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 Times-Herald.

The Great Harney Country
Covers an area of 6,428,800 acres of land, 4,758,399 acres yet vacant subject to entry under the public land laws of the United States.

VOL. XX. BURNS HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, DECEMBER 1, 1906. NO. 2

BUY THE POSTAL SERVICE

PRIVATE INTERS TO COME TO UNCLE SAM'S AID.

Relieving Page Government and Share Profits—Reduce Rates by Half and Save $100,000,000 Yearly.

A Oregonian special from Washington, says: Uncle Sam will be asked tomorrow to turn over to a syndicate of capitalists the conduct of the postal business. The joint committee of Congress investigating postal affairs and instructed to recommending reforms, which have been in session in New York, opened its meetings today, and Frederick W. D. Royce, of Chicago, will go before the committee with a definite offer made by substantial capitalists to take over from the Government the postal business and relieve it of all the great expense attached.

The offer has several objects. It is true that capitalists have been found who believe that money can be made by a monopoly of the postal business. Whereas the Government has failed to make the Postoffice Department a paying institution, the capitalists believe that by the introduction of business methods they can put the department on a dividend-paying basis. Wells-Fargo Express Company saw enough money in the monoply to offer the Government a bonus of $100,000,000 a year if permitted to run the postoffices. The proposition is presented in good faith and will serve the double purpose of impressing with the public the fact that there are capable business men in the country who believe that they can give the people penny postage and an excellent service, as good as that performed by the Government. The offer will have the effect of showing to the people that those business men, who will give satisfactory bond, will guarantee to give the patrons of the postoffice reduced postage rates, which the expert postal officials unite in reporting the Government cannot afford to do.

The proposition, broadly stated, is that the Government shall withdraw from the field of controlling a public utility and shall place the business of transporting and delivering the mail in private hands, as the express business is today conducted. The capitalists who are willing to assume the burden will pay the Government rental for the postoffice buildings all over the country and will charge the Government regular rates of postage upon its mail, which is now carried free under frank and penalty stamps. It is roughly estimated that the Government would offset in money received from rentals of the buildings the charge it would annually be required to pay for the transportation of its mail.

COPPERAS FOR FRUIT TREES.

Rocky Mountain Husbandman: American consuls to Germany in recent reports, advise the government of some important discoveries relating to horticulture. Thus far results have demonstrated their value. They refer to experiments tested for the purpose of prolonging the life of fruit trees. A solution of sulphate of iron is used and this was at first injected under the bark of the tree so as to cause it to go to the sap flow or circulation. Subsequently it was found best to inject the fluid through an opening in the bark at the neck of the roots. Analysis of the tree sap has shown that the new fluid penetrates deep into the ground, flowing through the roots and new branches of new wood to the top of the tree, though singularly enough examination has shown that the fluid does not enter the old wood of the tree. The whole process is for the purpose of reinvigorating and thus prolonging the life and increasing the fruitage of the tree and is much the same as that of amonia of the grape vine for the same object. These scientists are now conducting further experiments looking toward to the use of the fluid to be injected into fruit trees for the purpose of destroying the bacteria which causes pear blight and fungus diseases which kill trees, thus with some fluid to overhaul in the sap flow to at least neutralize the effect of the bacteria to which these diseases are traced. These tests proceed to a test of the knowledge of both the causes of decay and death, much as medical science proceeds in the matter of human disease, viz: first finding the cause of the decay. In the instances relating to fruit trees as in human ailments, a certain species of bacteria has been found to be the cause and to reach it they are injecting into the circulation the kind of fluid that will arrest the ravages of the bacteria.

RUSSIAN BARLEY FOR DRY LAND.

The Dickenson (N. D.) Press says: J. C Dawes, formerly a leading farmer in the famous Gallatin valley, but for the past two years engaged in dry land farming, has demonstrated beyond a possible doubt that a new epoch has been opened to the dry land farmer. During the past two years Mr. Dawes has experimented in raising a species of Russian barley produced extensively on the steppes of Russia. This grain differs somewhat from native grain. The head resembles that of wheat while the kernel also bears a resemblance to the same cereal. Fifty bushels of well-developed grain can be raised from one acre of dry bench land without water. The crop matures in about 90 days, thus it is possible by early seeding, to avoid the hot, withering sun of late July and August. This year Mr. Dawes seeded his ground on April 15 and July 15 the reapers were running. Russian barley can be threshed and used precisely as other grain. However, another idea in which Mr. Dawes is much interested and which he has demonstrated to be successful, is the feeding of Russian grain in the straw to livestock, sheep, cattle and hogs. He declares one ton of barley fed in the straw contains as much nutrition as three tons of the best alfalfa. The straw is tender and sweet and livestock eat it readily.

Opening The Public Domain.

A report is out here, that a government inspector is serving notices upon livestock men in Malheur county, Oregon, that they must remove all fences enclosing portions of the public domain or they will be prosecuted. Several of them have considerable areas enclosed, and only a short time has been given them to remove their fences. This move was begun in Nebraska several years ago, but this is the first we have heard of it being done in this section of the country. In this county we believe there has only been a small amount of this illegal fencing done, and that only when a rancher had enclosed small areas adjoining his own home, and a similar order in Owyhee would not work much hardship.—Silver City Nugget.

Made Happy for Life.

Great happiness came into the home of S. C. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albans, W. Va., when the little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he names. "He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus' Dance, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until as a last resort we tried Electric Bitters; and I rejoice to say, three bottles effected a complete cure." Quick sure cure for nervous complaints, general debility, female weaknesses, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed by City Drug Store. Price 50c.

A lot of smart doctors are now saying that they can take the cussedness out of a boy by an operation on his head. Our forbears used to perform various operations on their sons for the same purpose, the instrument being a stave or a slipper or, in refined circles, a hair brush.

Those operations were not performed on the head! Far from it! But they were usually pretty effective! If they were repeated oftener now there would be less cigarette smoking, less criminals and less use for reform schools.—The Dalles Optimist.

Had a Close Call.

"A dangerous surgical operation, involving the removal of a malignant ulcer, as large as my hand, from my daughters hip, was prevented by the application of Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says A. C. Stickel, of milletus, W. Va. "Persistent use of the salve completely cured it." Cures Cuts, Burns and Injuries, 25c at City Drug Store.

STATE LAND SALES LESS

NINETY PER CENT DECREASE DURING 1905 AND 1906.

The Receipts Have Been Kept up by the Payment of Installments on Some Previous Purchases.

Sales of state land during the years of 1905 and 1906 amounted to only 47,037 acres, or about 11 per cent as much as in the preceding two years, when the sales aggregated over 433,000 acres. This decrease of nearly 90 per cent is due chiefly to the act of the Legislature in raising the price from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre, but is also due in part to the course of the State Land Board in beginning prosecution of speculators who were purchasing State land in violation of law.

The decrease in receipts is not so great, however, for those who bought land prior to the advance in price have been making payments from time to time. The total receipts for the two years ending September 30, 1906, were $475,898.90, as compared with $676,964.58 for the preceding two years. The great decrease in receipts resulting from the diminution of sales will be apparent in the next two or three years, when deferred installments on previous sales will have been paid and there will be little money due on sales made during 1905 and 1906. Nearly all sales of State land are made on the installment plan, the purchaser taking three or four years to make his payment.

The falling off in business in the State Land Office in the last two years is evident not only from the decrease in acreage sold, but in the number of certificates of sale and deeds issued. During 1903-04 there were issued 1745 certificates of sale and 1812 deeds. During 1905-06 there were issued only 226 certificates of sale and 987 deeds. The amount now due on outstanding certificates of sale of school land is $460,212.70, or only about half the amount due two years ago.

These figures are gleaned from the biennial report of the State Land Board. The board also reviews the land fraud disclosures made by State Land Agent West and says that where certificates of sale were issued to genuine persons and upon applications that were not forgeries, it has been the custom of the board by majority vote, one member (Governor Chamberlain) dissenting, to issue deeds to innocent holders of said certificates, except on those certificates on which indictment was found against F. W. Jewett.

The board further recites the opinion of the Attorney-General that where certificates of sale are cancelled for fraud the holders are entitled to repayment, but since the board has no authority of law to repay under such circumstances it is recommended that the Legislature pass an act authorizing the board to repay. The report says that "this would seem only just to the persons who have been so unfortunate as to purchase the certificates and will cause no loss to the State, for the State will have the land, a considerable portion of which is within the newly created forest reserves in Eastern Oregon, and can be used by the State as base for indemnity selections, which can now be disposed of at $7.50 per acre.

BATES BEATS THE RECORD.

Blown through the roof of his mountain cabin by the fearful force of the explosion of six sticks of dynamite he was carefully thawing out, Ed Bates, a prospector employed at the Roosevelt mine is unhurt, says the Baker City Herald.

The cabin was blown to peices by the explosion. Not a wall remained standing. Not one log remained upon a other. The heavy timbers were torn to splinters. The structure was an absolute wreck. But Mr. Bates was unhurt. The force of the explosion hurled him through the air for several feet and he was struck and battered by the heavy flying logs, but for the bruises upon his legs below the knees. One of these was almost broken when a heavy timber was hurled against it.

The accident occured about noon yesterday. Mr. Bates was employed by C. H. Ames in doing development work at the Roosevelt, and he was preparing the dinner while his employer continued to work in the tunnel. Near the stove, but what was usually a safe distance, lay the six sticks of dynamite which Mr. Bates sought to thaw out. Suddenly, while Mr. Bates was getting things ready, the explosion came and man, house, stove and grub went flying in every direction.

Mr. Ames rushed to his helper's assistance and found him practically unhurt. Both men returned last evening to Baker. Mr. Bates this afternoon was on the street, getting around with one crutch to assist the battered legs.

OREGON DOESN'T OWE A SINGLE CENT.

The operations of the state treasurer during the period from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1906, as shown by the last biennial report issued by State Treasurer Moore, shows that there is no state debt of any kind, and a balance of cash on hand of $415,340.99, as against $568,189.65. The report is exhaustive, covering 128 pages, and gives the conditions in each fund, says the Telegram. In the editorial Treasurer Moore says in part:

"The financial affairs of the state are in most excellent condition, perhaps better than at any other period in the state's history, there being now absolutely no dept of any kind, the last Legislature having made provision for the payment of outstanding swamp land warrants of over $60,000, which have constituted the only interest-bearing debt for some years. The warrants on all funds have been paid as presented, none having been indorsed 'not paid for want of funds.' All the counties except Malheur have paid all state taxes due. Malheur owes the first half of this year' tax, amounting to $2937.50.

Practically all the common school, Agricultural College and university funds are now loaned on mortgages and school district bonds and interest on the same is well paid up, there being but very few delinquents. But few mortgages have been foreclosed, and the state has acquired no farms on account of the foreclosure of mortgages."

The total cash in the common school fund is $4,120,747.69, consisting of cash, mortgages, loan, water and district bonds, which shows an increase of $1,694,979.76 in the total amount of funds in this department, and an increase of the amount invested in first mortgage loans and school district bonds of $2,067,794.88, while the cash on hand has decreased $372,815.12. The amount of the common school fund interest apportioned to the public schools of the state, August 1, 1898, was $199,905.88, while the amount apportuned on August 1, 1906, was $265,992.20, being an increase of $66,086.32.

NO TRESPASSING.

Hunting is forbidden upon my premises. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

H. C. LEVENS.

WANTED — Agents, Hustlers Salesmen, Clerks and everybody who wants to enjoy a good hearty laugh to send 50c for "Tips 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.

A Year of Blood

The year 1903 will long be remembered in the home of F. N. Tacket, of Alliance, Ky., as a year of blood; which flowed so copiously from Mr. Tacket's lungs that death seemed very near. He writes: "Severe bleeding from the lungs and a frightful cough had brought me at death's door, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, with the astonishing result that after taking four bottles I was completely restored and as time has proven permanently cured." Guaranteed for sore lungs, coughs and colds, at City Drug Store. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

The Rev. Iri R. Hicks 1907 Almanac.

The Rev. Iri R. Hicks has been compelled by the popular demand to resume the publication of his well known Almanac for 1907. This slpendid Almanac is now ready. For sale by newsdealers, or sent postpaid for 25 cents by Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis Mo., publishers of Word and Works, one of the best dollar magazines in America. One Almanac goes with every subscription.

IS PREPARING FOR DEFENSE

JUDGE BENNETT TO APPEAR IN THE LAND-FRAUD TRIAL.

Expects the Case to be Called December 8 Against Steiwer, Hendricks, Mays, Zachery and Hall.

Judge A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles, arrived in Portland for a few days' stay yesterday, and while here will gather up the tag ends of the line of defence which will be presented in the coming December land-fraud trials, when W. W. Steiwer, H. H. Hendricks, Clarence Zachery, John H. Hall and Edwin Mays will be called upon to face the Federal tribunal on the charge of illegally fencing in Government lands in Wheeler County, near Fossil.

Judge Bennett discusses land fraud cases with as much enthusiasm and confidence as if he had not been on the losing side in a number of cases where his clients are now involuntary guests of Uncle Sam at that famous Winter and Summer resort, McNeill's Island.

"I understand," remarked Judge Bennett, nonchalantly, at the Perkins Hotel last night, "that these cases are to be called on December 8. I don't know that to be an absolute fact, but I have been accustomed to rely so strongly upon the infallibility of newspapers in keeping the public informed on such matters that I have accepted it as gospel. We shall be ready for the trials, and shall go into them with the same feeling that our cause is just as we have in all the former cases. I really can't say what our line of defence will be. You see I am associated with other attorneys in some of these cases, but we have our fighting clothes on.

"What has been the effect of the land-fraud cases already disposed of?" the judge was asked.

"Putting a lot of innocent men behind the bars," he replied with much vigor. "The land-fraud defendants have not had a fair show in Oregon. I do not care to enter into a detailed discussion of the subject, but they haven't had a square deal. I insist on that. But, say, by the way, what has become of the Binger Hermann cases down there in Washington? I haven't heard a thing about that matter for some time and I had supposed right along that he was to be tried this month. Lots of people are interested in the outcome of that case. I am one of them. I really wish you could tell me what the matter is."—Oregonian.

"Horses Never Again Cheap."

Charles A. Hill of Pendleton, is in the city with a carload of fine work and driving horses which he brought over here from Oregon to dispose of. Among them are some thoroughbred stallions and also a number of excellent driving teams.

Mr. Hill has been dealing in horses for a great many years. He remembers the time when fine horses could be bought for $2.50. He says today that animals of that class are now bringing $150 in the market.

Horses will never be as cheap again as they were 10 years ago," said Mr. Hill. "As a matter of fact horse dealers will in the future find a ready market for their animals and the best prices will be obtained. The demand is greater now than it was a decade ago, and the demand is increasing. Horses will never be cheap again."—Yakima Republic.

BUYS NEW PRINTING PLANT.

A new printing plant for the new State Printer, Willis S. Duniway, in the Capitol in Salem, will take the place of the present plant, owned by Frank C. Baker, ex-State Printer, and will be operated on and after Duniway's assumption of the office, January 14, 1907. Negotiations for the sale of the old plant to Duniway were considered by the two parties for some time, but it is understood that a price could not be agreed on. Baker says that should the Legislature put Duniway on salary, he will give the old plant to the state.

Two new presses will arrive for Duniway's plant early next month, and two are already on hand. Type and other accessories have been ordered, which will bring the total cost up to between $12,000 and $14,000. The new machinery will be installed before January 14, so that Duniway will be ready to turn out the Legislature's printing on the very first day.

Baker's plant was installed by him in 1887, and was used by him eight years. When Leeds succeeded Baker as State Printer in 1895 he used the plant for eight years more, Leeds paying Baker as compensation 25 per cent of the net profits of the office, according to Baker's statement. Whitney, who became State Printer in 1903, used the plant for the last four years, paying Baker a rental of $100 a month.

Baker says that he desires to present the plant to the state, but that unless the state will put the Printer on flat salary it will be of no use to the state, since the gift would only increase the emoluments of the printer.

Davenport's Horses.

It is good reportorial fiction or fact that Saiid Abdullah, a native Arab brought over by Homer Davenport to tend his Arabian horses, was taken into the New York horse show at Madison Square Garden yesterday. When he saw the horses with docked tails he broke out: "It is pity! It is wrong. Where is their glory? Where is their tail?" When it was explained to him that the tails were docked because some people thought it improved the horses appearance, Saiid Abdullah muttered a prayer to Allah and cried: "It is not so. The tail, the leg, the head! They are all the horse. If you take one away, why not the other?" Altogether he did not think much of the display of horseflesh, but when his attention was called to the women in the boxes, he clasped his hands and explained: "Ah! they are the houris of paradise. They are perfection." After all, what is the horse show for?—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Job printing—The Times-Herald

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