

The Times-Herald.

VOL. XV.

BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, FEBRUARY, 1 1902.

NO. 10.

The Times-Herald.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.00
Three Months .50

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THE ARID LANDS OF OREGON

MOODY HAS A BILL LOOKING TO THEIR RECLAMATION.

Tongue Does Not Approve The General Irrigation Bill, as He Says It Will Not Help This State.

Representative Moody has introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 to be expended by the secretary of the interior in preliminary steps looking to reclaiming the arid public lands of Oregon by irrigation. The bill authorizes examinations and surveys for irrigating ditches, canals, reservoirs, artesian wells and other works for conserving the flood flow of the streams whose waters are needed for water power and irrigation. The secretary is to make an early report on these surveys and submit estimates and maps showing the location of the proposed works and the lands to be benefited, together with the probable cost of reclamation and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Experimental artesian wells are to be sunk in different parts of Eastern Oregon, with a view to demonstrating the practicability of obtaining flowing water. The secretary of the interior is authorized to withdraw from entry any tracts needed for the construction of wells, reservoirs, etc., and to acquire title for any lands which may be needed for the construction of said works.

When the date called for in this bill has been furnished the state will be in a position to demand recognition from the general government the minute any general policy of irrigation is adopted. Under present conditions it would probably be some years before Oregon would derive benefit from any general irrigation bill that might be enacted, because there is practically no reliable data as to suitable reservoir sites, or the extent of lands that can be reclaimed by irrigation.

TONGUE OPPOSED TO IRRIGATION BILL

The general irrigation bill that has been drawn up and presented by Western members of congress, and which is to be urged during the present session, does not meet with the approval of Representative Tongue, chairman of the irrigation committee. Mr. Tongue says this will not benefit his state for many years to come. He thinks that the funds arising from the sale of public lands in the several states should not all be converted into general fund to be used indiscriminately at the direction of the secretary of the interior, but that 75 per cent of such funds should be expended in the state in which they may arise, the balance being turned into a general fund. Furthermore, Representative Tongue insists that it is bad policy to allow the secretary of the interior full opportunity to say where this general fund shall be expended, that it would naturally be expended in the states of the middle west before getting out to Oregon and that neighborhood, and even then would be likely to follow the lines of transcontinental railroads. He intends to urge his views upon the committee, and will not support the bill until some radical changes along this line are made.

FIRST SAWMILL IN OREGON.

A resident of Walla Walla county has asked the Oregonian who built the first sawmill in Oregon. An accurate answer to the question would require long historical research, and even then the authorities might not agree. The question was referred to Geo. H. Hines, assistant secretary of the Oregon Historical Society. He said:

"I have not gone into this investigation very deeply. To delve to the bottom of all the historical records in search of the information would require a great deal of labor and time, such as my regular work prevents me from doing at present. I may say with full assurance that the first sawmill in Oregon was built before 1836. In that year Dr. McLaughlin had in operation a sawmill about five miles above Van-

couver on the north bank of the Columbia. The mill was run by means of an overshot waterwheel. Mrs. Marcus Whitman mentioned the mill in a letter which she wrote home to her sister in the eastern states. The Whitman party, in which were Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, arrived at the place Sept. 11, 1839, on their journey down the Columbia. The following is the reference made by Mrs. Whitman, dated Sept. 12:

"Breakfasted at the sawmill five miles from Vancouver and made preparations for entering it. You may be surprised to hear of a sawmill here, when I said there was no timber on the Columbia. Since we passed the Cascades the scene is changed and we are told there is timber all the way to the coast. 'This sawmill was a British enterprise built by Dr. McLaughlin, who was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. As to a similar enterprise started by citizens of the United States in Oregon I am unable to say positively which was the earliest. As early as 1836 there was one near the present site of Newberg, Yamhill county, built by Ewing Young and Solomon Howard Smith. It was on Chehalis Creek and was run by water power. The first sawmill in the present boundaries of Clatsop county was built in 1844 by a man named Hunt."

HOW LINCOLN WAS SHOT.

A special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Philadelphia, says: W. J. Ferguson, who played the servant in the cast of The Brixton Burglary at the Auditorium last week, is the only surviving actor in the cast of Our American Cousin that was played at Ford's theater, Washington the night President Lincoln was assassinated. His account of the tragedy differs in many details from the others that have been printed. Mr. Ferguson says:

"I was the call boy in the company. In those days theaters like Ford's played stock companies to traveling stars. It was too expensive to carry entire companies around as managers do nowadays. The night Lincoln was shot our 'walking gentleman' he was called, who was visiting in Philadelphia, missed his train. I was told to take his place in one scene. At the time John Wilkes Booth fired his fatal shot Laura Keane was standing by the prompt box, going over that scene with me. We could see everything that was going on in the president's box. "Booth chose a moment when there was nobody in front of the stage and no one near the entrance, but Miss Keane and myself. Booth kept his horse in a stable in the alley on which the stage door opens and had the run of the theater, there was nothing unusual in seeing him come in during the performance. He was not acting at the time, but he came to our theater whenever he was in Washington. "Booth had been around the theater during the day and managed to put some nails in a place behind the door in the president's box through which he thrust a stick that acted as a barrier to those on the outside after he had fired the fatal shot. As he jumped from the box after firing his foot caught in the folds of an American flag that draped the box, and he fell on the stage with one knee bent. It was a jump of 12 feet. One of the men in the president's party grasped him as he jumped, but Booth cut away the tail of his coat with a knife he carried and got free. The man who tried to stop him was badly cut in the arm. The blood found in the box and Miss Keane's dress came from that cut and not from the wounded president. "Booth was up in an instant and walked rapidly between Miss Keane and myself toward the stage door leading into the alley. He did not utter a word, but carried the blood-stained blade upright in his left hand. In less than 30 seconds from the time he fired the shot he was in the street. I followed Booth and saw him knock down the man holding his little yellow mare and dash out of sight. I had seen him come to the stage door on that mare a score of times. He used to come and wait for John McCullough. "I followed the crowd to the boarding house across the street where the president was carried. I had been constantly sent there on errands to members of our company and was well known to the family. On one occasion when I was sent there, less than three weeks before the tragedy, I saw Booth smoking a pipe in the same bed in which Lincoln died."

PHILIPPINE HOMESTEAD LAW

SECRETARY ROOT APPEARS BEFORE INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Says the Filipino Should Have a Chance to Take Land and That Industry Should Be Encouraged.

A recent dispatch from Washington says:—Secretary Root appeared before the house insular affairs committee to urge the enactment of a homestead law for the Philippines. He said there should be legislation to enable the Filipino to acquire title to property and that denial of that right was, in his opinion, the cause of much of the present disturbance. He thought a homestead law should be passed to permit natives to make entry of 100 acres of land as a maximum, the local government to fix the minimum. He urges the repeal of the Spooner amendment prohibiting the cutting of timber and granting of franchises. He said industry in the islands should be promoted not prevented. The islands needed railroads to develop their abundant resources of timber, coal and other minerals.

Cattle Company Incorporated.

Col. J. A. Hardin of Santa Rosa, the cattle king, his two sons, A. R. and C. H. E. Hardin, his daughter Miss Eudora Hardin, and his son-in-law, W. J. Eardley, are the incorporators of the Humboldt Cattle Co., articles of incorporation of which have been filed in that city. The capital stock of the concern is \$1,000,000, all of which has been actually subscribed. The Colonel owns \$900,000 of the stock himself and the others have \$10,000 worth each. The principal holding of the company are included in what is known as the Hardin ranch on Quinn river, in this county. The ranch comprises thousands of acres of fenced land—Winnemucca Silver State.

LACEY IRRIGATION BILL MOST FAVORED.

The President's Appeal for Irrigation Effectual—House Will Act.

J. D. Whelpley again writes the Oregonian from Washington on the prospects of irrigation legislation. He says:

Without consulting members of Congress from the arid and semi-arid states, those who really determine the legislation finally enacted by Congress have practically decided upon what shall be done to advance the National irrigation movement. This decision bears no relation what ever to the deliberations of the committee of 17, one from each public land state and territory, appointed to draft a general irrigation bill. That committee has framed a bill, but the measure does not meet the approval, in all its provisions, of any one member of the committee which framed it, and under these circumstances does not present itself as a forceful appeal to any interest.

Speaker Henderson and the powerful cadre of members who have the final say in what Congress shall or shall not do, practically admit that something must be done for the cause of national irrigation in view of the popular demand and the prominence given to the matter in the message of the president and in the reports of cabinet officers concerned. To do "something for irrigation" does not mean to them, however, the passing of a general bill carrying large and continuing appropriations, and forever committing the country to a certain policy. It means rather a definite appropriation will be made to carry out one or more irrigation schemes upon government land, which will be looked upon as experiments in the reclamation of the public domain by its owner, the national government.

While Mr. Tongue, of Oregon, chairman of the arid lands committee in the house, is undoubtedly in favor of National irrigation, he is also unmistakably a willing lieutenant of Speaker Henderson in carrying out the latter's plan.

Western members of congress, and especially those who have been working upon an irrigation bill, are thoroughly convinced that Mr. Tongue will do nothing to embarrass the leaders in their purpose of doing something for irrigation, but not to pass a general irrigation bill. The idea advanced by Western men to the effect that they alone should be allowed or are competent, to determine the policy of the government toward the arid land question is resented by the Eastern members, who take the view that it is a national and not a local question.

THE BILL WHICH WILL PASS.

The arid and semi-arid states have a representation of 34 in the house, or less than one-tenth of the total number. As stated by Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, the Western members have no guarantee of a single vote outside of their own delegations, when the critical moment arrives. The irrigation measure favored by the Speaker, the bill which will pass, possibly with certain amendments enlarging its scope of operations, if any irrigation law is enacted at all, is known as the Lacey bill. Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, is the chairman of the public land committee and an influential member of congress. His bill is brief, and is a revival of a measure proposed in the 56th congress. Section 1 provides:

That for the purpose of testing the practicability and expense of national irrigation the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to select and designate for experimental work and disposal a tract of not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of arid public land suitable for irrigation situated in part in two or more states, or in a state and territory, and shall constitute the said tract a national irrigation district.

Sec. 2 That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the necessary surveys for irrigating ditches, canals, dams, reservoirs, and other necessary improvements to be made under the supervision of the director survey. Surveys heretofore made by said geological survey may be used for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, as speedily as practicable, cause the necessary works to be constructed for the reclamation and irrigation of such lands, and shall make and establish the necessary rules and regulations for the disposition of such lands to qualified homestead settlers in tracts of not to exceed 160 acres each, to be disposed of under the general homestead laws. Where such lands are especially adapted to fruit growing and said regulations may prescribe a less number of acres for such settlers for each homestead.

REGULATING USE OF WATER.

Section 4. That the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to prescribe suitable rules and regulations for the use of the water to be supplied by such irrigating canals and ditches as may be deemed best by him for the proper appointment, distribution and use of the water to the various tracts of land and may also make such rules and regulations as he may determine to be proper for the disposition, by lease, of any water power that may be created by such works, and shall fix the rental to be paid by such lessees to the government and determine the manner, method and times of payment of the same. And the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized and directed to fix the charges of water supply to be paid by the occupants or owners of the irrigated lands, and the times and manner in which the same shall be paid, the moneys collected under this section to be applied to the maintenance of the irrigation works of said district and in the operation thereof.

Sec. 5. That it is intended by this act to authorize and empower the Secretary of the Interior to inaugurate and put into operation a

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Harney, on the 14th day of January, 1902, and to me directed and delivered on said day, in a certain cause wherein the Citizens Bank a Corporation, was Plaintiff and Frank C. Fister and J. H. Neal were Defendants, upon a judgment duly rendered and given in said Court and cause in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendant Frank C. Fister for the sum of One Thousand and Seventy-one and 60-100 Dollars, with 10 per cent interest from July 9th 1901, and One Thousand Dollars with 10 per cent interest from November 9, 1900, and the further sum of Two Hundred and Seven Dollars attorneys fee and Twenty Dollars cost of suit, which said judgment was entered and docketed in the Clerk's office of said County and State on the 7th day of Nov. 1901. I have this day duly levied upon the following description real estate, also described in said Order of Sale and therein ordered to be sold, that is to say: Lots 3 and 4, and the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Sec. 4, Tp. 26 S. R. 35 E. W. M., in Harney County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for U. S. Gold Coin in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said Frank C. Fister in and to the said real property above described to the highest and best bidder for U. S. Gold Coin in hand, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment as above set forth together with the accruing costs. Witness my hand this 15th day of January, 1902.

GEORGE SHELLEY,
Sheriff of Harney County, Ore.
By SAM MOTHERSHEAD, Deputy.

Shoes! Shoes!! Our shoes are priced right and represent highest standard.—N Brown & Sons.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Harney County, dated the 15th day of January, 1902, and to me directed and delivered on said day, in a certain cause wherein The Citizens Bank a corporation, was Plaintiff and Frank C. Fister was Defendant, upon a judgment duly rendered and given in said Court and cause on the 7th day of November, 1901, in favor of the above-named Plaintiff and against the above-named Defendant for the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Thirty-six and 19 100 Dollars with 6 per cent interest thereon from November 7th, 1901, and Fifty-eight and 80-100 Dollars costs; I have this day duly levied upon the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots 3 and 4 and the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Sec. 4, Tp. 26 S. R. 35 E. W. M., in Harney County, Oregon.

And will on the 24th day of February, 1902, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Burns, Harney County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for U. S. Gold Coin in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said Frank C. Fister in and to the property above described or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment as above set forth together with the accruing costs.

Witness my hand this 16th day of January, 1902.

GEO. SHELLEY,
Sheriff Harney County, Oregon.
By SAM MOTHERSHEAD, Deputy.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Burns, Oregon, Jan. 4, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that Mary E. Johnson, of Riley, Harney county, Oregon, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 14, for the NE 1/4, SW 1/4, W 1/2, Sec. 25, Tp. 26 S. R. 35 E. W. M., before Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on Saturday, the 9 day of February, 1902. She claims the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: T. J. Shelley, W. E. Johnson, and A. L. Vanderpool, all of Riley, Oregon, and J. T. Garrett, of Burns, Oregon.

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H. C. LEVINS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
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