

The Great Harney Country
Covers an area of 6,428,800 acres of land, 4,634,051 acres yet vacant subject to entry under the public land laws of the United States.

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ALL WORK

carried to completion, for the reason that large sums of money have been invested in their partial completion, and this money will be in a measure lost if the work is left long unfinished. The investment of a few hundred of thousands of dollars would immediately render productive these uncompleted lines.

MORE "SQUARE DEAL"

B. A. Dickenson moved his family down from the saw mill the first of the week in order that the children may begin school. He is going back as he has the mill machinery all torn up ready to move to a new site.

Mr. Dickenson has cut out all the timber he owned on the present site and a little more—and this little more has proven quite expensive. He could not find all the corners of his land, but with others ran out the lines with a compass, but unfortunately, they missed the corner (according to forest guards) between 10 and 12 feet and as a result he cut 17 trees that were claimed to be on "Tiddy's" forest reserve. The guards, with the traditional "square deal" pulled Mr. Dickenson's purse strings to the tune of over \$300.

Another instance has just come to our attention where a poor man had cut some wood right in the edge of the reserve. He did not know the wood was in the reserve, but the forest guards have so informed him, and now refuse to allow him to move it without first "coughing up."

The gentleman is entitled to a permit for a certain amount but the "square deal" guards won't stand for that, claiming he is a trespasser.

The Times-Herald believes in law and order and would not suggest violence, but if some one would take a "big stick" and ride these arrogant cusses on it the writer would hang the jury—if he were one—that attempted to convict them. It makes rather tired to hear of these things and the people should insist upon their rights. These servants of "His Majesty" should be made to act white.

ON THE HEATHER

"Try a bank where the sagebrush grows," says the Oregonian to Grant county bank depositors. Of course, they are not so slippery as those where the green moss grows, nor so shifty and prone to "fade" as those where the gray fog blows. The only fault with the advice is the disrespectful manner of referring to our symbol flower. Sagebrush, indeed!

Now, Portland is in a state of emergency and the Oregonian being its chief exegetist insists on its titular recognition with all the sensitiveness of a new found dignity. Its business interest are Corporate Capital, its business men, financiers, and its business failures, insolventcies.

Again, its shell fish are Cockles, its snails are Wheelks, and its many crawfish are Cray Fish.

In another line, its country fairs are now Horse Shows, its good old webfoot are Beavers, its bull run, Cow Trot, and even its brambles are a Rose.

No doubt the country press, all and singular, is anxious to join in the euphemistic crusade, even to the calling on Portland's dwellers' socks pedal appendages, but the Oregonian, and others, must cease forever calling our beautiful Heather sagebrush. —Grant County News.

School Supt. Hamilton has been in the city the past week arranging for the annual institute which meets Dec. 18. He has secured the services of Supt. McIntosh of Grant and Supt. Churchill of Baker counties. Both are prominent educators and the teachers are fortunate to have them here.

Judge W. R. King, of Oregon supreme court, was visiting his sister, Mrs. J. M. Dinwiddie and looking after business in Ontario this week. —Ontario Democrat.

O. J. Darst and Archie Cross were down from Trout Creek the first of the week. Mr. Darst was looking after some legal business.

ADVICE ON FARM METHODS

INLAND EMPIRE YIELDS THREATENED TO DECREASE.

Department of Agriculture Tells of the Best Treatment of Soils and of the Best Seed Adapted to Various Lands.

Unless the wheatgrowers of the vast Inland Empire improve their methods of cultivation they will soon find their crops diminishing in volume, of its nutriment faster than it is being fed by artificial means says the Oregonian. This is generally true of the wheat regions of Oregon Washington and Idaho, though there are still some exceptions.

The whole subject is exhaustively discussed in a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture, written by Byron Hunter, in which he gives funds to wholesome advice to the wheat producers of this region. After exhaustively describing methods of cultivation that are in vogue, and pointing out their shortcomings, he discusses the various varieties of Spring and Winter wheats now grown in the Inland Empire, and adds:

"A very large portion of the territory under consideration now produces a crop of wheat every other year, the wheat alternating with Summer fallow. This system is uniformly followed in all localities where the rainfall is scant. Near the mountains, where the rainfall is heavier, two crops are usually grown each time the land is Summer fallowed. After Summer fallowing a crop of winter wheat is usually grown; the crop that follows this may be either barley, oats or wheat. In some instances two crops follow the Winter wheat—first a crop of barley and then a crop of Spring wheat.

That the wheat lands of the Columbia basin will produce cereal crops exclusively for an indefinite time without the yields declining is a very general opinion among farmers of the region. But history is against this opinion. Bountiful harvests for a number of years while the soils were new and then decline in the yields have been the history of all agricultural regions that have followed a single-crop system.

The Willamette Valley, Oregon, was settled about 60 years ago, and until recently wheat was the principal product of the farm. In the beginning large yields were secured, but the soil soon became foul with wild oats and other weeds. The Summer fallow system was then adopted. The yields gradually declined on land that produced wheat continually, until the average as low as ten or 12 bushels to the acre was reached.

Depleting the soil of its vegetable matter is a slow process, and it is difficult to predict how long it will be until diminished yields force upon the country other types of farming. In the different localities the yields of wheat seem to be holding up remarkably well. In fact, many claim they have increased. The dry soils of the Columbia Basin were not rich in humus when first brought under cultivation. When the grain is cut with a header all of the straw possible is left upon the ground. It may be that plowing under of the stubble is adding organic matter to the soil faster than it is being used.

The best method of Summer fallowing in the Columbia Basin consists in disking and harrowing in the early spring, before plowing, packing the subsurface immediately after plowing, and following this by sufficient surface cultivation to retain moisture and keep the weeds under control. While this method is not in general use, it is becoming more popular and has been practiced long enough to demonstrate its superior value.

If more extensive methods of tillage are to be adopted, either the size of the farms must be decreased or their equipment increased. Generally speaking farmers of the Columbia Basin attempt to till more land than can properly be handled with their equipment. Too many varieties of wheat are now produced in the Columbia Basin. All of them

should be thoroughly tested in the arid, semiarid and humid sections to determine which is the most profitable to grow under the three conditions. The best varieties should then be improved by selection.

The farmers as a whole will secure better results by confining themselves to a few varieties of wheat. Of the spring varieties the Little Club and red Chaff are best adapted to the humid sections, and Blustem to the arid and semi-arid conditions. The Early Wilbur is a new wheat, but gives strong indications of considerable value in the arid section because of its earliness.

EARLY HARDSHIP.

At the Historical meeting of November 17 an incident showing the awful strain and fatigue peculiar to frontier life was told by Mrs. Cushing. It was suggested to her by a letter from William H. Pearson, express messenger for Governor Stevens in 1856, says The Dalles Chronicle.

The soldiers at the garrison had constructed an edifice of slabs and refuse stuff of all kinds and shapes, which served them for a gathering place. They called it a theater and it was their only assembly hall. They were gathered there at some sort of an entertainment, when Express Agent Pearson arrived with dispatches from the Flathead country on his way to Olympia.

The mode of such riding was to mount and go through without sleep or rest. After the documents had been received and noted, some one called out, "Where's Pearson?" Repeated calls did not bring him. Afterward some one closing a door that had been standing open. Pearson was found standing behind the door, bolt upright and fast asleep.

The men took him and stretched him out on a bench without waking him and left him to get the sorely needed rest that outraged nature demanded. Often after delivering his express matter he would lay his head on the table and be asleep instantly, unable to answer questions. In recalling these stories of hardship, let us not forget the grateful remembrance due to those brave spirits whose watchful guard gave us this our peaceful home to dwell in.

ADVERTISING THE TRUE TEST.

A newspaper may boom a town through its news and editorial columns. It may write items without number about the crops, tell of the enormous potatoes, apples, cabbage and so forth, grown in its neighborhood, but when all is said and done, it is the amount of advertising that appears in a paper that appeals to the investor says an exchange. To him it is the advertising columns that measure the business done in a town. They are the pulse that he feels to see if the different businesses are prospering. He knows very well that if the local merchants advertise freely there must be a prospect of a good trade with a good country to draw from, or they couldn't afford to do so. Merchants may never have looked at in this light, but every thinking man will readily agree with us, that when he increases the size of his ad he is helping to boost his town far more than when he pays the professional advertiser, and sends his money for all kinds of hot air literature that is looked up with suspicion and taken with a large pinch of salt.

Bert Bower is home again after a strenuous trip to the railroad.

Gerald Griffin came up from Narrows Tuesday on business.

Receiver A. W. Gowan is home from his vacation trip to Portland and other points.

J. P. Withers and family were the guests of relatives and friends in this city a few days this week.

Dall Turner came over from his Stein's Mountain home last Monday and spent several days in this city.

Mrs. Nellie West came up from her homestead in Sunset valley Thursday and took her departure the following morning for Baker City and other points.

THE CAREY ACT A "HOODO"

OREGON HAS NOT RECEIVED ONE CENT OF BENEFIT.

West off Half-Cocked Without Realizing What It Had Contracted and No Definite Rules to Govern Contractors.

After many months of disagreement and controversy over the adoption of irrigation rules, the State Land Board and the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company reached an agreement and rules were adopted apparently satisfactory to all concerned.

The Board receded from the position it had taken upon the subject of actual residence upon the land, and the rules adopted require that there shall be a residence for three months prior to making proof of reclamation, cultivation and settlement. This proof must be made within three years after application to purchase. The reclamation must consist of the irrigation and cultivation of at least one-eighth of the tract applied for, within the three-year limit.

The foregoing paragraphs are taken from an exchange and refers to a Carey Act segregation over on the Deschutes river.

Oregon took advantage of the Carey Act during the legislative session of 1901 and yet it is still making rules and no one has yet acquired title to any of the reclamation land. Had the matter been properly taken up at first we would be better off today.

Harney Valley has over 70,000 acres of fine land now tied up as a result of the haphazard manner in which the law was drawn. It is entirely responsible for the mess that has been made in all attempts to contract to reclaim land under that act. The first segregation approved in the state was a 10,000 acre tract applied for by W. E. Burke and associates in this valley. This land is now just about as it was when the application was made and is tied up so that settlers cannot take it.

The same may be said of the Harney Valley Improvement Co. segregation of 59,000 that has been withdrawn from entry for over five years.

Had this matter been taken up in a business like manner from the start and applicants for tracts known what was required, with a limit as to when the reclamation should be completed, Oregon would have been many thousands of dollars better off today.

Idaho has been forging to the front and her Carey Act segregations today are attracting more attention than all of Oregon with her diversified resources.

The present state board seems to have at last placed the matter upon a business basis and we may expect results from this time forth, but just what disposition will be made of tracts such as Mr. Burke holds is not known. Are these people going to hold up land indefinitely without doing anything, or are they going to be compelled to either reclaim the land or relinquish it?

Practically every acre now tied up in Harney Valley under the Carey act would have been in the hands of actual homesteaders today had it been subject to entry and these people would have begun the tilling on the land without any artificial irrigation, or even asked for it.

Brown-Black, Jersey cow strayed from Dickenson mill in July, branded V on right hip no ear marks. Anyone bringing the animal to town or furnishing information will be suitably rewarded.

B. A. DICKENSON, Burns, Oregon.

It is a well known fact that persons living in the Pine forests do not suffer from kidney diseases. One dose of Pineules at night usually relieves backache, 30 days' treatment, \$1.00. Your money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by The Welcome Pharmacy, Burns, Ore. Fred Haines, Harney, Ore.

Clay Clemens and wife were down from their home at Cow Creek the first of the week on a visit to relatives and friends.

If you intend to build see Adam George. He will furnish gyp plans, specifications, doors, windows and hardware for about half what windows formerly cost. Address him at Lawton.

It comes up in a collapsible tube with a nozzle, easy to apply to the soreness and inflammation, for any form of Piles; it soothes and heals, relieves the pain, itching and burning. Man Zan Pile Remedy. Price 50 cts. Guaranteed. Sold by The Welcome Pharmacy, Burns, Ore. Fred Haines, Harney, Ore.

Job printing—The Times-Herald

NO TRESPASSING.
Hunting is forbidden upon my place adjoining Burns. Trespassers will be prosecuted.
C. H. VOEGTLY.

Mothers with little children need no longer fear croup, colds or whooping cough. Bees Laxative Cough Syrup tastes good. It works off the cold through the bowels, clears the head. Guaranteed. Sold by The Welcome Pharmacy, Burns, Ore. Fred Haines, Harney, Ore.

NO TRESPASSING.
Notice is hereby given that hunting and shooting upon the enclosed lands of the American Land & Live Stock Co. is strictly forbidden. Any person or persons found hunting or trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
E. B. HILL, Ranch Manager.

NOTICE
Being unable to give our personal attention to the collection of the accounts due us, the same have been placed with Mr. C. H. Leonard. A year having elapsed since the dissolution of co-partnership a prompt settlement of the same is requested.
MARDEN & GEARY.

Religious Services.
First Church Christ Scientist 11 a. m. Sunday. Evening service 7:30. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30. Sunday school 10 a. m. Meetings are held in McMillan's Studio.

Rev. A. J. Irwin will preach at Harney the 2nd Sunday of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every sabbath at 2 p. m.

The Harney Sunday school meets at 2 o'clock each Sunday and a cordial invitation is extended to all who can attend to meet with us.

At the Presbyterian church Burns, Rev. A. J. Irwin pastor. Divine services the third and fourth Sundays of each month 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. every Sabbath morning.

The Lone Star RESTAURANT
Chas. George, Proprietor, Cor. Main and B Streets.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
Bakery in connection.
A Specialty of Short Orders.
Table furnished with everything the market affords. Your patronage solicited.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS
The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it is the best dictionary ever published, and that it is the only one that is so complete, so accurate, and so up-to-date as to be of real value to every person who uses it. They claim that it is the only dictionary that has been so thoroughly revised and corrected as to be of real value to every person who uses it. They claim that it is the only dictionary that has been so thoroughly revised and corrected as to be of real value to every person who uses it. They claim that it is the only dictionary that has been so thoroughly revised and corrected as to be of real value to every person who uses it.

Brown's Satisfactory Store

FALL and WINTER OPENING

Everything to tempt feminine fancy
FANCY WORSTEDS, VELOUR SUITINGS
WORSTED SUITINGS, FANCY BROD-CLOTHS
TRICOTE, THIBIT CLOTHS, KERSEYS, WORSTEDS

CLOAKINGS

For Women and Children
Blankets, Outing Flannels, Embroideries

WOMEN'S FALL WAISTS, DRESSING SAQUES
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, GOLF GLOVES

NEW WINTER CLOAKS

For Ladies and Misses
To be Shown in a Short Time

N. BROWN & SONS

The Harney Valley Brewing Co.
Manufacturers of
PURE BEER
and
Pure Soda Water
Family Trade Solicited—Free Delivery
T. E. JENKINS, Manager

5 Cents
Buys a good, cool Glass of Beer at the
Harney Valley Brewery Saloon
GOOD DRINKS OF ALL KINDS
Cigars of Best Quality
NELSON & GAULIN, Managers, Burns, Oregon

THE CAPITAL SALOON,

TRISCH & DONEGAN, Proprietors.
Burns, Oregon.
Make This Headquarters.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Billiard and Pool Tables.
Club Rooms in Connection.

SCIENTIFICALLY AS
PRACTICALLY ANY
INDISCREETIBLE STONE
Over 500 Beautiful Designs.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY
Send for Price List & Circulars.
M. L. LEWIS
Will be glad to furnish PARTICULARS and PRICES
To anyone desiring INFORMATION.
See his Handsome DESIGNS.

The Burns Flouring Mill

JOB STURTEVANT, Proprietor.
MODERN ROLLER MILL PROCESS IS USED
Fully equipped in every particular and of sufficient capacity to supply the country for a radius of 100 miles in bread stuffs.
FLOUR, ROLLED BARLEY, CHOP, AND
All Kinds of Mill Feed always on Hand
THE VERY HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD MILLING WHEAT
CUSTOM WORK DONE
Good Seed Wheat for Sale

THE TIMES-HERALD

Job Printing.