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CAREY ARID LEW EXPIRES

HARNEY VALLEY IMPROVEMENT CO. GETS CONTRACT.

Several Other Harney County Projects Now Pending—No More Selections Can Be Made Under Carey Act.

A Salem dispatch to the Oregonian says: The Carey arid land act, under which the General Government offered to give to each of the arid states 1,000,000 acres of land, expired by its own limitation Thursday. The state of Oregon has selected under the terms of that act 424,616 acres of desert land. The Government has approved selections to the amount of about 100,000 acres, and the remaining selections are still pending before the Department of the Interior, with the prospect that most of them will be approved. The Carey act continues in force, so far as completion of the irrigation work is concerned, but no more selections can now be made.

Nearly all the large arid land selections under the Carey act were made in the Deschutes country with the purpose of securing a water supply from the Deschutes River. In two of these, the Three Sisters Company's segregation and the Pilot Butte Development Company's segregation, now owned by the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, extensive irrigation systems are under construction. Besides these large tracts there are a number of small selections made at the instance of associations or individuals who will reclaim the land and occupy it. The large concerns will reclaim the land under the contract with the state, getting their pay for their work from the settlers who pay off the lien established by the contract. The amount of the lien represents the estimated cost of construction, the plan of the Carey act and the state arid land law being to give the settler the land at the cost of constructing the irrigation system.

The Carey act was approved August 18, 1894, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, to contract and agree to patent to the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah, not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of arid land each, under certain conditions. The conditions referred to were principally reclamation of the land and disposal of it to settlers. Before the state could make an arid land selection, it must show that the land is in fact and that there is water with which to reclaim it. Regarding the manner of reclamation and the disposal of the land, The Carey act says:

That any state contracting under this section is hereby authorized to make all necessary contracts to cause the said lands to be reclaimed, and to induce their settlement and cultivation in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, but the state shall not be authorized to lease any of said lands or to use or dispose of the same in any way whatever, except to secure their reclamation, cultivation and settlement. As fast as any state may furnish satisfactory proof according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that any of said lands are irrigated, reclaimed and occupied by actual settlers, patents shall be issued to the state or its assigns for said lands so reclaimed and settled; Provided, that said states shall not sell or dispose of more than 160 acres of said lands to any one person, and any surplus of money derived by any state from the sale of said lands in excess of the cost of their reclamation, shall be held as a trust fund for and be applied to the reclamation of other desert lands in such state.

The state of Oregon passed no act taking advantage of the Carey act until 1901. The law passed in that year, briefly stated, provides that individuals, associations or corporations may undertake to reclaim arid lands under contract

with the state, the persons reclaiming the land paying all fees, expenses of survey, and cost of construction of the irrigation systems.

The State land Board was vested with power to fix the estimated cost of construction and to award the construction company a lien upon the land for the amount. This lien is apportioned upon the several 40-acre tracts according to their relative value, and a settler can secure the land by paying off the lien. The State Land Board is also authorized to fix an annual maintenance charge to be paid by the settler to the irrigation company and also to adopt rules and regulations governing the distribution of water. In no case does the state assume any responsibility for the payment of any money on account of the reclamation of the land. Though the arid land selections are made by the state and the land reclaimed will be patented to the state, the reclamation work is conducted by private enterprise.

The state has made eight contracts for the reclamation of arid land under the Carey act in favor of the following companies or individuals.

The Portland Company, 8793 acres in Harney county, to be irrigated by a system of wells and pumping stations; cost of reclamation, \$10 per acre; annual maintenance charge, \$1.50 per acre.

Matthews Land Reclamation Association, 1280 acres in Baker County; cost of reclamation \$4 per acre, annual maintenance charge, \$6 per acre. This company is composed of individuals, who will themselves take all the land reclaimed. The irrigation system will be a series of artesian wells.

Brownell Desert Reclamation Association, 480 acres in Umatilla County, to be irrigated with water from Umatilla River. The cost of the reclamation is about \$4 per acre, and the annual cost of maintenance \$1 per acre. The individuals composing the association will take the land unclaimed.

Deschutes Reclamation and Irrigation Company, composed of individuals who will take the 1280 acres in Crook County, to be irrigated with water from Deschutes River. The cost of reclamation is about \$4 per acre, and the annual maintenance charge 50 cents per acre.

Harney Valley Improvement Company, 58,844 acres in Harney County, to be irrigated with water from Silvies River. The cost of constructing the system is \$7.50 per acre, and the annual maintenance charge 50 cents per acre.

Pilot Butte Development Company, 84,707 acres in Crook County, to be irrigated with water from Deschutes River. The cost of reclamation is \$10 per acre, and the annual maintenance charge \$1 per acre.

Oregon Development Company, 67,673 acres in Crook and Klamath Counties, to be irrigated with water from Deschutes River. The cost of constructing the system is \$10 per acre, and the annual maintenance charge 75 cents per acre.

Three Sisters Company, 27,700 acres in Crook County, irrigated with water from Tumello River. The cost of construction is \$10 per acre, and the annual maintenance charge \$1 per acre.

In addition to these selections, which have proceeded so far as the making of contracts, the state has filed selections in behalf of the following companies or individuals, who will receive contracts when the selections have been approved by the Department of the Interior:

Little Deschutes Irrigation Company, 1280 acres in Crook County to be irrigated with water from the Deschutes River.

Wright's Point Improvement Company, 3160 acres in Harney County, to be irrigated with water from Sagehen Creek.

John E. Harper, 584 acres south of Malheur Lake, to be irrigated with water from Malheur Lake.

Henderson Elliott, 804 acres in Harney County, to be irrigated with water from wells.

J. F. Mahon, 2547 acres in Harney County, to be irrigated from wells.

Lillard & Jacobs, 2880 acres in Crook County, to be irrigated from Swamp Creek.

Portland Irrigation Company, 12,037 acres in Lake County, to be irrigated with water from Chewaucan River.

John E. Harper, 1477 acres north of Malheur Lake, to be irrigated with water from wells.

Oregon Irrigation Company, 50,000 acres in Crook County, to be irrigated with water from Deschutes River.

Oregon Irrigation & Power Company, 74,198 acres in Crook County, to be irrigated with water from Deschutes River.

Davis Lake Irrigation Company, 18,112 acres in Crook County, to be irrigated with water from Deschutes River.

J. L. Sitz 1280 acres in Harney County, to be irrigated with water from Malheur Slough.

In the above lists, the Pilot Butte Development Company and the Oregon Irrigation Company interests have been absorbed by the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, though the legal proceedings are still continued under the old names.

So far as starting new irrigation enterprises is concerned, there will be nothing more done under the terms of the Carey act, for the time within which selections could be made was limited to 10 years from the date of the act, August 18, 1894. If one-half the total area selected should be reclaimed, nearly 250,000 acres of unproductive land will be made to produce abundant crops of hay and grain.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMSON'S VIEWS.

Misfit Land Laws Should be Revised Soon to Suit Present Times.

Congressman Williamson was a visitor to the Deschutes section last week and is quoted in the Bend Bulletin as saying the present land laws are a misfit. He says:

"We all know that the present land laws are to a great extent a misfit. Take for example the homestead law, which was devised for conditions in the Northwest a generation ago—Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, etc. It suits well the circumstances and demands of that section and time, but does not apply at all to the present time and to lands now vacant. A family can rarely make a living on 160 acres of land now available. It is now necessary to farm on a larger scale than was the practice 40 years ago. One hundred sixty acres being insufficient in most cases to maintain a family, the present law operates to depopulate the country rather than settle it—the settler being forced to dispose of the insufficient land to those who can handle it in large bodies.

"I have an idea that a sort of graduated homestead arrangement would be practicable, allowing an applicant to take 160 acres or a full section, or even 1000 acres, according to the character of the land applied for. The classification of lands should be made by the geological survey and not left to the judgment of individual applicants. This idea is entirely in the rough yet, but a number of congressmen are working on it and I hope it will be got into practical shape.

"I am opposed to the repeal of the present timber and stone law as long as the timber lands are open to scripping. When the scrippers are out of business it may be well to repeal the other law, but to do so now would work against the citizen of small means and in favor of the rich, and it is the rich who are the chief timber bogs.

"As to the withdrawal of the large tract of land south of Bend for forest reserve purposes, I think if a definite, specific showing were to be made that any township is not of suitable character forest reserve it would not be difficult to get that township restored to entry. But any indefinite or general protest will have no effect."

The Lakeview Herald says that Miller & Lux, commission merchants of San Francisco, are offer-

ing, through a letter received by J. N. Willey of that place, to handle mutton for the growers on the following terms: Sheep to be delivered at San Francisco, Miller & Lux agree to kill and market them for 50 cents per head and allow 60 cents for offals of ewes and 70 cents for that of wethers, returning the market price received for the mutton.

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When you go to buy Witch Hazel Salve look for the name DeWitt on every box. The pure, unadulterated Witch Hazel Salve is used in making DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which is the best salve in the world for cuts, burns, bruises, boils, eczema and piles. The popularity of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, due to its many cures, has caused numerous worthless counterfeits to be placed on the market. The genuine bears the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Sold by Burns Drug Stores.

Cattle Buyer Embezcles Money.

It is reported in stockmen circles and the story is given some credence since those who have circulated it are men of good standing, that a trusted representative of B. F. Saunders, a Salt Lake City stockman and capitalist, who has purchased thousands of head of both cattle and sheep in the counties of Eastern Oregon during the past two years, has absconded with between \$50,000 and \$60,000 of Mr. Saunders' money, says the Baker City Democrat.

The story goes that Mr. Saunders allowed his employe to transfer money from Montana banks to Portland banks. The money when deposited in Portland was to the employe. He drew the money so it is reported, and left for parts unknown.

The story may or may not be true. It is very likely, however, that if Mr. Saunders has suffered a loss the amount has greatly been exaggerated.

The Lakeview Examiner says: A. Y. Beach and family, and Mrs. Dodson, (Mrs. Beach's mother) will start for Portland the last of the week, where they will spend the winter. Mrs. Dodson goes to live with her son, Boone Dodson, who has a position on the Portland Journal. Boone returned to Portland several weeks ago, having given up the editorship of the Sumpter paper, where he has been for some time. It is to be hoped they will all winter well and return early in the spring.

D. L. Shirk and daughter, Olive, were in Lakeview last week making final proof on some desert land.—Examiner.

A Perfect Painless Filler

is the one that will cleanse the system, set the liver to action, remove the bile, clear the complexion, cure headache and leave a good taste in the mouth. The famous little pills for doing such work pleasantly and effectually are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Bob Moore, of Lafayette, Ind. says: "All other pills I have used gripe and sicken, while DeWitt's Little Early Risers are simply perfect." Sold by Burns Drug Stores.

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HOW TO TREAT SCABIES

VALUABLE INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

Inspection and Disposition of Cattle Infected With Mange—Does not Appear on Stock That Keep Fat.

Alfred J. Smith, U. S. Stock Examiner for the district comprising Lake and Klamath counties in this state and some of the northern parts of California and Nevada, in the last issue of the Lakeview Examiner, gives a description of scabies or mange in cattle and explains the disposition of infected stock by the Federal inspectors. He says:

Scabies or mange in cattle is a contagious disease caused by a parasitic mite and is closely related to the mite which causes sheep scab, both belonging to the same species but are different varieties. For instance, the sheep scab mite will not affect cattle nor will the cattle mite attack sheep or other animals. Scabies does not appear to effect cattle while they are doing well on grass nor attack those in good condition over three years old. The animals which suffer the most are calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and those in poor condition.

The first symptom of the disease is usually an intense itching of the skin about the neck and shoulders and it extends more or less rapidly, depending largely upon the health and vigor of the animal, along the back and sides and down the outside of the legs or the skin of the abdomen.

Stock raisers in this section are more or less familiar with the methods in operation for the treatment of sheep scab and I may say the same general methods may be found equally effectual in the cure of cattle. Thousands of cattle have been successfully treated in North Dakota by the application of the lime and sulphur dip, the approved formula of which is: 8 pounds of unslacked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. Crude oil is also used to eradicate the disease in some sections, being more available and cheaper and requiring less preparation than lime and sulphur.

It is required of everyone intending to ship or trail cattle, to ascertain that the cattle are not affected with scabies and have not been exposed to the contagion before offering them for transportation or before crossing state boundaries. Transportation companies are required to refuse for shipment, cattle whose freedom from disease or exposure to contagion is in doubt. Cattle affected with the disease and for immediate slaughter can be shipped after one dipping. But if for feeding or breeding purposes they must be held for second dipping ten or twelve days apart. This applies to the entire herd or shipment in which the disease is present—those not directly affected being considered as "exposed." Exposed cattle intended for immediate slaughter may be shipped without dipping but if for feeding or breeding, they must be dipped at once.

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