

# The Times-Herald.

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## The Times-Herald.

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## AN AID TO THE CAREY ACT

### IRRIGATION BILL WILL HELP NOT REPAIR IT.

Any Appreciative Difference in Cost in Reclamation of Lands Will be in Favor of the Carey Law.

Some fear has been expressed that the new irrigation bill would bear injuriously upon irrigation projects already begun under the Carey act, particularly those recently commenced in Oregon. But it is the consensus of opinion to those familiar with public land legislation that there will be no conflict whatever between the new law and the Carey act. Enterprises that have heretofore been undertaken under the Carey act will be allowed to go on to completion and in the future the two laws will work harmoniously. Under the new law when a tract of land is to be reclaimed, the secretary of the interior is authorized to withdraw from settlement all unoccupied lands which, in his opinion, will be benefited by the government work. These lands, after withdrawal, will not be subject to reclamation by the states under the Carey act, but all other public arid land will be.

It is probable that when the general government, under the irrigation laws, shall undertake the reclamation of a certain tract no state would select land in that same locality under the Carey act. The policy under the new law is to reclaim lands whose improvement has not heretofore been undertaken and which are now unoccupied.

The Carey act, it will be recalled, allows states not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of arid lands upon their reclamation by the state, and when so reclaimed, the state and not the government, derives the benefit from the sale.

Senator Hansbrough, who introduced the irrigation bill in the senate, is firmly convinced that there will be no conflict whatever between this new legislation and the old Carey act. He thinks rather than retarding development under the Carey act, which has heretofore been availed of but little, the new law will induce even more development under the act than ever before. He believes if there is any difference in cost, that land reclaimed under the Carey act can be sold to the settlers for even less than he can acquire water rights under the new irrigation law.

Chairman Tongue, of the house committee; Representative Newlands, who introduced the bill in the house, and Representative Mandell, who managed it during its consideration, together with George H. Maxwell, of the National Irrigation Commission, all agree that there will be no conflict between the two laws, and the one will in no way retard settlement or development under the other. They see no reason why one scheme should offer inducements superior to those offered by others.

### Want Both Ends of It.

Plans that were first taken into consideration about a year ago have been developed in the last few months to a point where some of the great packing establishments in Chicago, have begun experiment on what may prove a revolution in the cattle industry in the country, says the Inter Ocean. The project involves the settlement of several hundred thousands acres of what is at present nearly valueless land in Northern and Northwestern Florida and Southern Alabama, the cultivation on a high scale of the cassava root, and its use in feeding cattle and hogs. If the plan develops as it is now in the minds of the leading packers, the Southern states will become the center of the cattle-raising industry.

It is stated that arrangements are being made for the accommodation of a considerable number of cattle to be shipped from the stock yards here to Northern Florida to be fed on cassava root. The results of the fattening process will be compared

## WILL SURVEY ARID LAND

### GOVERNMENT PLANS TO IRRIGATE EASTERN OREGON.

Sites For Storage Reservoirs are to be Selected in Reservation Sections in This Part of State.

At the request of Representative Moody, the Geological Survey will send three field parties into Eastern Oregon this summer, according to a press dispatch from Washington. I. C. Russell will spend the summer making surface examinations in the northern extremities of Malheur and Harney counties, to determine the amount of arid water available for irrigation, and the probable depth to which wells must be sunk. Last summer he conducted similar examinations throughout southern Idaho.

A second party, which spent last summer making triangulations to the west of Baker City, will continue this same work east and north from that point, paying particular attention to the Cerrocapia mining district. As soon as this triangulation is completed, it is intended to have this mineral belt more closely examined with a view to determining the extent and richness of ore deposits in a manner similar to the Lindgren examination of the Blue Mountain gold fields a year ago.

A third party will be sent into the Blue Mountains to locate feasible sites for storage reservoirs, with a view to their ultimate use by the general government under the new irrigation law or the utilization by private enterprise. The department is convinced that the waters from streams rising in the Blue Mountains, if properly stored and controlled, can be made to reclaim large tracts of lands that are now practically valueless. Examinations for reservoir sites will also be made in a part of Cook county and along the Deschutes river.

On the recommendation of Representative Tongue, a fourth party will visit the mountainous region in Josephine and Jackson counties, and north into Douglas county, to locate sites for storage reservoirs. While there is not the same demand for irrigation there as in Eastern Oregon, experience has demonstrated that irrigation materially aids in the cultivation of fruits, and while the government may not undertake the construction of reservoirs in the vicinity of Ashland and Roseburg, it is believed the government surveys will be of great assistance to private enterprise.

A party will be sent into Washington to continue the examination of reservoir sites on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, with a view to storing the waste waters of streams flowing eastward. Water storage in the Upper Columbia River Basin will also be given some attention.

### Hints To Farmers.

Some valuable hints to farmers are contained in an article contributed to the Bozeman (Mont) Chronicle by Professor G. S. Shaw, of the United States experimental station, who says alfalfa can be grown successfully upon unirrigated lands. The best results, of course, are obtained where a plentiful supply of water can be had but a profitable crop can also be secured under less favorable conditions. Professor Shaw makes these suggestions:

Recent investigations tend to prove that there are large areas in this state upon which one remunerative crop of alfalfa can be raised each season without irrigation. These lands comprise foothills, bordering on the mountain ranges, where there is a deep soil receiving more moisture than the open plain, through sub-irrigation from seepage and a greater precipitation.

### A Quilt Puzzle.

Take the number of living brothers double the amount, add to it three multiply the result by five, add the number of living sisters, multiply the result by ten, add the number of deaths of brothers and sisters and subtract 150 from the result. The right hand figure will be the number of deaths the middle figure will be the number of living sisters and the left will show the number of living brothers.

## ILLION-DOLLAR TRUST.

### The Chronicle says:

"A New Jersey corporation, rivaling the United States Steel Corporation in magnitude, is projected. It may be called the American meat Company. It is announced that a gigantic consolidation has been decided upon. The packing houses that have agreed to form the big combine are what is known as 'The Big Four,' and are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and the G. H. Hammond Company. Other concerns may be admitted. Even without additions, the combinations of the four firms will make a stupendous centralization of wealth."

### A Great Graft.

If one-half is true that is said about the menu that is set before the convicts in the state penitentiary, Merrill and Tracey, the escaped outlaws, can scarcely be blamed for escaping from prison, says the Baker City Democrat.

Men in Baker county, who have recently been released from the penitentiary, tell some hard tales about the prison bill of fare. Of course it is not always good judgment to take the word of an ex-convict without due allowance, but there is a surprising unanimity about these stories, and they are corroborated from other sources. It is said that the able-bodied men who do hard labor for ten hours a day make their breakfast on beans alone and are allowed no meat. Visitors to the prison say they have seen men go to work mornings staggering from sheer weakness.

If these stories be true, and it seems reasonable to believe they are, the state penitentiary should be investigated. Ample, not to say liberal, appropriations are annually made by the legislature for the maintenance of the prison as well as all the other state institutions and if the bill of fare is as poor as it is said to be there must be a big graft to somebody, somewhere, somehow.

The iniquitous fee system by which the slender salaries of the Oregon state officials is augmented is in a measure responsible for this; but the "Salem hog" and the eternal Salem habit of grafting is more so.

### Killing Jackrabbits on Salaries.

Tom Murray, who came in from Quin River Crossing this afternoon, has been for two months engaged in the somewhat novel occupation of killing jackrabbits on salary. He has been employed on the Miller & Lux ranches, on which the jacks were so numerous as to threaten the destruction of the alfalfa crop. Mr. Murray is a sure shot with firearms of any kind. He used a 22-calibre rifle in the slaughter of the rabbits and every cartridge which went into the gun represented one less of the pests. This method of getting rid of them was somewhat expensive, but nevertheless proved a good investment for the firm through saving the hay crop. During his two months work or sport, which ever it may be called, Mr. Murray killed several thousand rabbits and holds the state championship in this particular line of extermination.—Winnemucca Silver State.

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## cannot be grown on wet lands or on those overlaying an impenetrable hard face.

Foothill lands lying close to the mountains will be more sure to produce results.

The ground should be plowed deep and prepared the preceding fall. Spring plowed land will not retain its moisture. In the early spring cultivation sufficient to provide a good seed bed is necessary. The seed should be sown broad cast and as early as the season will permit, and not thicker than 15 pounds per acre. On the heavy lands harrowing will provide sufficient covering for the seed, but on the lighter lands it should be put in deeper by means of a seeder. Under these conditions a nurse crop should be clipped off with the mower when six to nine inches high the first season, and the cutting left for a mulch. Though the young plants may dry up the first season during the extremely hot weather and appear to be dead, they will be almost certain to start again when the fall rains come, providing the plants have made a vigorous start.

### Turkey-Hunting an Art.

The successful turkey-hunter is probably the most scientific sportsman in the most acute of all feathered things. The turkey is not only gifted with extraordinary sight, hearing, warning and alertness, but it knows the woods better than any more man can know them, and it has distinctly the faculty of casualty or reason. A turkey knows not only that the appearance of a certain part of the ground is not right, but also why it is not right.

It will distinguish readily between marks of passage made by a wild animal and a human being. Negroes assert that it can smell powder, just as they believe that a crow can smell powder, but there is no evidence that its sense of smell is specially developed.

Its power of flight is not great, nor is it enduring on foot. There are many animals which prey upon it and can over run it. It has to depend for preservation upon its intellect, and this intellect has come to be remarkably developed.

The turkey is not hard to find and kill when it is gobbling from a tree top in the early spring morning, but the person who goes after one later in the day must know his business. It is sometimes taken in traps made of logs and roofed with parched corn, a V-shaped blind having been prepared 20 yards away. If shot, legitimately, however, at any time save at daybreak or when flying into its roost at night, it must be called to the hidden gun, and in this the science of the hunter is made manifest.

It is sometimes slain, too, by being led to a shallow trench dug in the woods and sprinkled with parched corn, a V-shaped blind having been prepared 20 yards away. If shot, legitimately, however, at any time save at daybreak or when flying into its roost at night, it must be called to the hidden gun, and in this the science of the hunter is made manifest.

### Fine Horses and Mules.

A fine lot of horses and mules, numbering about 150 head, were brought here yesterday by D. M. Logan and Charley Elms from J. F. Mahon's ranch near Burns, Oregon. Mr. Mahon is now in Stockton, California, and the animals will be shipped to him tomorrow and placed on the market there. Two buyers who were here yesterday were anxious to buy the lot, but would not pay the price asked \$85 apiece for the entire number, \$100 for choice of the horses and \$150 for choice of the mules. They are all large draft animals, weighing up to 1,500 pounds.—Winnemucca Silver State.

### For Sale—100 acres of land on Trout creek.

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