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MAY GET ARTESIAN WATER

A STRONG FLOW INDICATED AT THE FAIR CROUNDS.

Water Bubbles up in Gas Pipe to Within a Few Feet of the Surface, Raising Good Sized Gravel.

In sinking a well for irrigation purposes and to keep the track sprinkler going at the new fair grounds, a good flow of water was found at only a short depth. The well was dug down some 11 feet and then a piece of 2 inch gas pipe driven down in the bottom to a depth of 21 or 22 feet. This piece of pipe is 10 feet in length and the water comes to the top with considerable force, bringing up gravel almost the size of heneggs.

When filling the tank of the sprinkler with a big pump run by horsepower the water is drawn out until the pipe stands at some height above the surface, but in only a few minutes the flow from the pipe again fills the well and raises the water to within about 8 feet of the surface of the ground. While this is not unusual it seems to be of more force than other wells and would indicate a strong flow within a reasonable depth. In fact it has put some of the stockholders of the Harney County Fair Association to studying and considering the advisability of experimenting at some future time provided satisfactory arrangements could be made.

The association contemplates a park and will in all likelihood begin work on the grounds early next spring, putting out trees, seeding certain portions of the plot to grass, flowers and shrubs. A flowing well would add much to such an arrangement and assist very materially in beautifying the place, besides simplifying the expensive matter of irrigating the plot. Such a well would be worth money to the association and gives encouragement to the people all over the valley. The experts of the geological department of the United States are positive of the existence of artesian water in this valley and the people should make an attempt to secure at least one experimental well in order to demonstrate the fact.

The fair association represents some of the most substantial citizens of the county who have taken stock and are promoting the fair for the purpose of stimulating the development of the country. To bring the stock and agricultural interests to the front and improve in both. These stockholders do not expect to realize any personal benefits from the fair more than their neighbors who have not taken stock; these men have sufficient financial backing to not only make the fair a success, but also take up the promising artesian flow and bring it to a place where it can be known definitely whether it is practical or rather possible to secure a flow of sufficient force to justify sinking artesian wells.

Indians Must Have License to Hunt.

According to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Crawford in reply to a question from Special Game and Forestry Warden Mont E. Hutchinson, an Indian should have a hunter's license when hunting off the reservation, but he does not require a license to hunt on the reservation. In discussing the question the attorney general says:

"I find nothing in the act giving an Indian any greater rights than any other person, and the state has right to punish for the violation of its laws whether the person violating is a white man or an Indian. The treaty made between the Klamath Indians and the United States October 4, 1861 does not reserve to the Indians the right to hunt or fish ceded lands outside of the re-

reservation, and, therefore, they have no greater right in that respect outside of the reservation than a citizen of the state.

"Mr. Baker, the state game warden, wrote me in 1904 that a certain Colonel Charles White, now deceased, was present at the conclusion of the treaty with Warm Spring Indians, by which such rights were reserved to the Indians but I am unable to find any such treaty, and it is not claimed in his letter that any such reservation was made in the Klamath treaty, and the Klamath treaty contains no such reservation.

"It is held by numerous authorities both in the state and United States courts, that when an Indian commits a crime outside of an Indian country he is amenable to the laws of the place where the crime is committed."

School the Children.

A good many papers of the state are publishing extracts from the new compulsory school attendance law. From eight to fourteen the child is required to attend the entire time school is taught in the home district. Nor must he work for hire, payable to himself or any other person, during the continuance of the term and any person or firm employing such child may be heavily fined.

Another provision of the law makes it almost impossible for children up to sixteen to get lawful employment in any of the better lines unless he has a fairly good education in the common branches. This measure puts a high and immediate premium on going to school which ought to stir them up to steeper attendance and better work.

Complaints of violation may be brought by members of the child labor law commission, and are to be prosecuted by the district attorneys. The school principal or superintendent must first serve a written notice of the law upon the parent or guardian responsible for the failure to attend. If a sufficient answer is not returned within 10 days, civil action may begin. The punishment for the offense is a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

But the wide-awake parent will be quick to see the great benefits to their own children and to the school as a whole, and will strive to obey rather than to seek to evade the law. Other persons, greedy for the wealth their child's labor produces or angry because they cannot boss the whole district and everybody in it, ought to be compelled to send the children to school.—Grant County News

Reo Mountaineer Here Oct. 3rd or 4th.

The Times-Herald is in receipt of a card from Percy Megargel who is driving the big 16-horse auto across the continent from New York to Portland in which he states he should arrive in Burns Oct. 3 or 4. The card states that the delay has been caused by getting lost in the mountains and wrecked in gullies. A cut of the big machine converted into a sleeping car is shown on the card.

Mr. Megargel will do much toward making the automobile a practical and swift mode of travel throughout the mountain regions of the west where it is now difficult to travel. His reports on roads and general character of the country will show the present shortcomings of the machines now built and the manufacturers will take advantage of this information to make a practical machine to be used on ordinary roads. So far the great drawback has been that the machines are built too low making it impossible to make any speed on roads that have been worn down and leaving a high ridge in the center. This is a defect easily overcome when once understood.

For Sale—Fall and Winter apples 75 cents a box, best varieties. Horse pasture free. Fruit ready about Sep. 20 at the Belshaw ranch.—Belshaw & Bentley Bros.

GRASS-FED STOCK IN DEMAND

MONTANA HERD BRINGS BIG PRICE IN THE EAST.

Secretary Gwinn Believes Oriental Trade Will Soon be Supplied Direct by This Range Territory.

Must market stock be topped off with corn or cereal feeding, or has good wild grass the nutriment to finish fattening? The question had been decided in the negative by the easterners, who for many years were accustomed to corn-fed stock. It had almost become a proverb that the corn-fed animal will kill in far better condition than the one coming from grass, giving less waste and more meat.

A recent test was made on a band fed in the Big Horn basin of Montana to determine what grass would do. Care was taken with this stock to prevent it getting any cereal, and after it was taken from the range it was fed for some time on a well-matured hay cut from wild grass of that district. When the stock was taken to Chicago it brought a price among the top-notchers of the corn-fed country and caused a sensation. Expert market men would not at first believe that the animals were fed exclusively on grass, and when so informed were incredulous until the proof was offered. Care was exercised to determine how the beef killed, as compared with the corn product, and the dressed carcasses carried as high a proportion of meat as would have been found on the animals direct from the corn fields.

Secretary J. H. Gwinn of the National Livestock association, commenting on this fact yesterday said that the virtues of grass feeding, when done scientifically were not appreciated. He thought that the time would come when much of the good beef of the west would be topped off with grass.

"Boise basin and the Ontario country are becoming great feeding grounds," said Mr. Gwinn. "The extensive reclamation work done there insures a vast production of forage and feed in general. Climate favors the work. There is no reason why the coast and oriental trade should not be supplied by this territory direct, instead of first shipping to the east, slaughtering and dressing there and receiving the meat here again, as is often the rule. When the demand for high-grade meats in this region grows sufficiently I do not doubt that packing establishments of great size will spring up and the west will then ship little livestock east."—Portland Journal

AN EXAMPLE FOR OREGON.

In California's educational exhibit at the Lewis and Clark fair is shown a specimen of the circulating state libraries which are now in use in the Golden state. Oregon might take a needed lesson from this portion of the exhibit.

The California library consists of about 125 books, state history predominating in the collection. Next in importance in subject comes the biography of great Californians, then comes natural history of California, and nature studies for young folks, and then a general collection of useful and entertaining volumes intended to instruct and amuse people of all ages.

The state of Oregon, as yet, has nothing of this kind. If you mention a library, people say, "O there are no literary people here to use a library." Literary people do not patronize public libraries, to any extent. They choose and buy their own books. The masses use libraries, and public libraries should be so chosen as to be most profitable and entertaining to the masses.

California has shown excellent judgement in classifying her state

library. She has placed history and California biography at the head of the list. This gives California first place, always, in the minds of Californians, and the result is apparent everywhere.

When California needs 'booming' she does not have to go out begging for funds and men, but funds and willing men are forthcoming, voluntarily, freely, cheerfully and with great enthusiasm.

As a result, when California goes out in competition with the world, as she is doing at the Lewis and Clark fair and as she has done at St. Louis, and at numerous notional conventions, she leads, and gracefully, without effort, without friction.

It is because Californians know and love California. They are taught California heroism and history in boyhood and young manhood, and have California methods and California instilled into their growing minds, while they are forming habits and coming to manhood.

The fruits of this training are that a Californian always stands up boldly and enthusiastically for his state wherever he may be.—Eart Oregonian.

Like Finding Money.

Finding health is like finding money—so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat, or chest irritation, better act promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says: "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs; but, after finding no relief in other remedies, I was cured, by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds." Greatest sale of any cough or lung medicine in the World. At the City Drug Store; 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Eighth Grade Examination.

For the benefit of those wishing to enter the high school, and who have not passed the eighth grade examination, I will hold an eighth grade examination on the 28-29 of this month (Sept.)

M. E. Rigby, County school Supt.

Up-to-date job printing at reasonable prices.

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.

Bought Stock Ranch.

Hon. C. W. Parrish and sons have bought the John Hyde place, on the South Fork. The ranch consists of two farms with good hayland, pasture and outside range. About 150 head of cattle were also included in the deal. It is the intention of the new owners to make their residence there in the future, although Judge Parrish will not discontinue his law practice. Mr. Hyde and family will go into the Willamette valley for the winter at least, driving through by way of Prineville.—Grant County News

Job printing—The Times-Herald

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A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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SAGE BRUSH IS VALUABLE

TO BE USED FOR MAKING PAPER AND PERFUMERIES

Baker City Man has Patented Process For Extracting an Oil From It—First Sheet of Paper Exhibited.

Last May 15, N. E. Imhaus, who for years has been the manager for a French syndicate owning the Flagstaff mine near Baker City, patented a process for extracting an oil from sage brush which is used as the basis of commercial perfumeries of high grade. In making this extraction a pulp is formed from which paper of good quality is made. Mr. Imhaus' letters patent promise to be exceedingly valuable and if he puts either one or both products on the market there will be a revolution in commercial circles. Everybody knows that they pay a very high price per ounce for high grade perfumery and that the products they buy are not all essence of the scent named on the bottle. Only a drop or two of violet for instance is put in an ounce of some base oil to make a violet perfume. This base oil itself is very rare and valuable and this is what Mr. Imhaus has secured.

The commercial world knows that paper of all grades is getting to be a valuable commodity and that the material from which it is made is growing scarcer every year. Wood pulp is becoming a scarce article in the United States on account of the rapid destruction of the kind of trees from which it is composed. As a result common newspaper has advanced at a high percentage during the past two years.

The first sheet of paper ever made from sage brush is now on exhibition in the First National Bank in Baker City. This is of a yellowish tinge but there is a sample in Paris that is pure white and of good quality.

Whether the production of the perfumery oil and the manufacture of the paper as a by-product shall become a regular industry depends upon whether the cost of production can be reduced. If the problem can be met and mastered farmers will be planting sage brush in their irrigated fields, according to the Baker City Democrat.

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