

The difference between the selling price of the best beef cattle is about 300 per cent, says the Breeder & Sportsman. A prime, well fed beef will sell for about three times as much per pound as the common scrub half fed. That's why there is no profit in growing scrub cattle. A first class dairy cow is worth three times as much as a common scrub whether to sell or to keep.

There seems to be a determination on the part of many Eastern Oregon citizens to aggravate the vexed range question. Without doubt it is one of the most serious local issues now before the people. Cattle horses and sheep all belong to the priceless resources of this district. They are all taxable property and bear their just burden of expense. Oregon cannot legislate an industry out of existence, neither can she tolerate disturbances that arise from the absence of law, so there you are. The more you discuss the matter, the larger it grows.—East Oregonian.

Burns is not the only place that the "city dads" have to wrestle with the drunken Indians question. Pendleton is trying to lessen the drink evil among the noble redmen and now compel them to leave town before night. It appears that Pendleton is situated similarly to our city, as the East Oregonian says: The community owes the Indian protection from the moral leper and mercenary law-breaker who wantonly and boldly parades his crime before the people. This is the man to whom the people should say: "Before sundown, go." This is the real danger; this is the element which maliciously trifles with the peace and safety of the citizen and this is the man who should be sought out and punished.

"Prosperity has greatly increased the demand for good horses, and the supply is not equal to it," says Harper's Weekly. "We are horse poor—not as some people are land poor, because they haven't enough horses. For years after the panic of 1893 thousands of people who wanted horses could not afford them. But with the return of prosperity they began to grow again, and breeders began to breed them again. But it takes at least five years to raise a horse that is ready for the market, and the breeders got behind. The demand has outrun the supply and the price of good horses has increased very rapidly. There are about 13,000,000 horses in our land, of an estimated value of \$604,000,000. The improvement of that stock is a very important matter, especially in these days, when Europe is horse poor, too, and ready to take from us any surplus supply of good horses that we may come to have."

RESOLUTION AGAINST FOREST RESERVE.

At a regular meeting of the Harney County Stockgrower's Association, held January 8, 1903, the following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association, representing as it does the livestock interests of one of the largest stock-growing sections of Oregon, express by resolution to our representatives in congress its utter disapproval of establishment of the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve, and that it request them to use every effort to prevent the government from carrying into effect a measure which in every respect is inimical to the growth and development of this country, and to the very important industry which this association represents. Further, that this Association views with apprehension the growing sentiment in favor of this reservation, which is taking possession of the powers that be at

Washington, a sentiment which we infer is born of a misunderstanding of the real conditions and needs of the country, and which we regret to say, is being avidly propagated by those who have unscrupulous ends to attain.

This association desires to present as the basis of its opposition to the Forest Reserve the following facts:

First—That the foremost consideration of the government ever has been and ever should be the prosperity of its people and the protection of their material interests. That the most important industry of this entire section, and the one upon which our continued prosperity depends is the live-stock industry; that it has been the only factor in the settlement of this pioneer country; that it is at this time the very backbone of our material wealth; and that for the following reasons we believe that the establishment of a Forest Reserve would most injuriously affect it:

In the present undeveloped condition of this country the tilling of the soil for purely agricultural purpose is possible to only a very limited extent, and that in the most favored localities; that immense areas, owing to aridity, unproductiveness of the soil, and the absence of transportation facilities, are utterly worthless for any other purpose than that of grazing; that the requirement of land under the several acts of government is in furtherance of live-stock growing purely; that lands already acquired, and yet to be acquired by the settler would be next to worthless without the accompaniment of a "free range" upon the public domain. That any delimitation of the "free range" would be most disastrous to all live-stock interests; and further, no system of reserve, of leasing or of private requirement of the range can do else than destroy the prosperity of the stock-growers. Again we insist that the government cannot put the bunch-grass ranges of this section of Oregon to a more profitable use than that of maintaining upon them the thousands of cattle, sheep and horses that now make up one of the most important values of the resources of Oregon. And most strenuously we insist that perfect freedom of the range is an absolutely necessary condition.

With these facts before us, we cannot contemplate with complacency the formation of an immense forest reserve, which from present indications, is to include within its boundaries fertile valleys, great ranges of mountain, entirely devoid of forest growth, but richly covered with forage grasses, large stretches of a sparse growth of a scrubby pine forest, which has no commercial value except for the domestic use of the settler. We are alarmed at the making of a reserve which thus threatens our industrial life, and further prevents our development by discouraging the building of a railroad into this remote section.

Notwithstanding the protest of every interest affected by the proposed Forest Reserve, we fear that our rights are to be ignored, and that the making of this reservation is already a settled fact. In this event we ask our representatives to demand for us that the most thorough investigation into the local conditions be had, and that no perfunctory drawing of the lines of this Reserve be permitted. That all lands which are purely range lands be excluded; that all private holdings be also excluded; that this reservation be confined to the higher ranges and water-sheds, and include nothing but commercially valuable timber.

We would also recommend the opening of the reserve to homestead entry upon lands which are not purely forest lands, and which of necessity are included within its limits.

This Association also desires to have brought to the attention of the government, the good public policy and justice of obtaining direct information concerning the above facts and conditions, as well as determining the exact tracts of land to be included within the Reserve, and the growth upon such tracts, so as to be able to discriminate between lands valuable for the growing timber—which is the object of the government—and lands upon which no timber of commercial value ever grows, now grows or ever will grow, and which are therefore wide of any object, in re-

NEW MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.



DAVID J. HILL.

A press dispatch from Washington, under date of Jan. 5, says: David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, will relinquish that position this month to become United States Minister to Switzerland. He will be succeeded as First Assistant by Francis B. Lomis, at present United States Minister to Portugal.

Dr. Hill has held the office of Assistant Secretary of State for a longer time than any of his 24 predecessors, excepting Mr. Seward, and during a period of unusual diplomatic activity. The assignment to Switzerland is understood to be pleasing to him, not only for personal and family reasons, his children being at present at school in Lausanne, but because the post affords excellent opportunities for prosecution of certain special work in which he is deeply interested.

And also the further good policy and justice of the government's obtaining such direct information at its own expense, and not having individuals to furnish such by independent effort and at private expense; as it is of grave concern both to the government and to the people of this section.

THE RANGE LIMIT LAW.

Following is the full text of the range limit bill which has been prepared by Representative Burlingame of Wallowa county, and which will be introduced at the next session of the legislature by him:

An Act—To regulate the herding of grazing stock upon the ranges of this state and to provide a penalty for violations hereof.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon:

Section 1.—That it shall be unlawful for any person owning or having charge of any sheep to herd the same or permit them to be herded on the lands or possessory claims of other persons, or to herd the same or permit them to graze upon unappropriated land within one mile of the dwelling house of the owner or owner of such land or possessory claim or within one-half mile of the boundary line of such land or possessory claim.

Section 2.—That the owner or agent of such owner of sheep violating the provisions of the preceding section, on complaint of the party or parties injured, before any justice of the peace for the precinct where either of the interested parties may reside, is liable to the injured party for the damages sustained; and if the trespass be repeated, is liable to the party injured for the second and every subsequent offense in double the amount of damages sustained.

Section 3.—That when the owner or agent of such owner of sheep found trespassing upon the land or possessory claims of another or within one mile of the dwelling of the claimant or occupant of such possessory claim, or within one-half mile of the boundary line thereof, is unknown to the party injured by such trespass, all sheep so trespassing may be treated as estrays.

Section 4.—That it shall be unlawful for any person not a resident of the state owning or having charge of sheep, cattle or horses to herd them, or permit them to graze upon any of the unoccupied lands within this state without first obtaining from the county clerk of the county in which it is proposed to herd or graze such stock a per-

mit to herd or graze such stock.

Section 5.—That it shall be unlawful for any person who is a resident of this state owning or having charge of any sheep, cattle or horses, to herd them, or permit them to be herded, or permit them to graze upon any of the unoccupied lands of this state, except upon unoccupied lands lying within the county in which the owner of such stock resides, without first obtaining from the county clerk of the county in which it is proposed to herd or graze such stock, a permit to herd or graze such stock within that county.

Section 6.—That the permit required by this act shall be issued by the county clerks of the various counties of this state when the party desiring such permit shall present to such county clerk his sworn statement of the kind and number of such stock intended to be ranged or herded in such county, together with a certificate from the stock inspector from any county in this state showing that such stock has been examined by said inspector, within three months of the date of application, of such permit, and that such stock is free from all infectious and contagious diseases, and by paying the fee required by this act.

Section 7.—That each applicant for a permit as required by this act shall pay to the clerk issuing the same the following fee, to-wit: For sheep, 25 cents per head for each and every head permitted; for horses and cattle, \$1 per head for each and every head permitted.

And such permit shall specify the amount paid therefor, and the number and kind of stock permitted thereby, and no permit shall be granted for a longer time than the 31st day of December following the date thereof.

Section 8.—That the county clerks of the several counties of this state shall keep a record in which they shall enter at the time any permit that is issued, the name and postoffice address of the person to whom it is issued, the number and kind of stock permitted thereby, and the amount received therefor. Each clerk shall pay over to the county treasurer at the end of each month the amount of fees received during the month for such permits, taking his receipt therefor in duplicate.

Section 9.—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than \$250

nor more than \$1000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

Section 10.—That any sheep, cattle or horses found ranging at large in any county of this state in which the owner does not reside and no permit has been issued therefor, such stock shall be treated as estrays, and it is made the duty of the stock inspector of such county to take up, advertise and sell such stock in the manner provided by the law for the sale of estrays.

Executrix's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order duly and regularly made by the Hon H C Levens County Judge of Harney County, the undersigned Executrix of the Estate of John W Jones deceased will

On or after Monday the 5th day of January 1903 offer at private sale, for cash, the following described property belonging to said estate to-wit: the undivided one half interest in and to lots 3 and 6 of block 4 in the city of Burns Harney County.

Dated this 13th day of December 1902.

ELMA A JONES  
Executrix of John W Jones Est.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, That the undersigned Mortgagee, in pursuance of the terms of a certain chattel Mortgage made, executed and delivered by one Henry H. Masterson, of Drewsey, Harney County, Oregon, to the undersigned Mortgagee, on the 12th day of December, 1895 and duly filed in the Clerk's office of said Harney County, Oregon, on the 16th day of December, 1895, the terms and conditions of said Mortgage have been broken by a failure to pay a certain note described therein together with the interest on said note, will on Saturday, the 3rd day of January, 1903, offer for sale at public vendue for cash, on the premises in the City of Drewsey, Harney County, Oregon, the chattels described in said Mortgage as follows: One dwelling house known as "the Henry H. Masterson dwelling" situated on NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 26, Tp 20 S., R 35 E., in the said City of Drewsey, Oregon.

Dated this 18th day of Dec. 1902.  
JOHN D. DALY  
Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order made by H. C. Levens, Judge of the County Court of Harney county, Oregon, on the 27th day of December, 1902, I will on or after the 31st day of January, 1903, offer for sale at private vendue all the following described property belonging to the Estate of John W. Jones, deceased, to-wit: What is known as Block two (2) in Brown's Addition to the City of Burns, Oregon, on the following terms, to-wit: One fourth Cash. One fifth of the remainder to be paid each year in yearly installments of that amount, purchaser to give notes secured by a mortgage on the property sold for the deferred payments.

ELMA A. JONES.  
Dated this 27th day of December, 1902.

Do you know what you can get at the CITY DRUG STORE?

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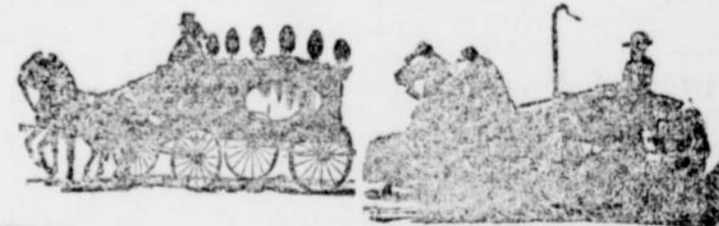
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