

The Times-Herald.

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WESTERN PACIFIC COMING INFORMATION FROM HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE ROAD.

According to Mr. Peterson a Junction Will Be Made in This County--Southern Pacific Try to Head it off.

Peter Peterson, of Fort Bidwell, California, who is at present on a visit to his son, C. R. Peterson, the Crane Creek stockman, was in the city a couple of days this week. Mr. Peterson called at this office Tuesday to renew acquaintances. During the conversation he brought up the subject of railroads and gave us some interesting facts regarding the Western Pacific and the intention of the Goulds.

Mr. Peterson states he has the information from headquarters and not second hand that the Goulds intend to tap this section of Oregon at no distant date.

"My information comes from the Chief Engineer Dillman, of the Gould system, who has recently made a tour of a portion of the proposed route" says Mr. Peterson. "A branch line will be built from the main line now being pushed through to Oakland, California. This branch will leave the main line at Smoke Creek Desert 45 miles south of Surprise Valley and will pass through Surprise, up through Warner basin Mule Springs on to the O. O. Ranch. The road will there make a junction and a line will go both east and west. The eastern branch will pass Narrows and out through Malheur gap to Ontario, while the western branch will make a northwest coast connection.

"Mr. Dillman was quite positive in his assertions regarding this road and stated that bonds had already been floated for sufficient funds to complete the project. Those people mean business and they know as much or more about the possibilities of this section than you or I my boy."

The Times-Herald did not learn how recent the chief engineer's visit was, but Mr. Peterson states the road has been surveyed a portion of the way and the company has secured the right of way a part of the distance.

The Times-Herald had information from a private source last week to the effect that the Harriman people feared an invasion of the Goulds into this territory and were preparing a move to forestall them. Whether this is to be accomplished is yet a matter of speculation. At this time it is not known just how far the Goulds have completed their plans, but according to Mr. Peterson the matter has been definitely settled and if so, a dozen railroads built by the Southern Pacific will not delay them if the Goulds have fully determined to secure an outlet to the coast in the northwest.

Last week a party of Harriman people visited the Deschutes section on an inspecting tour and should the prospects look favorable the Columbia Southern is to be extended. There is little doubt but that the report of this inspection party will be favorable, as that section is being rapidly developed.

From information at hand this road will continue on toward Lakeview in the hope of getting in the field before the Goulds reach too far into the interior and that another branch will be run to the eastern border of the State through Harney County. However, should the Goulds be scared off it is not likely that branch will be made in the immediate future, as the Harriman system would not then object to the Sumpter Valley coming in and in fact would encourage them. First, though, Harriman must cut the Sumpter Valley off from a possible connection with a hostile road to the south of this county.

The Times-Herald has been in touch with the railroad people, indirectly, since early in April, and has seen letters asking for information from these people and also assisted in gathering such data as was required. It has the satisfaction of

learning that such information has reached the people who are building railroads and knowing that the reports were considered authentic and the best ever received by the railroad people of Harney County and the territory lying between it and the Cascade mountains.

Mr. Peterson has resided at Fort Bidwell for 41 years and has accumulated a competence. He has visited this section before, but his last visit was fifteen years ago. He informs we shall see him often in the future as he expects to take more interest in his son's stock ranch and will become closer identified with this section of Oregon.

RETARDS DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY

Hope That Carey Selection Hold ups May Soon be Settled Some Way.

The Baker City Democrat says: Only a few years ago—not more than five or six—all that body of sage brush land lying east of Powder river and north of Baker City was virgin ground and produced nothing but sage brush and jack rabbits.

Now what a change! It is all under fence, comfortable homes dot the surface and waving grain and alfalfa can be seen as far as the eye can reach.

This land was for the more part bought at a price of \$5 per acre and was even going begging at that price. Now this same land is held at from \$35 to \$40 per acre and owners not the least bit anxious to sell.

This change has been brought by practical farmers, who have made a study of irrigation methods. The overflow of water of Powder river has been utilized and a common-sense regard for the rights of one another has made it possible for all to enjoy the benefits. A proper allowance of water has been given to each and the result is that all the lands are producing bounteously.

[Over 60,000 acres of this class of land is now tied up in Harney Valley under the Carey act. Some of it has been partially reclaimed, or at least an attempt made in that direction, while the major portion of it has not been touched but is in litigation. This is a serious drawback to the settlement and development of this section. Every acre of this land would be taken up under the various forms of entry if it were possible. The Times-Herald hopes these selections will be fully and thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities and the projects are feasible allow the contractors to proceed at once and compel them to live up to the contracts and push the work to completion in order that the land may be placed upon the market without delay. On the other hand, should it appear that the propositions are not practical, cancel the contracts and throw the land open to settlement. Hundreds of people are anxious to settle upon this land—even though it be classed as desert—and take chances on sufficient moisture to farm successfully. Crops are being raised on similar land without irrigation, and with proper cultivation by practical farmers, all of Harney Valley can be successfully farmed.]

DO YOU WANT LAND? We have had many applications in the past for scrip applicable to UNSURVEYED LAND, but the high prices of scrip having that power were prohibitive. We can now locate Unsurveyed public land at a reasonable cost, compared with the prices of scrip generally, and with absolute assurance as to title. Good as Valentine. Many overlooked this opportunity when Forest Reserve could have been used. This is another chance.

We also have Forest Reserve scrip, for surveyed land, protected in the Repeal act of March 3, 1905. It will never be cheaper than it is today.

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Alfalfa at Geer & Cousins.

PEOPLE WILL HAVE CHOICE

U. S. SENATOR TO BE CHOSEN BY A NEW METHOD.

Primary Act Dictates That Senator Shall Be Elected From Candidate Selected By Each Political Party.

Oregon's next Senator in Congress will be chosen by a new method if the purpose of the direct primary law shall be carried out, for by that law each party, Republican and Democratic, will name a candidate for that office at the primaries, the intent being to force the legislature by public opinion into electing the candidate of the party which is dominant in the law making body.

This plan was tried in the legislature which met January, 1903, but failed. T. T. Geer secured the Republican nomination at the polls in June, 1902, and C. E. S. Wood the Democratic. However, C. W. Fulton was elected to the legislature.

By the new method nominees for Senator would be chosen at the Republican and the Democratic primaries—one by each party—for election by the legislature in January, 1907, just as nominees would be chosen for the various state offices for election by the people in June, 1906.

The state primaries will be held next April "for the purpose," says the law "of choosing candidates by the political parties, subject to the provision of this law, for Senator in Congress and all other elective state, district, county, precinct, city, ward, and all other officers and delegates to any constitutional convention or conventions that may hereafter be called, who are to be chosen at the ensuing election wholly by electors within the state or any subdivision of this state, and also for choosing and electing the county central committeemen by the several parties subject to the provisions of this law."

The aim of the law is to take the choosing of United States Senators away from legislatures and give it to the people. But since popular election United States Senators cannot be effected without an amendment of the National Constitution to that effect, the direct primary law offered a plan for nomination of party candidates for Senator by the people, intending that members of the legislature in electing a Senator shall ratify the will of the people, as expressed at the primaries.

A law with this purpose in view was enacted by the legislature in 1901, providing that "the names of all candidates for the office of Senator in Congress" should be placed on the ballot in state elections; that each house of the legislature should canvass the votes "and announce the candidate for Senator having the highest number and thereon and house shall proceed to the election of a Senator as required by the act of Congress and the Constitution of the State."

But when the legislature met in 1903 the two houses ignored the law, inasmuch as it had no binding legal force and proceeded "to the election of a Senator as required by the act of Congress and the Constitution of the State"—the usual method.

The direct primary law has no more binding force on the legislature in the election of Senator than had the law of 1901, and the members may vote as they please, except they are likely to feel obliged by promises to their constituents to vote for the primary nominees for Senator. It is common gossip in political circles that candidates for legislative nominations, in order to win votes in next April's primaries will promise to vote for the "people's nominees" for Senator.

If several republicans should run for the republican nomination and only one democrat it is quite possible that the one democrat would receive more popular votes than the republican who should win the republican nomination. Would the democrat then be the "people's nominee"? Only one then because

the purpose of the direct primary law is the selection of a nominee by each party.

That Multnomah republicans should name the next Senator is the ruling sentiment in this county. A Multnomah man now holds the office—John H. Mitchell. Since the men whom this county will put forward will have to make a campaign before the people, doubt has been expressed that the men of the class desired will enter the race. Should only one aspirant come forward the chances of his nomination would be favorable because of the large vote he would receive in this county and they probably scattered vote of his rivals in other counties. This power of big counties in controlling nominations for all state offices has made aspirants from small counties anxious and has caused politicians in big counties like Multnomah and Marion to fear that the inevitable effect of the direct primary law will be to give big counties too many nominations and to endanger the success of the ticket throughout the state.—Oregonian

SALT KILLS SUGAR BEET.

The Oregonian publishes a press dispatch from Berkeley, California, regarding the adaptation of alkali soil to the raising of sugar beets that will interest those experimenting in this county. It says:

From a series of soil experiments recently made by Dr. G. W. Shaw, assistant professor of agricultural technology at the University of California, he has discovered that good sugar beets will grow in alkali soil, where the per cent of salt in the alkali is less than two-tenths of per cent. The fact that sugar beets did not do well in soil containing alkali was attributed altogether to the presence of the alkali, without stopping to discover what the element was that destroyed the saccharine quality of the beets.

After two years' tests, Dr. Shaw discovered the harmful ingredient to be common salt, or sodium chloride. Where this element was lacking the beets did extremely well and contained a large sugar content, which was not impaired in quality. The mere presence of alkali made no difference in the growth or value of the beets.

Through the work of the soil surveys that have been made by the United States Agricultural Department, the areas where beets can be grown will be easily noted on a soil map. The discovery made by Dr. Shaw will enable beet growers to select the land suited for their product and avoid the salty sections where their efforts to raise good beets are certain to result in failure.

Heretofore large areas have been planted with sugar beets where the plants did not show a healthy growth. Many of the plants would wither and the smaller ones die out, giving the fields a patchy and sickly appearance. The fact that this happened on some alkali soils and not on all soil containing alkali led to much confusion as to the cause of the difference.

Prof. Shaw's experiments were performed in sections of the state so widely scattered that the application of the tests can be made general throughout the state.

Forced to Starve.

R. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky., says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's great for burns, cuts and wounds. At City Drug Store Only 25c.

New spring hats have been received, also late samples for tailor made clothing.—Mrs. C. A. Byrd.

The C. B. Ausmus Jack will stand this season at the Stone house on the Stauffer ranch.

Having sold the furniture business, C. A. Byrd will now turn his attention to painting and paper hanging and solicits a share of your patronage. He will also conduct a cabinet and repair shop.

C. & E. TO CROSS THE STATE

TELEGRAM REPORTS THE EXTENSION IMMEDIATELY.

Hon. J. K. Weatherford, Attorney and Vice President, Visits Vale on Company Business Last Week.

Preparations are being made to push the extension of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad on to Malheur County. J. K. Weatherford, vice-president and general counsel for the company, spent a portion of the week at Vale, through which town the road is surveyed to pass, and the fact that the legal representative was there straightening up matters pertaining to the work is taken as indicative that operations will soon be begun.

The original route mapped out was over the hills and on through Malheur Canyon to Ontario, dividing Vale.

This will give the Corvallis & Eastern a road through the center of the state, starting from Yaquina Bay, or more definitely at Toledo on the upper end of that waterway. The line now extends only from the coast to Corvallis through a fertile section.

All sorts of railroad talk has been started with reference to the future of the company in the event the line to Ontario is completed as now projected, and it is said in some quarters that the company will eventually become a branch of the Gould Western Pacific line, but this is not credited, even though it would provide an excellent outlet for the new transcontinental interests.—Telegram

A Surprise Party

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure, for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at City Drug Store.

DIAMOND DIES ARE COSTLY

Valuable Mechanism for the Drawing of Fine Wires Is Found Necessary.

A comparatively unknown industrial detail is described by "The Electrical Review." According to that authority, diamonds are used quite extensively as dies for drawing wire of the smallest sizes; for instance, the sizes less than, say, 0.025 inch diameter. The hardest steel dies are not suitable for this work, for the reason that the wear upon them, so enlarges the die that the diameter of the wire is not uniform within the required percentage of variation at the beginning and end of a drawing. Sapphires are also used sometimes for this work. Copper, silver and platinum are the metals usually drawn to the very small sizes. With diamond dies it is practicable to draw platinum to a diameter of five ten-thousandths of an inch. An idea of the fineness of a copper wire drawn to only three one-thousandths of an inch in diameter may be gathered from the fact that in one pound of the metal there are over six miles of such wire.

The weight of the diamonds used for this work is from four to five carats, and they are used except as to the die. The value of these dies, which, of course, are not of the first water, varies from \$15 to \$20 a carat, and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds are utilized as dies in the various wire factories of this country alone.

Skillful, however, as must be the artisans who sink these small dies and attenuated as the wires drawn through them may be, yet neither will stand comparison with the output of the spinneret of the common spider, which ejects a single thread of silk so fine that 18,000 threads are required to equal in thickness an ordinary strand of sewing silk.

"Banks is an extremely well groomed man, isn't he?"
"Yes, but he can't help it; it's because he gets so many drinkings-down from his wife."—Detroit Free Press.

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