The Times-Herald.

VOL XV. BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, APRIL 26, 1902. NO. 22.

The Times-Herald.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.75

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATE—OREGON:

U. S. Senators	J. H. Mitchell. Joseph Simon
Congressmen	Thos. Tongue. M. A. Moody
Attorney General	D. R. N. Blackburn
Governor	T. T. Geer
Secretary of State	F I Dunbar
Treasurer	C S Moore
Supt. Public Instruction	J H Ackerman
State Printer	W H Leeds
Supreme Judges	R. S. Bean. C. Wolverton F. A. Moore

NINETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

District Judge	M. D. CLIFFORD
District Attorney	Wm Miller
Joint-Representative	I S Geer
Joint-Senator	J W Morrow

COUNTY—HARNEY:

Cuonty Judge	James A Sparrow
Clerk	H. Richardson
Treasurer	R A Miller
Surveyor	J R Johnson
Sheriff	Geo Shelley
Assessor	J W Buchanan
School Superintendent	J C Bartlett
Stock Inspector	E J Noble
Commissioners	A. Venator R J Williams

HARNEY U. S. LAND OFFICE:

Register	Geo. W. Hayes
Receiver	Chas. Newell

SOCIETIES.

SYLVA REBEKAH Degree No. 48
Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday.
Tillie Jordan N. G.
Frankie Brenton Rec. Sec'y.

A. O. U. W. Burns Lodge, No. 47.
Meets every Friday night.
H A Dillard, M. W.
E H Hoyt, Rec.

HARNEY LODGE, NO. 77, I. O. O. F.
Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, every Saturday 7:30 p m.
J M Dalton N. G.
W Y King, Secy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. J. COLEMAN,
Stenographer and Notary Public
BURNS, - OREGON.
Office in Citizens Bank Building.

GEO. S. SIZEMORE,
ATTORNEY,
BURNS, ... OREGON.
Collections, Land business, and Real Estate matter promptly attended to.

J. W. BIGGS, DALTON BIGGS
Biggs & Biggs
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BURNS, — — — — OREGON.
Practice in all the courts of Ore. Collections promptly made.

G. A. REMBOLD C. W. PARRISH
PARRISH & REMBOLD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Burns (and Canyon City,) Oregon.
Will practice in the courts of Harney and Grant counties and in the supreme court of the state, and also in U. S. land office.

Chas. H. Leonard,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Careful attention given to Collections and Real Estate matters.
Notary Public
BURNS, OREGON.
Office in Times-Herald building

THORNTON WILLIAMS Attorney at Law. M. FITZGERALD Notary Public Real Estate Agent
WILLIAMS & FITZGERALD
Office in old Masonic Building.
BURNS, - OREGON.

S. W. MILLER,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Burns, - - - Oregon.

W. L. MARSDEN, JOHN W. GEARY
MARSDEN & GEARY.
Physicians and Surgeons.
BURNS, OREGON.
Office at residence. ☞ Phone No. 20

DR. H. VOLP,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE.

M. S. Brownton L. E. Hibbard
Hibbard & Brownton,
DENTISTS.
Office first door east of The Citizens Bank. Burns, Oregon.

Having bought the Restaurant business of Simon Lewis, I respectfully invite a continuation of all old patrons, as well as new. MRS. H. E. SMITH.

JOHN McMULLEN
Photographer.
Burns, — — Oregon
Cloudy days preferred for making sittings. Photos finished in carbon and platinum effects.
Instantaneous process used extensively. First-class work and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE ARID LAND COMPACT

STATE AND IRRIGATION COMPANIES AT LAST AGREE.

Reclamation Work on Big Tracts Must be Completed in Ten Years---Cost per Acre Expected $10 to $12.50.

A Salem dispatch of recent date says: The state land board and the attorneys for irrigation companies have at last agreed upon a form of contract which shall be used in agreements to be made for the reclamation of arid land under the Carey act and the Oregon arid land law. There were several points upon which the irrigation companies and the members of the state land board differed. Some of these were satisfactorily adjusted, and the others have been settled, presumably with satisfaction to all concerned.

Under the contract now to be given, the irrigation companies will be permitted to take posession of the arid land and reclaim it. In case of large tracts they will have 10 years in which to complete the work, but in the case of small tracts a time that may be deemed reasonable will be designated. Work must be commenced within six months after the contract is signed, and at least 10 per cent of it must be completed within the first year. All expense of reclamation must be paid by the company accepting the contract, and for its reimbursmenst the companyis given a lien upon the land for the cost of reclamation as estimated by the state engineer.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

It is provided that the annual charge for water for irrigation purposes shall be fixed by the state land board: that the company shall maintain the canals, laterals and works in good condition, and furnish water during the irrigation season, according to such reasonable rules and regulations as the company may adopt; provided however, that the rules regarding the distribution of water shall be subject to the approval of the board.

Each subdivision of the land reclaimed must bear such proportion of the entire lien as its value bears to the value of the whole tract The clause regarding sales to settlers is as follows:

It is further agreed between the parties hereto that from the date of the execution of the contract between the secretary of interior and the state of Oregon any bona fied settler, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, desiring to settle upon or become a purchaser of not more than 160 acres of any of the lands set out and described herein, shall sign an application in duplicate with the party of the first part (the irrigation company), one copy of which shall be filed with the state land board, and when such applicant shall file his release of lien for reclamation, the deed of conveyance to him from the state shall be issued without further payment.

State Engineer G L. Dillman is now in Eastern Oregon, examining land for the reclamation of which application has been made. He will estimate the cost of reclamation and report to the board, whereupon contracts will be entered into with the irrigation companies.

Crook county contains the largest tracts for which applications for reclamation have been made. A tract in the central part of Crook county comprises about 86,000 acres. The contract for the reclamation of this land has been applied for by the Pilot Butte Development Company, of which A. M. Drake is president. In the proceedings before the state land board the company has been represented by A. K. Wilson. Another tract, lying partly in Crook and partly in Klamath, comprises 78,000 acres. The Oregon Development Company, of which J. E. Morson is president, is asking for the contract for the development of this large area of land. C. M. Idleman, attorney for the company, was before the state land board recently, presenting the claims of the company.

The land these companies propose to reclaim is vacant government land and not state land. The state can acquire title to it by reclaiming it. Under an act of the last legislature, the state land board is authorized to enter into contracts for the reclamation of arid lands, the persons or companies building the irrigation works paying all the expenses and having a lien upon the land for the cost of reclamation. Any settler desiring to purchase any of the reclaimed land from the state may do so by paying off the lien. What the cost of reclamation will be is to be determined by the state engineer, but it is expected the cost will be $10 to $12.50 per acre.

DO NOT FENCE THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Do not fence in public lands. Such is the natural inference drawn from the recommendation made at Spokane recently by a federal jury in the case of William Schock et al., charged with fencing in the public domain. Judge Hanford commended the action of the jury and ordered that a copy of the report be sent to the Secretary of the Interior.

After discussing the case at bar the report says:

From the evidence we are of the opinion that enough has been disclosed to show that there is a grave evil existing in permitting private land owners or corporations to fence and therefore appropriate to their own use public lands. Enough has been shown to us to lead us to believe the same to be an evil, and while in this particular case we returned "not a true bill," we are desirous of using it as a basis of recommendation that the proper officers of the government be respectfully requested to have this matter investigated and take prompt and vigorous action to abate such evils of every kind and character.

It is our opinion that in the event of a disposition on the part of the offenders to resist the law vigorous criminal prosecution should be instituted. In this particular case we believe that the offenders, upon notice by the government officers of their conduct, did promptly tear down their fences. However, this is only one item that we have taken under consideration in not returning a true bill of indictment.

We are further of the opinion that the interior department of the United States, in looking after the public lands in the State of Washington, while having here at the present time efficient officers whom we sincerely commend, should have their authority increased in order to secure prompt and efficient enforcement of the laws relative to the public lands.

For some reason we notice that the women do not take as kindly to the work incident to the care of their homes as men do to the work of providing for their families. For instance there will be ten times as much kicking and jawing about washing the dishes and the like among a lot of girls as there will be among boys who have much dirtier work to do in caring for the stock on the farm or working in a shop. Men put more enthusiam into their work, no matter if it be hard, drudging and in every way unpleasant, while so many good women seemingly resent the fate which compels them to perform the drudgery of the home. Why cannot women accept their limitations, and invest homemaking and housekeeping with the same enthusiasm that men put into their business? One reason is that so few girls are ever taught how to care for a home in a businesslike and nteligent manner and so work all their lives at a disadvantage, doing work in the hardest way and ignoring a hundred economies and methods which would make their work easier and more pleasant. We will put it in this way—the average American girl is allowed too much liberty, is not sensibly and practically trained and is taught that the chief end of her existence is to secure some man who will take care of her and provide for her wants. Reform on these lines is needed not only for the sake of the woman herself, but for the sake of her husband and children.—Ex.

A NEW IRRIGATION BILL

THAT MEETS THE VIEWS OF THOSE MOST INTERESTED.

A Measure That is Intended to Assist and Encourage the Homebuilder in the Arid West.

A late Associated Press dispatch from Washington says the irrigation bill reported to the house marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the effort to secure national aid for irrigation. In favor of this bill are arrayed all of the forces favorable to the reclamation of the public lands by the government and there is no longer any friction within the irrigation camp.

The bill as originally drawn by the special committee of seventeen selected by the western representatives for that purpose was an indefinite, loosely worded measure, which, in truth, did not meet with the entire approval of any one member of the committee which put it forth. This bill went to the senate and was there freely amended, some of the worst feature being stricken out. As amended the bill passed the senate and was sent to the house. In the meantime the house committee had reported a bill which was as bad as the bill which originally appeared in the senate. This bill has now been withdrawn by the house committee and the senate bill with still further amendments has been substituted therefor. The amendments to the senate bill are favored by President Roosevelt and the National Irrigation Association. Numerous conferences have been held at the White House and in the committee room, with the result that a measure has been evolved to which no one interested in the subject finds serious objection.

The sole purpose of all the amendments proposed is to make the measure a law to encourage home-building in the arid land states. When the critical point was reached in congress in the discussion of a possible irrigation law President Roosevelt sent for all the members interested and told them plainly and emphatically what his ideas were upon the subject, showing a comprehension of the issues involved which amazed those with whom he met in conference. His position was identical with that which has been assumed by the National Irrigation Association. Mr. George H. Maxwell, chairman of the executive committee of the association, has contended from the time the special committee formulated its bill that the proposed measure did not meet the necessities of the situation in that it did not provide against the speculative absorption of land and water, and that interstate projects were impossible of accomplishment under its provisions.

Western members of congress found that President Roosevelt had taken the same position, not from the dictation of any one person or interest, but through his familiarity with conditions in the west and his desire to see a measure enacted into law which would serve the purpose of home-building, for which it was alone intended. He plainly intimated that no measure which did not conform to these ideas would meet his approval. The National Irrigation Association, through Mr. Maxwell, took the same position and with the administration and association forces opposed to the bill as reported, there was absolutely no hope of its being enacted into law.

There has been no serious objection on the part of any member to the amendments which are now presented to congress. There has been a difference of opinion as to the necessity of these amendments, and a further difference of opinion as to the jurisdictions which should be conferred, but all these differences have been waived in the general desire to see an irrigation law upon the statute books at this session of congress, and as the bill now stands its chances for final enactment are most excellent; in fact, never in the history of the movement has the cause of national irrigation been so near a victory.

It is not intended to allow it to become a party measure. In the senate the vote was practically unanimous in favor of an irrigation bill. In the house the bill is reported by a republican, Mr. Mondell, though it is regarded by many as a democratic measure, owing to the fact that Mr. Newlands is considered to be largely responsible for its authorship. It is understood that a large proportion of the democrats in the house will vote for the bill without question. Some republican leaders are opposed to the principle involved, but it is believed that enough republican votes will be secured to insure its passage as a purely non-partisan measure, members voting for or against it according to their convictions It is not believed that the senate will present any serious objection in conference to the wording of the bill as amended by the house, for it is only in that shape that it stands any chance of becoming a law.

The credit for bringing this bill to its present shape and of considering it as among the probable legislative features of this congress, is due to the western members, who have given so much time and labor to the matter, to President Roosevelt, for his distinctly favorable attitude toward such a law, and his clear and emphatic statements as to what such a law should be, and to Mr. Maxwell, of the National Irrigation Association, who has aroused public sentiment to that point when such legislation is possible, and has fought to the finish for a measure which would be in truth a home-building and not a speculative institution.

The Political Outlook.

Encouraging reports are being received from all parts of Oregon by the democratic state central committee, which is located in Portland, and of which Samuel White is chairman. These reports indicate a peculiar political situation that seems to give promise of a democratic victory for a state that is nominally 10,000 republican. The reasons why this state of affairs exist are many, but one of them is the excellent state ticket that has been nominated. The state convention that assembled in Portland on the 10th and 11th of this month was a notable gathering. It was composed of representative citizens, and, although several contests were waged for nominations during its deliberations, at its adjournment not a delegate left the hall feeling other than confident of success in June, and perfectly satisfied with the work the convention had performed.

The contrast was, indeed, most marked between the democratic and republican state conventions. The democracy presents an unbroken front and is daily receiving accessions to its ranks. That there is a significant falling off from the former republican strength is conceded by the astute politicians of the state. They differ only in their estimates as to its volume, but there is no concealment among them that the pronounced disaffection prevailing threatens most serious consequences to the republican cause in Oregon. Letters, telegrams and personal calls from republican leaders, received at their headquarters, indicate that the democratic ticket will receive support this year from influential citizens who have heretofore opposed it.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Samuel Bailey and C. W. Johnson, under the firm name of Bailey & Johnson, was dissolved by mutual consent on January 1st, 1902. C. W. Johnson retiring from the business. All accounts due the said firm are payable to C. W. Johnson.

SAM BAILEY.
C. W. JOHNSON.

M. M. CO.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Ontario, Oregon.
We have the most complete stock in town in all lines of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRY GOODS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.
Our Specialty---The very best of goods and prices as low as our competitors.
No one has the qualities we have in all lines.
LARGE WOOL WAREHOUSE
In connection with our business.
We have secured the exclusive agency for the
M'CORMICK
Mowers and Binders.
Correspondence Solicited.
Malheur Mercantile Co.
E. A. FRASER Manager.
Ontario, Oregon.

J. W. BIGGS, PRESIDENT AND ACTING CASHIER.
H. C. LEVENS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
The Citizens Bank
(INCORPORATED.)
BURNS, OREGON.
CAPITAL STOCK $25,000.00
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Directors: W. Y. King, I. S. Geer, Geo. Fry, W. E. Trisch, J. C. Welcome.
Correspondence Invited.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
The Burns Hotel.
BAILEY & ANDREWS, Proprietor. BURNS, OREGON.
Strictly First-Class
Best Accommodation.
Special Accommodations for Traveling Men.
This hotel is centrally located and under the management of an experienced landlord. The building has been thoroughly renovated and is well furnished. The dining room is in charge of polite, accommodating waiters. The tables are furnished with the best.
FIRST CLASS BAR IN CONNECTION.

JOHN D. DALY, PRESIDENT. M. ALEXANDER, VICE-PRESIDENT.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ONTARIO, OREGON.
Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.
STOCKHOLDERS:—John D. Daly, William Jones, Frank R. Coffin, Abner Robbins, B. F. Olden, M. Alexander, N. U. Carpenter, William Miller, E. H. Test, Thos. Turnbull.
E. H. TEST, Cashier.