

The Times-Herald.

The Great Harney Country
Covers an area of 6,428,800 acres of
land, 4,634,951 acres yet vacant subject
to entry under the public land laws of
the United States.

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

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NO 21.

BUILD RAILROAD SOON

Rest From Vale at Once is Indicated By Court Actions Started

RIP TO OLD MEXICO CONCLUDED

Harriman System Getting Busy on Right-of-Way Out From Vale, Indicating Active Construction Work Through Malheur Canyon to Big Harney Country.

The Ontario Argus prints some very encouraging railroad news in its last issue. The information given is without color and to the point. It says: "The records at Vale show that the Harriman people have commenced action against the owners of the lands west of Vale that they wanted for a railroad right of way."

The road lands people are more anxious to have the rails laid, but there are others who are not in favor of the development of the country and are opposed to the road going through their ranches. Adjustment of damages with these will be made through the courts and the damages awarded will be less than the price offered by the right of way men.

Proceedings of this kind are started until the road is ready to start work. The cases will come up at the April term of court and the railroad will be in shape to commence grading some time in May, it is so announced by men who claim to know.

SCRIBES SCENES IN OLD MEXICO.

Conclusion of Mr. Hendricks' Letter of Last Week on His Mexico Trip.

(Continued from last week.)

Then three burros are brought with harness on hitched side by side, the bull is dragged out a dog trot; then the horse, or mules it may be, is dragged out the same way; and the blood scraped up, and the bugle calls for the next bull; and the same thing over again is the scene that follows till all six are killed.

When a bull is dragged out they say he is dressed for the meat market. He is fat and good beef as far as that goes. The bulls are brown like Jerseys, only bigger; not long horns, but stout sharp ones.

I visited the pottery works at near Guadalajara, perhaps they are as fine as any in the world. About 6,000 people are supported by that industry; the art is handed down from father to son. Beautiful vases, flowered as prettily as if they were natural flowers; all kinds of statuary; all kinds of ornaments, both beautiful and figures in character, humorous, etc.; all kinds of toys. I went on my back track to Tepic. I did not go down to Manzanillo (Man-za-nee-yo) on the Pacific, as I should have, if I were doing it again; in less than three days by rail, going down to Mount Colima, the only active volcano on the continent of North America, into the very tropics, where the natives and monkeys live much alike on coconuts and bananas. Now there is not much sign of tropics in the central highlands of Mexico; they are wheat and corn all except Torreon, where they have cotton clear down to Mexico City. On my return to Irapuato I stayed overnight at a hotel so as to make a daylight train for Mexico City. I had a good hotel at Guadalajara, costing me \$4.00 a Mexican, for rooms with meals. I stayed at the Cosopolita (cos-mo-p-lee-ta) and the proprietor is an American with a woman-American wife. There are lots of English speaking people in that city. I never saw a dead in sight while I was there, the sunshine is as brilliant as in Western Oregon. At Irapuato I sell strawberries at the train the depot every day in the morning, so a conductor who had there eight years told me. I saw people from the U. S. (Chicago) going to Guadalajara lung troubles. It was much

Mexico City; all snow capped the year round.

Vera Cruz is a very clean little city of 26,000 population, and has a small but good harbor, where all the big vessels of the world passing that way, enter. Until a few years ago Vera Cruz was noted for its dirtiness, but now it is to the other extreme, having fine paved streets, good sewer and water systems, and the streets are kept clean day and night. I saw some real tropics on the way to Vera Cruz; oranges, lemons, bananas, coffee, and beautiful tropical flowers. A coconut palm with coconuts on it grows in the main plaza at Vera Cruz. At Vera Cruz I took a steamer for Tampico. I was lucky to get the German boat "Westerwald," of the Hamburg-American Line, and it was a fine vessel, 350 feet long; and the service was fine in every respect. It only took 18 hours, but it was an enjoyable trip on the ocean, or gulf—one could not tell the difference. A woman looking over the ocean for the first time, said "is this all of it; I thought it was bigger than this." There was more than one could see at one view. Tampico, is a city of 24,000 population, located 7 miles up the Panuco (Pan-oo-co, accent on the pan), and it is a fine harbor, with room on both sides of the river all the way up for docks and is destined to be the biggest seaport of Mexico. The streets of Tampico were all torn up laying hard pavement and asphaltum covering; some 1500 men being at work on it.

Tampico is the center of the best part of Mexico that I saw; the only place where there are lots of Americans going to colonize agricultural lands with a view of making permanent homes. The soil is deep, and is a dark rich loam. The new lands being colonized are covered with a jungle of wild pineapple, lemon and orange trees, and some other varieties, like ebony and some I do not know the names of—all scrubby and easy to cut off.

The native labor of the class called peons can be had to cut the brush off this land for \$5 an acre. They cut it in December, January and February and burn it when it gets dry, just before the rainy season which commences in June, and they then plant it to corn right on the ashes, sticking it in, as it were. Twice hoeing will be needed, and it will bring \$5 to 40 bushels to the acre put in that way of good corn. Corn is worth about 90 cents a bushel, which brings in a good income the first year. The next spring they plow the ground with a disc plow, and the roots are most all rotted, and the ground is then practically cleared; a dozen stumps perhaps to the acre will have to be taken out later, when they rot. The second season they put the ground into cotton, and in one colony where I visited at Columbus, 31 miles out of Tampico, on the railroad to Victoria, the capital of the state of Tamaulipas (Tamaulipas) they were picking their first crop of cotton grown in that state, and were said to be getting a bail and a half or 600 pounds to the acre, worth 21 cents to the pound in Mexico. The tariff of 7c on cotton keeps the price up 5 to 6 cents higher than in the U. S. as they manufacture all the cotton they raise, and have to ship in some besides so far. That land is selling in that colony—and only a limited amount left right in the colony proper—for ten dollars an acre. By the way it produces I think it is worth not less than 100 dollars an acre, and will bring that before very long; and if not, it will bring the income expected of land worth that much, which is just as good.

The foundation has been started for the new home which Judge Biggs is planning to build. The house is to be a large two story, 11 room home, with all the modern conveniences and will be about the largest and best in the city when completed, the estimated cost being \$4500.—Argus.

"Our baby cries for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. T. B. Kendrick, Rasaca, Ga. "It is the best cough remedy on the market for coughs, colds and croup." For sale by all good dealers.

HARNEY VALLEY VIEWS

Moving Pictures to Show Resources of Greatest Valley in Oregon

REP. LAFFERTY IS GETTING BUSY

Would Throw Open All Non-irrigable Lands to Home- steaders Under Enlarged Homestead Act and Re- store Non-Timbered Lands—Change Commutation.

The excursion of land seekers from Huntington, North Powder and Baker who are going into Harney Valley to make desert claim entries along Malheur Lake will make their first trip starting Sunday morning April 9, at which time the roads from Prairie City are expected to be suitable for automobiles. Manager A. B. Hager of the Orpheum and Grand theaters will be a member of the party and will have with him his new moving picture camera, and will undoubtedly get some of the best motion pictures of western mountain scenery and cowboy life ever procured at first hand.

Mr. Hager has arranged with Conductor Baird of the Sumpter Valley railroad to have his apparatus installed on the front of the engine upon leaving Sumpter and views will be taken of the sublime scenery going over Dixie Butte and the grandeur that has heretofore been reserved only to the favored few among the traveling public will be recorded upon the films to testify to the country at large of what may be found in Oregon. Besides the feature of unsurpassed scenery, the timber resources of a vast belt eighty miles deep will be plainly portrayed, showing a reserve of wealth almost beyond comprehension. Within the valley such interesting views as the inland stage coaches and mammoth freight wagons, cattle roundups, plowing by traction engine, and other such activities of the great inland country will be caught. Sportsmen will relish a close at hand view of the swarms of countless thousands of ducks, geese and pelican that nest in the lakes and some of the many accomplished horsewomen around Burns and Lawen will be invited to figure in the pictures in the role of western cow girls, a part they are able to display to great advantage. Also on Wm. Hanley's 80,000 acre cattle ranch are to be found some of the expert lariat twirlers of the world who will give demonstrations. Some pictures of great interest will be obtained that will as well be of exceptional value in depicting the state's great resources and in attracting outside interest. Manager Ashley of the Commercial club will arrange to get the pictures for his eastern advertising tour and undoubtedly they will prove a hit.

Mr. Hager modestly states that the idea of getting the motion pictures was inspired by the benedicts in Parrish's irrigation party. It seems that the party is to be composed largely of married men of the conservative class not accustomed to going so far from home alone who promised not to indulge in any Malheur lake water. It is proposed for Hager to line the bunch up on the eve of their return home in a grand moving picture march. The reel will be shown for the benefit of their wives in Baker and if no steps waver or falter, they will get to go again.—Baker Herald.

WOULD CHANGE LAND LAWS.

The Oregonian Washington Bureau sends the following under

recent date: Representative A. W. Lafferty has prepared and next week will introduce several bills intended to open up to settlement some of the attractive public lands that are now beyond the reach of the homesteader, either because of restrictions imposed by law or by reason of executive orders making them unavailable for entry. It is Mr. Lafferty's purpose to call these bills up in the public lands committee as soon as he can get a hearing, and he has hopes that favorable action may be had at the special session.

The bills in question, while general in their terms and applicable to all the west, will operate to make available several million acres of public land in Oregon, says Mr. Lafferty, and, if passed, he believes that many homes can be established in his state within the next two years which otherwise will be located elsewhere.

The most important bill drawn by Mr. Lafferty amends the enlarged homestead act by making it applicable to all nonirrigable agricultural public land. Under the present law the Secretary of the Interior designates the land that can be entered in 320-acre tracts. The Lafferty bill removes this provision, and will make all the remaining public land in Eastern Oregon subject to entry in double the quantity that can now be taken, except on the areas designated by the Interior Department. In effect, this bill amends the homestead law by permitting the entry of 320 instead of 160 acres by each citizen.

Next in importance to the bill just mentioned is a joint resolution directing the President to eliminate from the forest reserves of the west all nontimbered and to restore the same to entry under appropriate laws. The resolution also directs the restoration to entry of all lands now included in the withdrawals for reclamation projects where there is no immediate prospect of the land being used for reclamation purposes. There is quite an area of land tied up in Oregon in this way today, and as there will be no money available for new projects (except the West Umatilla) for the next six or seven years, Mr. Lafferty is anxious that the land shall no longer be withheld from use, but shall be made subject to entry.

A third provision of the resolution directs the restoration to entry of all excessive lands not included in withdrawals made for the protection of power sites. The land restored, in each case, is to become subject to homestead entry.

The third measure amends the commutation clause of the homestead act (section 2301, R. S. U. S.) and authorizes commutations to be made by the homestead entryman after he has resided upon, cultivated and improved his claim for the period 14 months, regardless of what his intention may have been at the time he made his homestead entry. The Department by recent rulings, has made it impossible for a settler to commute by paying the \$1.25 an acre where the special agents could show that

the settler intended so to do before, or at the time of, making his homestead application. This ruling of the Department practically repealed the commutation clause and greatly narrowed the opportunities of settlers to acquire lawfully title to small tracts of the public domain.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

Giving the sources of examination questions for state papers, June 21-24, and Dec. 20-23:

1. Arithmetic—Smith.
2. Civil Government—Strong and Schaefer.
3. Geography—Redway & Hinman.
4. Grammar—Buehler.
5. History, U. S.—Doub.
6. Orthography—Reed's Word Lessons.
7. Physical Geography—Tarr's New Physical Geography.
8. Reading—White's Art of Teaching, Oral Reading. (For June.)
9. School Law—School Laws of Oregon; for June, edition of 1909; for December, edition of 1911.
10. Theory and Practice—White's Art of Teaching (for June.)
11. Writing—Outlook Writing System, Tests in Writing.
12. Algebra: Algebra for Secondary Schools.
13. Composition—Herrick & Damon.
14. Literature, American—Newcomer's American Literature.
15. Physiology—Krohn.
16. Psychology—Buell (for June.)
17. Bookkeeping—Office Methods and Practical Bookkeeping.
18. Botany—Bergen: Elements of Botany.
19. Geology—LeConte.
20. Geometry, Plane—Wentworth.
21. History, General—Myers.
22. History of Education—Davidson.
23. Literature, English—Newcomer's English Literature.
24. Physics—Millikan & Gale: A First Course in Physics. One Year State Certificate.—Requirements: An examination upon the first eleven subjects. General average, 75 per cent., minimum 60 per cent. Age 18. Renewable once, when holder presents evidence of having taught successfully six months.

Five Year State Certificate.—Requirements: An examination upon the first sixteen subjects. General average 85 per cent., minimum 70 per cent. Age 18. Renewable by the same examination, or renewable without examination when the holder has attended an institution of higher education for thirty-two consecutive weeks within six years from the date of the issue of the certificate.

Life State Certificate.—Requirements: An examination upon the twenty-four subjects. General average 85 per cent., minimum 70 per cent. Age 18. Experience 60 months.

Primary Five Year State Certificate valid only in the first, second and third grades shall be granted to an applicant who has had twelve months' teaching experience in this state and shall pass an examination with a general average of not less than 85 per cent. and a minimum of 70 per cent. on the following subjects: Methods in reading, methods in arithmetic, methods in language, methods in geography, theory and practice of teaching, writing, orthography, physiology, psychology, and in addition thereto, shall write a thesis on an educational subject selected from a list prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Renewable when the applicant has taught successfully not less than thirty-two consecutive weeks within six years from date of issue of the certificate. Sources of questions in Methods, White's Art of Teaching for June examination; sources for other subjects same as given above.

ESTRAYS—One iron gray mare, weighing 1050 lbs. and branded with an S wrench with a straight wrench across; one bay horse, white spot in the head, branded T4 connected on left stifle, came to my ranch in July and have been fed since Sept. Owner call, pay charges and take animals. GEORGE FARRENS, Drewsey, Oregon.

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