

MAY RESIDE OFF LAND

More Detailed Information Regarding Enlarged Homesteads

PROOF BASED ON CULTIVATION

The Entryman Must Either Farm The Land Himself or Supervise its Culture, According to Ruling of Acting Secretary Pierce--Residence Not Question.

The Times-Herald made mention of a ruling covering the 320-acre homestead law. This ruling construes the law not requiring actual residence upon the land. Following is a portion of this ruling as given out by Acting Secretary Pierce.

"The department is unable to find in the language of the secretary any authority or justification for an arbitrary rule fixing a definite distance from the land within which such an entryman must reside or to fix a period of time within which he must be able to reach his claim, as it is believed, as stated in the regulations, that each case should be decided upon its own merits when actually presented to the department upon final proof, proof or contest through the regular official channels.

"However, I think it is proper to state that the entry provided for by this law is a homestead entry, it is so declared in the statutes and the entryman is required to possess the qualifications of a homesteader, notwithstanding the fact that the entryman is excused from actually residing on the land entered. Nevertheless, the law requires that he shall reside within such distance from it as will enable him to successfully farm the same, as required by this section.

"It is believed that congress intended that language advisedly and that it was intended that the entryman himself should personally farm the land or personally supervise such farming. Otherwise the language employed by congress has no meaning whatsoever.

"Therefore, if an entryman personally farms the land entered or personally supervises the cultivation and improvement of the same, the department will inquire as to his place of residence, because the fact that he actually complies with the requirements of the statute will obviate the necessity of inquiry as to his place of abode.

"If, on the other hand, an entryman does not personally farm the land or personally supervise the cultivation thereof, the place of residence respecting the distance from the land will be considered for the purpose of determining whether or not he is, by reason of his place of residence, unable to comply with the requirements of the law."

DRY LAND ALFALFA.

A recent issue of the Dry Farming bulletin contains some interesting advice from E. R. Parsons, a practical farmer living near Parker, Colorado. Upon the subject of raising dry land alfalfa Mr. Parsons has the following to say:

"The art of raising alfalfa without irrigation is to accumulate sufficient moisture in the soil and then get the roots down into it. Two or three feet of moisture will carry the alfalfa a whole year and insure a stand whether it rains or not. By plowing in the fall 10 inches of alfalfa we can usually conserve an amount of moisture by the amount of time. But for those who only six or seven inches of rain it is better to follow the alfalfa a whole year.

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The fall session of the new State School for the Deaf will open Sept. 28th. The new buildings, for which the last legislature appropriated seventy five thousand dollars, have been completed and are being made ready for occupancy. Those formerly occupied have been transferred to the State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The new school plant is modern in every respect, and is most conveniently located in the suburbs of Salem, on a tract of fifty two acres, on the line of the Oregon Electric and about a half mile west of the State Fair Grounds.

The object of this school is to educate the deaf children who come to it without language of any kind into useful, intelligent, self-supporting citizens. This is accomplished by means of both literary and industrial training.

Seven literary and five industrial teachers are employed. All the literary teachers have received special technical training for their work, principally at the training schools in Washington, D. C., Northampton, Mass. and Philadelphia. Great attention is devoted to the development of speech and speech-reading among the deaf in addition to the necessary instruction in written language.

Trades teaching is an exceedingly important part of the work, and this feature has been greatly strengthened in the last few years. The girls are given ample time and skilled instruction by special teachers in cooking, sewing and dressmaking; while boys are taught printing, woodwork, leather work, and for those interested, considerable attention is given to general farm and garden work.

The recent progress of the school is shown by the winning of the gold medal for general excellence of work shown at the Alaska Yukon Exposition, in competition with the state schools of Washington, California and Utah.

A majority of the pupils enter school not knowing a word of language, not even their own names, and the transformation of these pupils into intelligent young men and women and skilled workers, capable of independent, useful and happy citizenship, is truly marvelous. A number of graduates are successfully pursuing courses at the National College for the Deaf in Washington, D. C.

Through ignorance of the existence of the school, or misconception of its purpose and character, there are deaf children in many communities who are not sent to school at all, or are not sent at the proper time. Thus these children are compelled to lose many years of valuable time, and others are actually allowed to grow up to manhood and womanhood, ignorant, helpless, dependent, unable to express their simplest wants in verbal language, cut off from social converse, mentally and spiritually stunted and stunted. Their very unnecessary plight is infinitely worse than that of the wholly illiterate hearing person, and surely no missionary, or social or civic duty was ever more sacred than that of seeing that there are as few such cases as possible. Especially so, as the state provides FREE every facility for the prevention of such disastrous results. Full information regarding the school can be had by addressing the Superintendent State School for Deaf, Salem, Oregon.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

(Portland Correspondence.)
Members of the Board of Army Engineers have inspected the Umatilla irrigation project during the past week and upon their report depends Oregon's chance of sharing in the \$20,000,000 bond issue proposed for the completion of reclamation projects already under way. The inspectors declined to make any statement but it is regarded as certain that their report will be favorable.

They went carefully over the district and saw thriving orchards, alfalfa fields from which three crops have been cut, and gardens filled with fine vegetables. Reclamation Service officials told the engineers that conditions on the proposed extension of the project are more favorable than those on the district where reclamation work has already proved so successful. The extension of the project will irrigate 60,000 acres additional.

The Oregon & Western Colonization Company, which recently acquired the big Cascade wagon road grant and will open up 800,000 acres to settlement, has appointed Earl L. Marvin, formerly state land agent for Idaho, manager of the property, and the lands are now being appraised preparatory to opening them up for settlement. The possibilities of irrigation on the lands are being considered by the owners.

Improvements going forward in Eugene and Medford are summarized and brought to the notice of people interested in those communities through the local papers by Managers Freeman and Malboeuf of the commercial clubs of these two thriving cities. The plan is an excellent one and serves as an eye-opener to people at home who do not realize the extent of local betterments until the matter is called to their attention.

Bend is going to get valuable advertising in the East by making a complete exhibit in the Oregon car to be shown by the Hill interests. A splendid collection of products grown around Bend will be included in the exhibit, which will be an object lesson in what Oregon farms can grow. It is certain to get good results. Every Oregon town should have a like showing.

Beautification of railroad stations in Oregon is planned by the Harriman lines and W. C. Chase has been appointed official landscape architect. Eugene was the first city in the state to adopt modern landscaping ideas for its depot grounds and others will follow suit.

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT

Oregonian Comments on Values of Farm Lands in Oregon

PAPER JUSTIFIES PRICES ASKED

Suggestions to Newcomers Who Want Land--Farm Values Depend on Fixed Facts, Climate, Soil, Condition of Tilling and Cultivation, Markets, Etc.

It may be that there are states or portion of states where growth of the country in people and products is more rapid than a proportionate growth in cities, says the Oregonian editorially. The census returns now beginning to be issued in regard to various Eastern or Middle Western cities, showing a considerably slower rate of increase than in previous decades in the face of abounding prosperity, seem to point that way. In the Pacific Northwest, and in Oregon in particular, the reverse is true. Our cities grow faster in population and in importance than the surrounding country, and the disparity of growth seems to be increasing, though trains are loaded with immigrants, and the attractions of the Oregon farm and orchard are advertised to all points of the compass.

not less than seven years ago, realize from \$500 to \$900 an acre for their fruit, year by year, or even more, no one counts, or at least ought to, object to a price based on four years' purchase. And yet one rarely hears of more than \$2000 an acre being asked for bearing orchards. In well cared for modern orchards, there seems no sign of or reason for the trees growing old and wearing out for many a year to come, nor does there appear any probability of the market being over run by production. Good orchards in Oregon, then, must be good to buy and to live on.

Many causes may be cited. One is lack of transportation for men and their merchandise from farm to market. This is being rapidly remedied, and to even greater immediate benefit by radiating electric lines than by the trunk steam lines and their extensions. Another cause is the bad roads in rainy times, which quite reasonably frighten the women folks from taking up farm life miles from town or city. A third is shortcomings in postal privileges, except on rural mail routes, and especially the postponement, sine die, of the parcels post. Another drawback often felt and cited by the newcomer is the distance of the farm from religious influences of church and Sunday school. This objection to home-making in a sparsely settled country may be looked at as a testimony to the standard of living desired by these new citizens of Oregon. But it also reflects on the slowness with which the religious organizations of our state are accepting the methods of the newly formed Federation of Christian churches by apportioning territory between them, avoiding overlapping of religious effort, and organizing church privileges for districts yet unsupplied.

A fifth trouble is this: If the newcomer is one who looks before he leaps, he finds that in handling his farm, deciding what he shall do with it to bring him the best results, how he shall best dispose of its yield in grain, fruit, stock, poultry, or dairy products he will be severely let alone to work for his own hand, find his own markets, take what may be offered him by way of price, selling for the lowest, buying for the highest.

It will be correctly said that these several difficulties, and others that necessarily follow on the effort to set up a new home in a new place, are now in process of being cured, and should not discourage any one who has made the long journey here, and so has burned his ships. From these, or through these, he will win out.

But inquiry shows that another and serious cause for delay in buying, or abandonment of the intention to buy, farm lands in Oregon lies in what seem to the newcomer to be inordinately high prices of farm and orchard lands. Judge Lovett referred to this the other day as being not only an explanation of the really slow rate at which farms were being bought, but also as a reason why railroads were, or might be, hesitating at pushing on extensions of their lines.

Let us look at this more closely. Orchards and orchard lands in Oregon are in a class by themselves. When orchards in bearing are organized or developed districts, and therefore planted

or later on the surface. Handmade, dark rings around the eyes, sallow skin, a constant tired feeling--mean that the liver and digestive organs are needing help and correction. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets give this necessary help. They work in nature's own way. They do not merely flush the bowels but turn the liver and stomach to fulfill their proper functions. So bold and gentle do they act that one hardly realizes that they have taken medicine. Chamberlain's Tablets can be relied upon to relieve biliousness, indigestion, constipation and dizziness. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

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TO THE TRAFFIC.

Owing to the high price of grain and hay and the general increased cost of maintenance and operation, the following schedule of rates of the C. M. Kellogg stage Co. become effective Sept. 1, 1910, subject to change without notice:

BURNS AND VALE	
Burns to--	Fare Freight
Harney	\$ 1.50 \$1.00
Cow & Rock Creeks	2.25 1.50
Buchanan's	3.00 1.50
Drewsey	5.00 2.00
Beulah	7.00 2.50
Fopiano	9.00 3.00
Westfall	10.00 4.00
Warm Springs	11.00 5.00
Vale	12.00 5.00

BURNS AND PRAIRIE CITY.	
Hardisty Sta	3.00 1.00
Silvies	4.00 1.50
Seneca	6.00 2.00
Canyon	8.00 3.00
Prairie City	10.00 4.00

BURNS AND DIAMOND.	
Narrows	3.00 1.50
Voltage	4.00 2.00
Smith	5.50 3.00
Diamond	6.00 3.00

BURNS AND VENATOR.	
Lawen	2.50 1.50
Harriman	3.75 2.00
Venator	6.00 3.00

As usually treated, a sprained ankle will disable a man for three or four weeks, but by applying Chamberlain's Liniment freely as soon as the injury is relieved, and observing the directions with each bottle, a cure can be effected in from two to four days. For sale by all good dealers.

Religious Services.

The following are Rev. A. J. Irwin's regular preaching appointments for the year 1910.

Burns the third and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunset School House at 10:30 a. m. the first Sunday of each month.
Narrows at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. the first Sunday of each month.

Waverly at 10 a. m. the second Sunday of each month.
Lawen at 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. the second Sunday of each month.
Denstead School House at 3 p. m. the third Sunday of each month.

Sunday School at Burns every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock a. m.
Services at the Baptist Church first and second Sundays in each month. Sunday School at 10 a. m. every Sunday. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

It is not the quantity of food taken but the amount digested and assimilated that gives strength and vitality to the system. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invigorate the stomach and liver and enable them to perform their functions naturally. For sale by all good Dealers.

The Lone Star RESTAURANT

China 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.

A Handsome Woman

Every woman may not be handsome, but every woman should keep with care the good points nature has given her. No woman need have sallow skin, dull eye, blotchy complexion, who pays proper attention to her health. Where constipation, liver derangements, blood impurities and other irregularities exist, good complexion, bright eyes and sprightly movements cannot exist. Internal derangements reveal themselves sooner or later on the surface. Headache, dark rings around the eyes, sallow skin, a constant tired feeling--mean that the liver and digestive organs are needing help and correction. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets give this necessary help. They work in nature's own way. They do not merely flush the bowels but turn the liver and stomach to fulfill their proper functions. So bold and gentle do they act that one hardly realizes that they have taken medicine. Chamberlain's Tablets can be relied upon to relieve biliousness, indigestion, constipation and dizziness. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

FALL SHOWING of NEW GOODS

We are opening up our new Fall and Winter goods and we will be pleased to have you call. Our stock, as usual will be the largest in Eastern Oregon.

Brown's Satisfactory Store
N. BROWN & SONS
Burns, Oregon.

M. L. LEWIS
FIRE INSURANCE.
Represents the...
Home Insurance Co., of New York.
Live pool, London & Globe.
Fire Assurance Co., Philadelphia.
OFFICE WITH BIGGS & BIGGS, Burns, Oregon.
Corner South of Lunenburg & Dalton's.

The HOTEL BURNS
N. A. DIBBLE, Proprietor.
CENTRALLY LOCATED,
GOOD, CLEAN MEALS,
COMFORTABLE ROOMS
Courteous treatment, rates reasonable--Give me a call
A First Class Bar in Connection

C. M. KELLOGG STAGE CO.
Four well equipped lines. Excellent facilities for transportation of mail, express, passengers.
Prairie City to Burns. Vale to Burns.
Burns to Diamond. Burns to Venator.
E. B. WATERS, Agent.

The Harriman Mercantile Co.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES
Complete line of Groceries and Dry Goods
Gents Furnishings
FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF HAMILTON BROWN SHOES
HARDWARE
FARM IMPLEMENTS, WINONA WAGONS, BARBED WIRE
We guarantee quality and prices--Let us prove to you that we have the goods at right prices--call and see us
Harriman, Oreg.
THE HARRIMAN TRADING COMPANY
115 N. B. ST. BURNS, OREG.