steel industry are being sought more eagerly and with less effort to secure further concessions in price, but when the Secretary of Agriculture was reported as predicting a dollar wheat before the end of the year, the market showed an inclination to disengage, and the September option fell below 90 cents for the first time in two months.

Bank Clearings.

Table with columns: City, Inc., Dec. Includes New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—After repeated protests made by merchants and shippers in all parts of the country against the tariff in the classification of freight moving into territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River, the Southern classification committee has granted a number of concessions in the ratings as originally contained in the schedules promulgated on June 1. The new ratings have just become effective and are the only response so far made to the shippers' demands.

Rates on Government Business.

Table with columns: City, Rate. Includes Chicago, New York, Boston, etc.

Some Chinese Terms.

The telegrams from China describing the progress of events frequently refer to Chinese names and expressions, the meanings of which have probably puzzled some of our readers. They will therefore find the following brief glossary of some of the more frequently used Chinese words of assistance in following the drama which is being enacted in the Far East:

WONDERFUL HAY SECTION

HARNEY VALLEY YIELD ONE OF MOST ABUNDANT IN COUNTRY.

Feasible Methods of Raising and Harvesting Crop—Successful Line of Experiments—Other Features.

BURNS, Or., Aug. 15.—Standing on the veranda of the second story of the Harney County Courthouse and looking to the east and to the south, on a clear day, one may receive thousands of dark bulky objects, lying in uniform regularity. Harney Valley, a fertile section

of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

As some of the meadows are five or ten miles across, the ranchers manage so as not to lose any time in going to and from work. They begin near the ranch house, and cut and rake "top" hay, and in returning home at noon and night they cut and rake as they come, and in returning to work do the same. Hundreds of acres are thus cut and raked in going to and returning from work.

The stacking methods are peculiar to this valley, and are said to be the best in the world. Six men and a boy under the method stack from 40 to 60 tons of hay in a day.

CHARLES NEWTON COCHRANE.

Charles Newton Cochrane, editor and manager of the Harney Valley News, was born near Springfield, Mo., in 1873, and came to Oregon in 1890. He first settled at Huntington, and afterwards moved to Doreway, in Harney County, in 1893. He came to Burns in 1897. Mr. Cochrane attended the public schools of Kansas. He also attended school at Colorado Springs, Colo., and took a course at the Oregon State Normal School at Monmouth. Mr. Cochrane has taught school three years in this county, and followed various vocations. He has worked in printing offices, was clerk in an employment office, and, in fact, like most young men cast upon their own resources, has been able to turn his hand to any kind of work. He learned the newspaper work in the Daily and Weekly Eclipse office, at Parsons, Kan., and became identified with the Harney County News in 1897. He is the oldest paper in the county, and is a Republican in politics. Mr. Cochrane and Miss Isabelle Cledgen were married at Harney in 1897.

Of the Burns Times-Herald.

Julian C. Byrd, editor and manager of the Times-Herald, was born in the State of Missouri in 1874, and came with his parents to Oregon in 1883, settling in Harney Valley. He attended the public schools of Harney County, and afterwards took a course in the Normal School at Drain, Or. He began work in the Times-Herald office as "devil" in 1888, and took charge of the paper in 1897. Mr. Byrd is a versatile Western rustic, and is always on the lookout for the interest of his paper. He publishes the only Democratic paper in the county, and is the only man in the county that wears a Bryan and Stevenson badge. He never misses a county or state convention, and is State Committeeman, and also Secretary of the County Central Committee. Mr. Byrd and Miss Eva Swain, of Lawen, Harney County, were married in 1893.

A. W. GOWAN.

A. W. Gowan, one of the editors of the Harney County News, was born in the State of Kansas on August 23, 1871. He came to Oregon in 1892, and located at the town of Burns in 1900. He has been connected with newspapers, more or less, since he was 14 years of age, having entered an office as "devil" at that age. He became associated with F. E. Wilmarth in the publication of the Harney County News on June 1 of this year. The News is a fearless Republican paper. Mr. Gowan attended the common schools of this state until 18 years of age, and then spent one year in the University of Oregon at Eugene, and afterwards took a course in the Portland Business College. He was clerk in the land office at Burns for 15 months, and is the present Treasurer of the town of Burns. Mr. Gowan and Emma Perry, of Canyon City, Or., were married in April, 1899. Editor Gowan is one of the most popular and trustworthy citizens of Harney County.

Of the Burns News.

The buck drives into the field and takes up bunch after bunch of the hay until he has several tons on this awkward-looking concern, and then, by

means of the lever, raises the teeth in front and drives back to the stack. Here a pole in front of the stack is placed in a trench with a rope netting on each side. The buck is driven directly over this pole and then the horses are backed off, and by means of the lever, the whole load of hay is left on the netting attached to the pole. A cable extending the whole length of the stack is then attached to this netting, when it is closed around the load of hay, almost instantaneously, and horses at the other end of the stack draw the load to any point on the stack desired. At a given signal the trap is thrown by means of a rope, and the netting falls from around the load of hay and the boy on horseback dashes out and drags the pole and netting in place for the other buck, which by this time is on hand with another load. The stacks are usually 60 feet long and 20 to 30 feet wide, and are 20 or more

feet in height at the most elevated point. A portable frame is moved from stack to stack by the stackers, placed at the end of the stack in a slanting position and up this incline hay is driven.

The invention is a home one, improved to date by Mr. Hanley. No patent has ever been applied for. This big rancher here makes enough money, and is too well contented to bother about protecting what they call minor things with patents.

"This method has been taken up by all the ranchers in the valley, or they have similar ones just as good, and the hay-making industry is a wonder to all who visit this section.

All the ranchers put up hay; the crop is not generally for sale, as the majority of the owners are large stockraisers, and feed the hay to their herds in winter.

There are many other interesting features in Harney Valley. It is the home of nearly all of the water fowls of the county—ducks, geese, brants, swan, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here. The rivers and sloughs are inhabited by many varieties during the spring year, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here.

The rivers and sloughs are inhabited by many varieties during the spring year, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here.

With such a level country, and so much stagnant water, one would imagine that malaria would exist, but this is not the case. The high altitude, being 500 feet

of the cool nights and warm sunshine, make it an exceptionally healthy country, absolutely free from malaria.

The scenery is grand. Green, beautiful valleys lie close at hand, rugged mountains stand out in every direction. Beautiful mirages of mountains, lakes and streams greet the eye at sunrise, and all go together in making this one of the best and most interesting sections of Oregon.

CHEESE FACTORY A SUCCESS.

Clackamas County Enterprise Cannot Supply the Demand.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 17.—The Logan cheese factory has received the returns of sales for the May cheese, and the results are entirely satisfactory to the stockholders. The establishment was started up in May, the factory running 23 days in that month, the sales amounting to about 400 pounds. The greater portion of the product was sold to fancy grocers of Portland, who said the factory 12 cents per pound, a higher price than is received by other similar establishments. Jacob Huber, the agent for the factory, says that the factory is producing a Goldenrod to the farmers of the section on account of the short wheat crop. The milk from a good average cow will bring about 35 cents per month at the factory. This rate 10 cents would bring in the monthly income of 35, and the food supply could all be raised on the farm. At present, not enough cheese is produced to supply the demand from first-class grocery establishments.

Thirty original homestead entries were filed in the local land office today on the tracts in the State reservation, on which the homestead filing system was in effect. The State Land Agent was rejected about a month ago. The register and receiver of the local land office decided that only homestead entries could be made on lands in the bounds of the reservation not allotted to the Indians, and when the State Land Agent attempted to file on 12,300 acres in the limits of the Siletta reservation an indemnity school lands, the same was rejected. The State Agent had 30 days to file an appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but as the appeal was never perfected the lands are now subject to homestead entry. The rush of homestead applications on these lands will likely continue for another day.

David Caulfield and Caleb Cook returned last night from a prospecting and hunting trip in the mountains, passing around the headwaters of the Clackamas, Molalla and Santiam Rivers. They found Ben Kimbley, of Danvers, and another man whip-sawing lumber near Trout Lake, on the headwaters of the Molalla, to be used in making sluiceways to work some placer ground that had been prospected. Mr. Kimbley expressed the opinion that gold existed there in paying quantities.

Wagon-loads of peaches are coming into market from the orchards along the Clackamas River, and the local demand is being well supplied. The peaches are large and of unusually good quality. One grower this afternoon was trying to sell out his load to private individuals at the rate of 4 cents per box.

Governor T. T. Geer, Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar and Fish Commissioner F. C. Reed arrived from Salem this morning and left for the Upper Clackamas hatchery. A team was secured to haul them to Garfield, where saddlehorses will be taken to make the trip through on the trail. The board expects to return here next Monday.

A NEHALEM RAILROAD.

One is Pushing Southwestward From Goble Station.

ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 17.—The Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Railroad, on which work is now in progress, will run from Goble Station over the divide to the Nehalem River. The distance, according to the preliminary survey, is about 23 miles. Less than a 4 per cent grade will reach the summit from this side, and it is said that the grade will be no heavier on the other side of the divide, although the distance is much less to the Nehalem than to the Columbia. The proposed road will cross the Northern Pacific track a short distance above Ruben. A long trestle will be constructed from the Northern Pacific track to the bay, where the logs will be dumped into

SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

There are many other interesting features in Harney Valley. It is the home of nearly all of the water fowls of the county—ducks, geese, brants, swan, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here. The rivers and sloughs are inhabited by many varieties during the spring year, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here.

The rivers and sloughs are inhabited by many varieties during the spring year, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here.

With such a level country, and so much stagnant water, one would imagine that malaria would exist, but this is not the case. The high altitude, being 500 feet

of the cool nights and warm sunshine, make it an exceptionally healthy country, absolutely free from malaria.

The scenery is grand. Green, beautiful valleys lie close at hand, rugged mountains stand out in every direction. Beautiful mirages of mountains, lakes and streams greet the eye at sunrise, and all go together in making this one of the best and most interesting sections of Oregon.

MADE STUDY OF INDUSTRY.

William D. Hanley, who has a hay ranch four miles southeast of Burns, and the largest individual single ranch in the valley, has made the matter a study for years, and has put theories into practice until he has accomplished more in raising and improving hay than any other hay-raiser in the county. The results reached by him in improving the meadows sound like romance to the novice, yet they are here to show for themselves. Mr. Hanley has about 3000 acres in his meadow at the head of the valley. His ranch is divided into sections, and when the hired man starts out to work he is directed by numbers of sections. They mow on "21" today, rake on "37" tomorrow, bunch on "12" next day, and stack on "52" the following day. Mr. Hanley puts up from 2000 to 5000 tons of hay annually. The main kinds of hay raised are red top, blue joint, wild millet, wild clover and, in fact, all of the leading wild grasses. These grasses are interspersed with wild mint and other flavors. By diligent study and observation Mr. Hanley has succeeded in learning to control a meadow by the means of water. He can regulate the supply so as to drive out sage brush and replace it with a fine grade of hay. In the same manner he can change the character of hay. He can grow red top where blue joint formerly flourished, and vice versa, and can change the other varieties. In like manner, where a few years ago cattails and flags grew, by regulating the water, he has driven them out and now grows the finest grades of wild grasses. All of this has been accomplished without sowing seed or touching the soil with anything except water. By means of water alone, the entire nature of the meadow is changed and controlled at the will of the careful rancher.

The hay raised here is of a very fine quality. Cattle fatten quickly on it. If the winter happens to be mild, and a few thousand tons are left over, the quality is improved by age. In fact, old hay often brings a better price than new.

ORIGINAL HARVEST MEANS.

The manner of cutting and saving the hay is the most interesting. More hay is put here in a single day, and by a smaller crew of men than in any other country. Pitchforks are no longer used, except in stacking, and hay is no longer hauled on wagons. A series of "bucks" rakes the crop from the ground at all points in the field. It is conveyed to the top of the highest stack by means of horses.

In the large meadows, about the first of July six to ten mowing machines are started, and are kept running until the season closes, about the first of October. Three or four rakers follow up as the

LAKEVIEW COUNTY'S ASSESSMENT.

Lakeview, Aug. 16.—County Assessor Felix Duncan has just completed the assessment roll of Lake County for the year 1900. An increase of \$1,000,000 is shown by the summary. Following is the summary:

Table with columns: No., Value. Includes Acres tillable land, Acres non-tillable land, etc.

Thirty original homestead entries were filed in the local land office today on the tracts in the State reservation, on which the homestead filing system was in effect. The State Land Agent was rejected about a month ago. The register and receiver of the local land office decided that only homestead entries could be made on lands in the bounds of the reservation not allotted to the Indians, and when the State Land Agent attempted to file on 12,300 acres in the limits of the Siletta reservation an indemnity school lands, the same was rejected. The State Agent had 30 days to file an appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but as the appeal was never perfected the lands are now subject to homestead entry. The rush of homestead applications on these lands will likely continue for another day.

David Caulfield and Caleb Cook returned last night from a prospecting and hunting trip in the mountains, passing around the headwaters of the Clackamas, Molalla and Santiam Rivers. They found Ben Kimbley, of Danvers, and another man whip-sawing lumber near Trout Lake, on the headwaters of the Molalla, to be used in making sluiceways to work some placer ground that had been prospected. Mr. Kimbley expressed the opinion that gold existed there in paying quantities.

Wagon-loads of peaches are coming into market from the orchards along the Clackamas River, and the local demand is being well supplied. The peaches are large and of unusually good quality. One grower this afternoon was trying to sell out his load to private individuals at the rate of 4 cents per box.

Governor T. T. Geer, Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar and Fish Commissioner F. C. Reed arrived from Salem this morning and left for the Upper Clackamas hatchery. A team was secured to haul them to Garfield, where saddlehorses will be taken to make the trip through on the trail. The board expects to return here next Monday.

A NEHALEM RAILROAD.

One is Pushing Southwestward From Goble Station.

ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 17.—The Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Railroad, on which work is now in progress, will run from Goble Station over the divide to the Nehalem River. The distance, according to the preliminary survey, is about 23 miles. Less than a 4 per cent grade will reach the summit from this side, and it is said that the grade will be no heavier on the other side of the divide, although the distance is much less to the Nehalem than to the Columbia. The proposed road will cross the Northern Pacific track a short distance above Ruben. A long trestle will be constructed from the Northern Pacific track to the bay, where the logs will be dumped into

SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

There are many other interesting features in Harney Valley. It is the home of nearly all of the water fowls of the county—ducks, geese, brants, swan, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here. The rivers and sloughs are inhabited by many varieties during the spring year, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here.

The rivers and sloughs are inhabited by many varieties during the spring year, and many others make this a principal stopping point in their migrations, while a great number raise their young here.

With such a level country, and so much stagnant water, one would imagine that malaria would exist, but this is not the case. The high altitude, being 500 feet

of the cool nights and warm sunshine, make it an exceptionally healthy country, absolutely free from malaria.

The scenery is grand. Green, beautiful valleys lie close at hand, rugged mountains stand out in every direction. Beautiful mirages of mountains, lakes and streams greet the eye at sunrise, and all go together in making this one of the best and most interesting sections of Oregon.

MADE STUDY OF INDUSTRY.

William D. Hanley, who has a hay ranch four miles southeast of Burns, and the largest individual single ranch in the valley, has made the matter a study for years, and has put theories into practice until he has accomplished more in raising and improving hay than any other hay-raiser in the county. The results reached by him in improving the meadows sound like romance to the novice, yet they are here to show for themselves. Mr. Hanley has about 3000 acres in his meadow at the head of the valley. His ranch is divided into sections, and when the hired man starts out to work he is directed by numbers of sections. They mow on "21" today, rake on "37" tomorrow, bunch on "12" next day, and stack on "52" the following day. Mr. Hanley puts up from 2000 to 5000 tons of hay annually. The main kinds of hay raised are red top, blue joint, wild millet, wild clover and, in fact, all of the leading wild grasses. These grasses are interspersed with wild mint and other flavors. By diligent study and observation Mr. Hanley has succeeded in learning to control a meadow by the means of water. He can regulate the supply so as to drive out sage brush and replace it with a fine grade of hay. In the same manner he can change the character of hay. He can grow red top where blue joint formerly flourished, and vice versa, and can change the other varieties. In like manner, where a few years ago cattails and flags grew, by regulating the water, he has driven them out and now grows the finest grades of wild grasses. All of this has been accomplished without sowing seed or touching the soil with anything except water. By means of water alone, the entire nature of the meadow is changed and controlled at the will of the careful rancher.

The hay raised here is of a very fine quality. Cattle fatten quickly on it. If the winter happens to be mild, and a few thousand tons are left over, the quality is improved by age. In fact, old hay often brings a better price than new.

ORIGINAL HARVEST MEANS.

The manner of cutting and saving the hay is the most interesting. More hay is put here in a single day, and by a smaller crew of men than in any other country. Pitchforks are no longer used, except in stacking, and hay is no longer hauled on wagons. A series of "bucks" rakes the crop from the ground at all points in the field. It is conveyed to the top of the highest stack by means of horses.

In the large meadows, about the first of July six to ten mowing machines are started, and are kept running until the season closes, about the first of October. Three or four rakers follow up as the

LAKEVIEW COUNTY'S ASSESSMENT.

Lakeview, Aug. 16.—County Assessor Felix Duncan has just completed the assessment roll of Lake County for the year 1900. An increase of \$1,000,000 is shown by the summary. Following is the summary:

Table with columns: No., Value. Includes Acres tillable land, Acres non-tillable land, etc.

Thirty original homestead entries were filed in the local land office today on the tracts in the State reservation, on which the homestead filing system was in effect. The State Land Agent was rejected about a month ago. The register and receiver of the local land office decided that only homestead entries could be made on lands in the bounds of the reservation not allotted to the Indians, and when the State Land Agent attempted to file on 12,300 acres in the limits of the Siletta reservation an indemnity school lands, the same was rejected. The State Agent had 30 days to file an appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but as the appeal was never perfected the lands are now subject to homestead entry. The rush of homestead applications on these lands will likely continue for another day.

<