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Have you reached the point where you can laugh at the Landlord and declare yourself free from his domination? Own your home, and be INDEPENDENT, in

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HEIGHTS

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GREGORY HEIGHTS

And let Gregory build you a nice, cozy little home, you will have severed the tie that binds you to the slavery of rent. BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD. Already Gregory has had lumber delivered to GREGORY HEIGHTS, ready to begin the erection of one hundred houses. One of these homes might be yours just as well as not, upon terms about equal to what you are now paying for rent. Why not INVEST YOUR RENT MONEY IN A HOME OF YOUR OWN? It is the beginning of true independent living.

GREGORY HEIGHTS

Is in every way suitable for your home. It lies at the end of the Rose City Park carline. This gives you the advantage of a seat in the car in either direction. The property is to be improved in a first-class manner, and workmen are now clearing the tract and grading the streets, preparatory to placing the cement walks. Every convenience that goes to make up a comfortable community will be present. Grocery stores, markets, schools and churches are already at hand. On every side homes are being built every day. People are flocking to this section of the city.

No restrictions will hamper the resident of GREGORY HEIGHTS. You may build or let Gregory build any kind of a home you wish. The owner of a home in GREGORY HEIGHTS will live among the best people of the city. He will have the same conveniences, privileges and street-car service. At the same time, he is now able to buy upon far easier terms, at much lower prices than in any other addition to Portland. You can buy one of the houses Gregory is now building, or he will build one to suit you. With his big force of carpenters, Gregory can put up a house for you in a couple of weeks. QUIT PAYING RENT.

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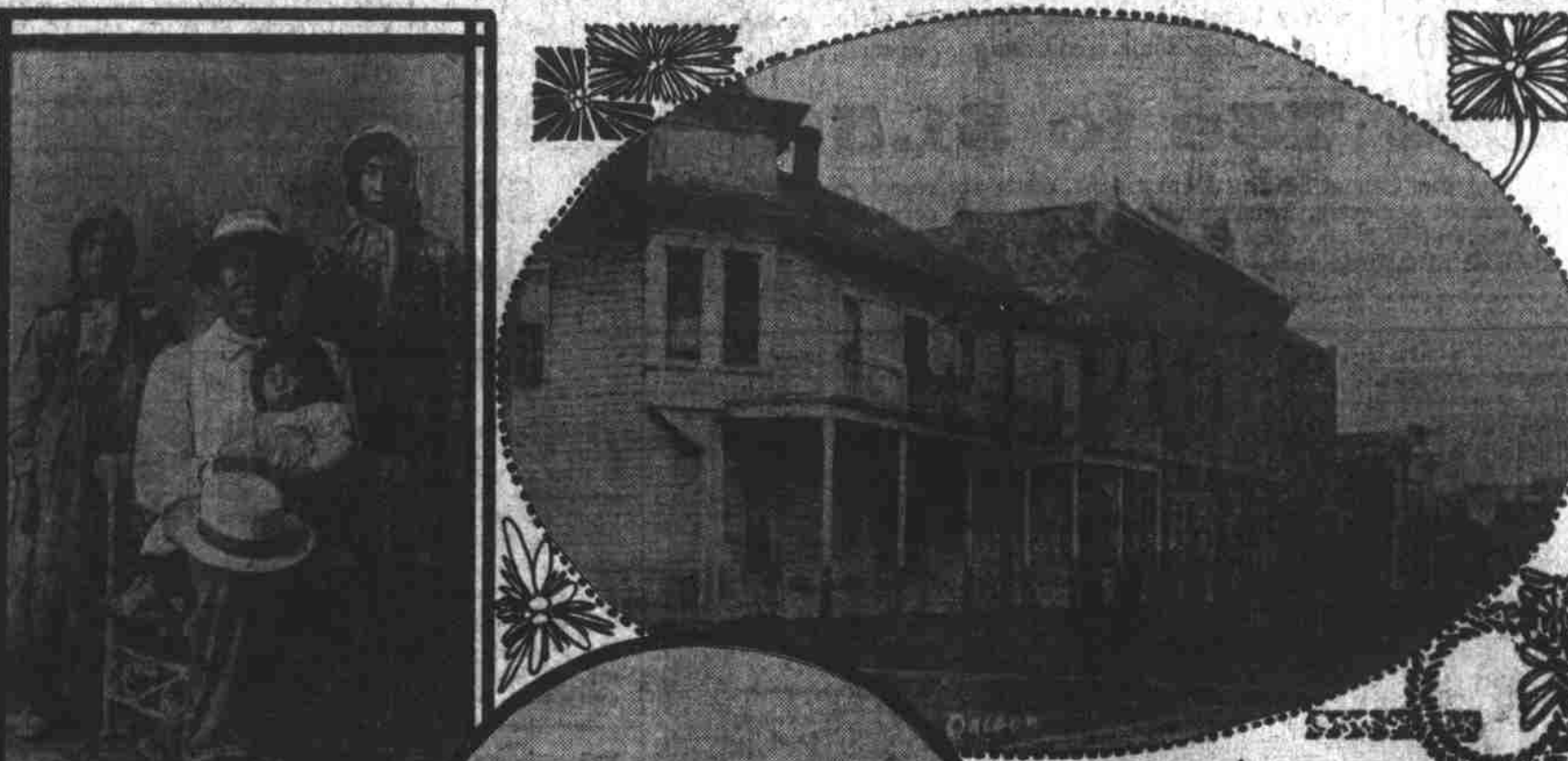
LOTS AS
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GREGORY
INVESTMENT COMPANY

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RAILROAD QUESTION AGITATING THE PEOPLE OF HARNEY COUNTY



Old Shakespeare and Family
(Plutes).

By Addison Bennett.

Burns, Or., Jan. 23.—There are two burning questions in this section, which are just now attracting the attention of this entire community, and upon which the reorganized commercial club of this place is waging, or starting, a vigorous campaign.

The first and foremost is the railway question, but not the question as laid down by the recent announcement of Mr. O'Brien, as the spokesman for Mr. Harriman.

Mr. O'Brien seems to promise that his company will build a road from the present terminus of the Columbia Southern to Redmond, and the announcement seems to imply that such a road would offer a railway outlet to Harney, Lake and portions of Malheur county.

To any person at all familiar with this section, it will seem that such a road might be a valuable feeder to the O. R. & N., but would offer but slight relief to this vast empire, for Burns, for instance, is 160 miles from Redmond—or 10 miles further than from the present terminus of the Sumpter valley, at Astoria.

In talking with the best and most intelligent citizens of Harney I have learned that this promise of Mr. O'Brien is but one of many made by the Harriman people, and that all of them have apparently come from a hypothesis based upon a misconception of the real situation of interior Oregon.

Of course the railway people will contend that they have had engineers in

Residence of J. C. Foley, Burns, Or.

the field for many years, have been all over the country, up and down and across the entire territory. But the Harney people contend that there is not enough traffic in sight to pay a railway's operating expenses across from the present road at Vale to a connection with the Southern Pacific somewhere about Dufur.

Products Will Increase.

But these estimates are based upon the present products and the present population, while it is a fact that the very same transportation was in eight thousand tons of thousands of acres would be added to grain, that lumber mill would spring up, that the cattle,

sheep and horse-herds would largely increase, and that thousands of absentee landowners would flock back to take up their homes here again and to improve their holdings.

The people of this valley feel that the citizens of Portland, including the railway people, fear that this country will "get away from them" if the road is extended from Vale westward—the ultimate terminus of which would logically be at some point on the Cocs bay harbor.

Such opinions are erroneous, the interior people think, and sound like baby talk from a city the size of Portland, a city which will prosper only as its tributary country prospers. Portland now gets but a trifling trade from this vast region—not a tenth of what she would get with the east and west road. The people here are loyal Oregonians, and but very little of the business would go to California.

None Will Prosper.

But, say the Portland people, such a road would make a great city of Boise, would build up a strong rival in Idaho. Is, then, the Portland spirit to retrograde two or three decades to the point where it was thought there was room in the northwest for one big city? Look at the cities on Puget sound, look at Spokane—has not Portland grown apace even as those cities have prospered?

Here lies a territory of some 50,000 square miles now practically cut off from the rest of the state. The people here have nothing in common with the people on the outside save their loyalty, their state pride. They live here almost within themselves. They are a prosperous people, because they have a country of magnificent resources, but their present prosperity has its limitations, for they can only produce at a profit what

they consume, have livestock and such few out puts as will bear the present high cost of transportation over wagon roads some 150 miles.

Will Reclaim Much Land.

The other question is one of securing land, and is of vital importance. The Burns Commercial club has drawn a bill which will be sent to our representatives in congress.

This is proposed as an amendment to the present desert act, and allows the reclamation of land by the dry farming method, the acquisition of title being based upon the actual products of the land itself. There is no residence required, but certain improvements, as fencing, must be made, and such a law would open the way for thousands and tens of thousands of acres in these great valleys to be made productive, and at the same time allow non-residents with small means to acquire 320 acres of land at a slight cost.

Text of Reclamation Bill.

An act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act, etc.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that it shall be lawful for any citizen of the United States, or any person of requisite age ("who may be entitled to become a citizen and who has filed his declaration to become such") and upon payment of 25 cents per acre, to file a declaration, under oath, with the register and receiver of the land district in which any desert land is situated, that he intends to reclaim a tract of desert land, not exceeding 320 acres, by scientific dry land farming or by conducting water upon the same within the period of seven years thereafter, provided, however, that where the mode of reclamation is by means of water the right to the use of water by the person so conducting the same on or to any tract of desert land shall depend upon bona fide right, appropriation and use; and such right shall not exceed the amount of water actually appropriated and necessarily used for the purpose of irrigation and reclamation; and all surplus water over and above such appropriation and use, together with the water of all lakes, rivers, and other sources of water supply upon the public land and not navigable, shall remain and be held free for the appropriation and use of the public for irrigation, mining, and manufacturing purposes subject to existing rights, provided, however, that lands taken up under this act may be reclaimed under a dry land system of cultivation and production of merchantable crops, in lieu of reclamation by artificial irrigation.

Said declaration shall describe particularly the tract of land if surveyed, and if unsurveyed shall describe the same as near as possible without a survey. At its expiration of seven years after filing said declaration, upon making satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the reclamation of said tract of land as hereinafter set forth and upon the payment to the receiver of the additional sum of \$1 per acre for a tract of land not exceeding 320 acres to any one person, a patent for the same shall be issued to him; provided, that no person shall be permitted to enter more than one tract of land, and not to exceed 320 acres, which shall be in compact form.

The proof of the reclamation of such tract whether by means of artificial irrigation or by scientific dry land farming shall be made as follows:

The claimant must the first year clear and break at least one eighth of said tract.

The second year must plant the first tract to crop and clear and break an additional one eighth of said tract.

The third year must cultivate and crop at least one fourth of the tract and have produced a product therefrom of at least \$200, where the claim is of 320 acres, and in proportion for a smaller tract.

At the end of the fourth year must show the claim, if of 320 acres, has produced crops of the merchantable

value of \$1000 and in that proportion for a smaller tract, and, he must each year thereafter until final proof is made show that the claim, if of 320 acres, has produced an annual crop of the merchantable value of at least \$200, and, in proportion thereto for a smaller tract.

Proof of reclamation of any tract taken under this act shall be made annually before the register and receiver; and final proof at the expiration of seven years from date of filing, when a map showing the character, value and location of all improvements shall be made and filed. And all tracts must be enclosed by fence and no two claims under this act may be enclosed under the same fence and no product of the soil except such as has been produced by actual cultivation thereon shall be accepted as proof of reclamation of such tract; provided, however, that a failure or destruction of crop due to unavoidable cause may be excused without prejudice.

Desert Desert Lands.

That all lands, exclusive of timber lands and mineral lands which will not, without the scientific mode of dry land farming or cultivation, in this act referred to, or irrigation, produce some agricultural crop, shall be deemed desert lands within the meaning of this act, which fact shall be ascertained by proof of two or more credible witnesses under oath, whose affidavits shall be filed in the land office in which said tract of land may be situated.

Thist act shall apply to and take effect in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the determination of what may be considered desert land shall be subject to the decision and regulation of the general land office.

That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Top—West Side of Main Street. Bottom—Burns Flouring Mill.