

The Times-Herald.

The Times-Herald
The Official Paper of Harney County,
has the largest circulation and is one of
the best advertising mediums in Eastern
Oregon.

The Great Harney Country
Covers an area of 6,428,800 acres of
land, 4,721,000 acres yet vacant subject
to entry under the public land laws of
the United States.

VOL. XIX.

BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, MARCH 3, 1906.

NO. 15

THREE RAILROAD SURVEYS HARNEY VALLEY TO BE ENCIRCLED SAYS JUMOR.

The Times-Herald has it from reliable sources that the present plans of engineers now in the field for this section purpose running three lines across this valley—one to follow around the southern border, one directly east and west from the pass, and another across the northern portion. Whether it is to be done for the purpose of ascertaining the most feasible route, or that valley is to be completely encircled by this system is at present a question. Several of the citizens have stoutly maintained that the railroad people would attempt at least to hold the entire territory against possible competition, and would therefore encircle the valley. This looks reasonable when one takes into consideration the great possibilities of the great Harney Country, and the fact that hostile roads are not only threatening, but are going to tap the Harney Country as soon as their plans will permit. It is known that the final terminus of the Sumpter Valley is Burns, and that this is merely a local feeder to Harriman at present and nothing to fear, it would be a factor toward the Chicago & Northwest, the Northern Pacific, C. & N. or the line projected by the Christian federation go through being the S. V. another outlet. Would the French-Glenn land holdings be sold before the federalists secure the means to purchase it is not at all unlikely that W. V. & C. M. W. R. Co. will be acquired by them. In such a case the railroad would follow the land grant. In fact, it has been stated that such were the intentions in mentioning the filing of incorporation papers by the Midway Railroad Co., which is announced as the initial enterprise of the federation, the Journal says: "The route will be from Portland up the Willamette valley to the passes at the source of the Santiam, where the road will cross the Cascades and extend through central Oregon to Ontario, following as nearly as possible the Cascade Mountain Willamette Valley road land grant."

BLOW AT IRRIGATION

The Oregonian's special news service at Washington, sent out the following recently:
"Unless the house of representatives is more cautious than the senate has been, a deathblow may be struck at the national reclamation service, which will not only disrupt reclamation service, but retard possibly prevent the completion of great irrigation systems now under construction. In an unguarded moment, the Hansbrough drainage bill was put through the Senate without the slightest objection. If enacted into law, it will be the way for a general outpouring of the reclamation fund, which will lead the way to the demolition of the reclamation service. Two weeks ago the senate committee on irrigation favorably reported the Hansbrough bill, which promises to divert \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund for draining the North Dakota swamps. A majority of the committee believed the bill, but consented to a report out of courtesy to Senator Hansbrough," and afterward expressed the opinion that the bill would never pass. But, if the senators believed it a bad bill, they should have taken the precaution to see that it did not get through the senate. The bill was called up three or four days after being reported. The "courtesy to Senator Hansbrough" at least put the bill through the Senate. It is now in the House committee to determine whether this same courtesy is to be again reported as a bill that is framed to accomplish a certain laid purpose.
Senator Hansbrough is a very prepared and a very determined member of the reclamation service.

HE DOES NOT LIKE F. H. NEWELL AND HIS METHOD OF CARRYING OUT THE LAW; HE DOES NOT LIKE THE WAY THE FUNDS HAVE BEEN APPLIED, AND HE WANTS A GENERAL SHAKE-UP.

There is no politics in the service at present; political pull cannot get an allotment of money; it cannot secure appointments for political henchmen who are unable to get jobs elsewhere; in a word political pull is not recognized, and Mr. Hansbrough does not like it. For two years or more he has been laboring to unseat Chief Engineer Newell and have some other man placed in charge, and he loses no opportunity to get in a stab. But he has never made so much progress as when he passed his swamp bill through the Senate.
The reclamation law contemplates the irrigation of arid lands, not the reclaiming of swamp lands, and it is so worded that the work shall be done by the Reclamation Service. Mr. Hansbrough's bill proposes that the drainage scheme shall be carried out by the Agricultural Department, which has an irrigation bureau of its own.
That feature of the bill aimed at the Reclamation Service is the clause requiring that the work of drainage shall be done "under direction of the Secretary of Agriculture." If Mr. Hansbrough were striving only to have his swamps reclaimed, he would have been willing that the work should be done by the reclamation service. There are engineers in that service quite as competent to drain swamps as to reclaim the desert, and he knows it. But he wanted to curtail the power of the reclamation service, so he proposed that the swamps be reclaimed by the engineers of the irrigation division of the Agricultural Department, a bureau intended to determine the amount of water needed for irrigation under all manner of conditions and for all manner of crops, and to devise means of draining irrigated lands (not actually to construct drainage works). The Reclamation Service is putting in drainage systems on its various irrigation tracts; this work is not done by the Department of Agriculture.
Anticipating that his bill might experience rough sledding in the House, Mr. Hansbrough had the idea amended so as to convey the idea that the money used for drainage should be taken from the land receipts of North Dakota rather than out of the reclamation fund, but this is a futile effort at concealment.

ASHWOOD SHEEP SELL FOR \$5.

One thousand head of ewes at \$5 per head, said to be the highest price ever paid for range sheep in this state, is the latest sale of Central Oregon livestock to go on record. The sheep were purchased of T. S. Hamilton, of Ashwood. The Shaniko Republican estimates the 100,000 head of sheep have been sold out of Crook, Wheeler and Wasco counties, and enumerate over one-fifth of that number which have been disposed of by local stockmen throughout the Antelope and Shaniko districts. The Republican says:
"The Central Oregon sheep market has opened up in earnest, and since February 1 the field has been full of Eastern buyers. The total number, aggregating about 100,000 head of sheep, mostly yearlings, have been sold in Wasco, Crook and Wheeler counties, at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per head with the wool off, and are to be delivered after shearing. The prices that are now being paid for sheep are perhaps the highest that have been received by Oregon wool growers in 25 years. At the present price of wool the sheep that have been sold in this section of the country will shear \$2 worth of wool, which will bring the price of a yearling up to \$5 per head."
Doctors are Fuzzled.
The remarkable recovery of Kenneth Mulver, of Vase, Ore., is the subject of much interest to the medical fraternity and a wide circle of friends. He says of his case: "Owing to severe inflammation of the throat and congestion of the lungs, three doctors gave me up to die, when as a last resort I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and I am happy to say it saved my life." Cures the worst coughs and colds, bronchitis, weak lungs, hoarseness and lagrippe. Guaranteed at The City Drug Store, 50c and \$1.00 trial bottle free.

RANGE LEASING INEVITABLE MANY SUGGESTIONS ANENT THE PROPOSED LAW.

Western States Will be Compelled to Face Such a Policy in Due Course of Time, Says This Writer.
The following was sent us by a News Bureau conducted at Washington. It gives some things that should receive consideration by the stockmen of Harney county, as we are certainly going up against a lease law sooner or later:
Western states will be compelled to face a range-leasing policy in due course of time, if the present trend of events in regard to public domain continues. No such law will get through the present congress, as the leaders of the two houses are not ready to precipitate discussion, but it appears to be observing men that the time is not distant when such will be the case, and leading stockmen are already preparing for the issue. Those given to careful research are endeavoring to get facts for presentation. Texas, in her career of liberal and independent treatment of public lands is a shining example for the range leasers. Wyoming's experiences are also being exploited. The customs of the entire country based upon the principle of getting public land into the private ownership of the individual, are being offered on the side of those opposed to the leasing system.
Since the Public Land Commission reported in favor of leasing that part of the public domain adapted to range purposes, the policy is regarded as having Administration backing. President Roosevelt's reference to the subject in his message was the last endorsement, which was expected to force the question this Congress. As the first session draws toward its close, there seems no room for range leasing before the summer adjournment. The next session will be short, and unless the administration presses urgently for consideration of this measure, or pre-leasing interests perform the same service, it is hardly probable that the short term will create the law that is bound to have broad influence upon the entire west.
In whatever is done, there are sure to be provisions that will facilitate the homesteader. Some advocates of leasing believe that the homesteader entryman should have the right to enter upon land during the term of even an annual lease, after proving his bona fide home purpose. Others are inclined to think that settle of the country will be amply safeguarded by providing that the homesteader entryman shall be given access to the land only after expiration of a range lease. Champions of the small stockman will also insist that an entryman taking range land, shall be insured a good range acreage about his homestead, which others cannot lease. The range homesteader has been suggested as a law that would encourage the cattle industry at least, if not the sheep, and recognize the semi-arid condition of the country. This suggestion is to let a man take a large range acreage as a single homestead, the limit being such probable yield of forage as the average agricultural homestead yields.
All of the solutions proposed could not be enumerated in a limited space, but enough have been advanced to prove that when the question must finally be decided, there will be a wide diversity of courses offered. Western states should begin a careful study of the situation. They will be most vitally affected, and unless their rights as states and industrial commonwealths are ably championed in the formative hour of law-making, theories that are utterly impracticable may be forced upon them.
There has been such a stir throughout the East in regard to the public domain, that radical action might be expected if the true status of the west is not made the subject of constant education. Many Eastern people regard the acquisition of more than 160 acres of public land by one person or company as "land grabbing." They do not realize the necessities of a range country. When informed on the timber acreage required by a large lumber concern before erecting a mill, they are inclined to style the business precaution a public outrage. To meet such views as those,

AND HAVE WHATEVER LEGISLATION IS ENACTED KEPT UPON A PLANS PERMITTING THE MOST RAPID AND PERMANENT WESTERN DEVELOPMENT, MANY WESTERN PEOPLE ARE ALREADY ANTICIPATING THE DISCUSSION BY GATHERING DATA.

HOW TO IRRIGATE.
Writing in the Pacific Homesteader Dr. L. L. Roberts to North Yakama, Wash., says:
"I soon found it advisable to get my wheat in the ground as early in the spring as possible, in order to get the benefit of the moisture from snow and early spring rains. Once I found my ground too dry to sprout all the grains, so I resorted to irrigation and, as the ground seemed very dry for that time of the year, I gave it a thorough wetting. Then the grain came quickly, but the ground being so bare, it baked and much of the ground assumed a yellow (over-water) appearance. This was in a measure overcome in time as the ground became shaded; but I am confident a much better crop would have been obtained had I sown a couple of weeks earlier.
In short, endeavor to get the ground shaded by the growing wheat before the hot sunshine takes the ground. Then late irrigation will bring its reward.
The great fault in irrigation is the reckless use of water; that is, in many cases using too much.
Many who have come from parts of the country where irrigation is not needed and where rains are sufficient, seem to think as they have the water they must use it. I know cases here in Yakima valley, and one in particular, where a crop of potatoes was entirely ruined, rotted in the ground, by too much and too continuous late irrigation. If potatoes at blooming time need more moisture give it to them—quickly—then see to it that they get no more.
In arranging for irrigation either on the farm or in the garden, those things which require a great deal of water may be associated together and all watered together; that is, if it is desirable to plant a few rows of one kind part way across the field, then the remainder of the row with something else, so that both get equal irrigation.
It would be unwise to plant a plot of strawberries, which can scarcely have too much water, then to continue your rows across the field planted to potatoes, thus forcing the waste water from the strawberries through the potato field, the latter of which should not have one drop of water after they have bloomed. Squashes can be easily over irrigated, while melons and cucumbers are "hard drinkers."
A Lively Tussle
with that old enemy of the race, constipation, often ends in appendicitis. To avoid all serious trouble with stomach, liver and bowels, take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They perfectly regulate these organs, without pain or discomfort, 25c at City Drug Store.
Oregon's whipping post law was generally discussed while congress had a similar measure up for the District of Columbia last week. The measure for the national capital failed, but it won many supporters while on the boards.
If you wish to be located on a good homestead, see F. M. Jordan, the surveyor.

WANT FRENCH-GLENN TRACT EASTERNERS EAGER TO DEVELOP IT AND MAKE BID.

Used Now in Hands of Local People Who Paid About a Million Dollars for It—Magnificent Water Supply.
It seems from the following, taken from the Portland Journal, that the Harney county is attracting the attention of large capitalists which is but another indication of early railroad construction and the immediate and rapid development of this section. It says:
The French-Glenn ranch of 143,000 acres in Harney county, which was recently taken over by a Portland syndicate, is again being sought by eastern people who want to develop the property on a large scale. It is said the prospect for immediate railroad construction in interior Oregon has made the great ranch a desirable prize for capitalists. The Chicago & Northwestern, the Harriman lines and the Co-operative Christian federation are now projecting rail lines through the state, and one or more of these roads will come in close proximity to the ranch.
The property is now held by a syndicate headed by Harry L. Corbett of the First National bank, Portland. Associated with him are Charles Pratt, New York, William Hanley, Burns, M. K. Parsons, Salt Lake, and C. E. S. Wood, Portland. A few months ago Mr. Corbett took an option from the heirs of the original owners and made a cash payment of \$50,000. The Christian federation was given the first chance to take over the property and Mr. Corbett held it several weeks for that concern, pending the completion of financial arrangements that were under way.
These arrangements were delayed and the Corbett syndicate became owners of the property, paying for it a sum in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The property comprises a number of contiguous ranches so situated and connected as to control the entire watershed of the Steins mountains and the Blitzen river with its many tributaries heading in that range. There are over 400 miles of four-wire fence with Juniper posts 20 feet apart, four stays between every post and the posts themselves are solid juniper trees.
Peter French came to this country in 1873 from California, where he was in the stock business as foreman of Dr. Glenn's ranches. Central Oregon was then a wild Indian territory. The Indian campaign of 1873 was fought partly on this property. French picked the lands he wanted and paid for them in cash, purchasing nearly every acre direct from the government; today the United States land laws would prevent such a segregation of public lands by any individual of firm. There are lakes and rivers on the property, and a large number of acres of tule swamp or beaver dam land, famous for its richness. A drainage canal costing about \$100,

000 HAS BEEN MADE THROUGH THE TULE SWAMP TO RECLAIM THE SWAMP AND UTILIZE THE WATER FOR IRRIGATING OTHER AVAILABLE LANDS.

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The cures that stand to its credit make Bucklen's Arnica Salve a scientific wonder. It cured E. R. Mulford, lecturer for the Patrons of Husbandry, Waynesboro, Pa., of a distressing case of piles. It heals the worst Burns, Sores, Boils, Ulcers, cuts, burns, Chilblains and salt rheum. Only 25c at The City Drug Store.
WANTED—Agents, Hunters, Salesmen, Clerks, and everybody who wants to enjoy a good hearty laugh to send 50c for "Ties to Agents." Worth \$50 to any person who sells goods for a living. If not satisfactory your money back. Circular for stamp: The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.
For Sale—Five choice lots in Ontario, 40 lots in Lawen, 10 lots in Burns; 100 acres of good land a part of it natural meadow 10 miles east of Burns, unimproved; 100 acres near Saddle Butte with present crop of wild grass standing, has a house and good fences. Particulars can be obtained at this office.
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