

The Times-Herald.

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NO. 11

The Times-Herald

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months75

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STATE—OREGON:
U. S. Senators: J. H. Mitchell, Joseph Simon
U. S. Representative: J. H. Mitchell
Governor: J. H. Mitchell
Attorney General: J. H. Mitchell
Secretary of State: J. H. Mitchell
Treasurer: J. H. Mitchell
Comptroller: J. H. Mitchell
State Printer: J. H. Mitchell
Supreme Judges: J. H. Mitchell, J. H. Mitchell, J. H. Mitchell
County Judges: J. H. Mitchell, J. H. Mitchell, J. H. Mitchell

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

District Judge: J. H. Mitchell
County Judge: J. H. Mitchell
County Clerk: J. H. Mitchell
County Treasurer: J. H. Mitchell
County Assessor: J. H. Mitchell
County Surveyor: J. H. Mitchell
County Coroner: J. H. Mitchell
County Sheriff: J. H. Mitchell
County Jailor: J. H. Mitchell
County Constable: J. H. Mitchell

MARSHY U. S. LAND OFFICE

Marshy U. S. Land Office: J. H. Mitchell

SOCIETIES

W. J. Coleman, Notary Public
GEO. S. SIZEMORE, ATTORNEY
WILLIAMS & FITZGERALD
S. W. MILLER, NOTARY PUBLIC
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Hibbard & Brown, DENTISTS
JOHN McMULLEN, Photographer

SAVE THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

SMALLER FLOCKS AND IMPROVED BREEDS IMPERATIVE.

Such is the Solution of Livestock Agent C. J. Millie of the O. R. & N. Co.—Would Make as Much Money.

In an interview C. J. Millie, livestock agent of the O. R. & N., expressed the opinion that the future and salvation of the sheep industry in Oregon lay in cutting down the size of the flocks to meet the capacity of the range, and breeding up to a better grade of stock than now exists; in fact the best grade possible. In sizing up the vital points of the livestock situation in Oregon Mr. Millie made several important statements. He said:

"There is no use denying that the overcrowding of the summer range in Eastern Oregon is precipitating a crisis in that industry, and that the remedy must come by found if the industry were kept up to its present magnitude. There are between 4,000,000 and 4,250,000 sheep in Oregon today, and vast as it is, the summer range districts are capable of supporting only about 3,000,000 head. Consequently the sheep-owners must retrench, a thing which they have not been doing in the past few years, and which has resulted in packed pastures and an intensity of bitterness between settlers or small cattlemen and sheep men, whose magnitude is not really known to the outside world.

"Now, there is a remedy for this, and while it does not look likely that all the sheepmen could suit themselves to the present more restricted conditions, yet I claim it is quite possible to do it and not lose a cent of money by the deal first. Of course, there must be less sheep. That is imperative. But if the sheepman will only accompany the cutting down of his flock by activity in improving the grade of mutton he handles, and in putting on the finishing fattening touches at home instead of letting his feeders go out to Montana, Nebraska or Washington to be finished, he will have just as much money at the end of each season as he has now, though he may not see it that way. In addition he will have a better price for the better grade of wool his bred sheep will produce besides more weight.

"At present the experience of buyers coming into the great Oregon sheep counties for fall and spring purchases is that when one man with well graded yearlings asks and gets \$2 per head his neighbors with scrub wethers and ewes, not realizing the difference, will hold out for the same price, and when they do not get it will hold over their surplus. The results in two or three seasons in putting a whole lot of poor stock in the country. To make the best reputation and keep it for high-class mutton, this scrub stock should be cleaned out and the best possible substituted. I do not wish to overstate the case, but I think it is a good idea, and I think a great many of the big Eastern Oregon sheepowners will cut down their holdings, a commendable move. Prices so far as I can foresee, will not be high, but reasonable, and in view of the prospective packing. If the range this summer, holders had better get some.

WILL BE EASY.
In the interest of harmony the committee on counties not desiring to be compelled to enter into the Malheur county seat fight, has asked of Representative Test that he withdraw his bill calling for the substitution of a bill similar to the county enabling act bill, which has been introduced in both the senate and the house.
The Test bill called for an elec-

ALL THE FENCES MUST GO

IN CROOK COUNTY 30,000 TO 40,000 ACRES WILL BE OPENED.

Government Land Fenced in Connection With Wagon Road Grant—Cattle and Sheep Fight.

A special to the Oregonian from Prineville says: The order for the removal of fences from government land is causing considerable indignation in the eastern part of the county. The majority of the stockmen blame W. W. Brown for it. As near as can be learned Brown could have saved himself and many other stockmen a large amount of money as well as pasture by complying with the first order from the interior department, but he was not satisfied to let well enough alone, and so informed the government agent that he had a lot more land fenced, and in consequence he was ordered to take it all down. This order raised Brown's ire, and he began complaining on his neighbors, and the result will be the opening of perhaps 30,000 to 40,000 acres of government land that has been fenced up. The greatest loss will fall on Mr. Brown, who will be required to remove from 100 to 200 miles of fence.

As a great deal of this fencing has been done by cattlemen, it will be seen that they will be the losers, and it will leave a lot of range open to the public that will be fought for by the sheep that come in from outside points every summer. Should this be the case, there is a strong probability that a large number of Brown's sheep will go the way of others that have come in the way of the cattle men of that section and, as Brown has large bands of sheep that will be ranged in close proximity to a great deal of the land that has been thrown open, and is looked upon by the cattle-owners as the cause of the opening of the fences, he will naturally be the object of their vengeance.

Much of the land that has been under fence is but poor pasture at best, but, it being fenced than left outside, many of the stockmen have enclosed it with their own premises. One reason that so much of the land in this county has been enclosed is that a large area of "road land" has been leased by the stockmen, and it being in alternate sections, there has been a tendency to enclose all the land within the boundaries of the road land so as to form a square or other solid body of land, thus taking a much less amount of fencing that would otherwise be required. While those who have done so are fully aware that they were inclosing government land to which they have no right, they have never in any way opposed any one in settling within their inclosures who desired to take a homestead or other claim in this they have differed widely from the cattle barons of Northern California and Nevada, where it was a matter of life and death to a man to attempt to take a homestead within the fence of the great inclosures without first promising to give to the cattleman who had the land under fence.

Kimberling Returns
Emmet Kimberling, who made his escape from the county jail Sunday night in company with Tommy Hill, returned Wednesday night and crept through the hole in the jail wall from which he made his escape and went to his cell and went to bed. At the noon hour yesterday he tapped on the jail door, and when Deputy Sheriff Schroeder opened the door, he surprised him, stating that he would like something to eat. Mr. Schroeder at once supplied his wants.

Mr. Kimberling then told the deputy sheriff how the escape was effected, and that the entire plot was concocted and executed by Tommy Hill. He stated that they got out of the jail about midnight

TO ALLOW MAJORITY VERDICT.

A bill which has for its intent rapidly increasing up court cases, has been introduced in the house of Representatives. Test at the request of the legislature, has introduced a bill to allow a majority verdict in criminal cases, where the penalty is death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, but that in misdemeanor cases or civil cases, a verdict of three-fourths or nine of the jurors shall stand.

This is a question which has been debated considerably by the attorneys and will doubtless be watched by them closely.

The estate of a Toronto beggar, who slept in barns and any old place that would shelter him, looks up \$100,000.

You will soon be unable to get away from the news of the world by taking ocean-voyages; daily papers are to be published of ship-board, full of Marconi-messages.

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EASTERN OREGON.

A Trial Will Convince You.

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MRS. A. JORDAN, Proprietor, BURNS, OREGON.

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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.

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JOHN D. DALY, Pres. N. U. CARPENTER, Cashier.
FRANK R. COFFIN, Vice Pres. A. C. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank OF BURNS, OREGON.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

Stockholders—John D. Daly, Frank R. Coffin, N. U. Carpenter, B. J. Williams, J. W. Geary, O. Cummins, H. M. Horton, M. Alexander, Wm. Jones, Thomas Davis.

State and County Warrants bought at the market price.

This bank is insured and will be reimbursed for any loss by burglary or hold up day or night.

JOHN D. DALY, President. M. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ONTARIO, OREGON.

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E. H. TEST, Cashier.