

Harney Valley Items.

VOL. 18.

BURNS, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

NO. 6.

\$1.50 Per Year, Six Months 75 Cents.

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BURNS LODGE NO. 70, K of P
Meets every Thursday night.
F. M. Jordan, C. C.
S. Mothershead, K of R. S.

BURNS CHAPTER, NO. 49, O. E. S.
Meets second and fourth Monday of each month in Masonic hall, Voegtly building. Mrs. Maggie Levens, W. M. Mrs. E. E. Thompson, Secy.

BURNS LODGE, NO. 97, A. F. & A. M.
Meets Saturday on or before full moon. Qualified brothers fraternally invited. C. E. Kenyon, W. M. F. S. Rieder, Secy.

BURNS LODGE, NO. 93, A. O. U. W.
Meets at Brown hall every Friday evening. Visiting brothers fraternally invited. Thos. Sagers, W. M. Chas. N. Cochran, Recorder.

HARNEY LODGE, NO. 77, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Saturday evening, Brown hall. Visiting brothers fraternally invited. Frank O. Jackson, N. G. C. G. Smith, Secretary.

TULE CIRCLE, NO. 165, WOMEN OF WOODS.
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Brown's hall. Mrs. Tilly Jordan, Mrs. Ione Whiting, Guardian, Clerk.

JUDSON'S NEW IDEAS

His Plan to Relieve the Oregon Egg Famine, Etc.

Industrial Agent Judson, of the O. R. & N., picked up several new ideas on his recent trip in the East, some of which he expects to put in operation in Oregon, says the Oregonian. The egg famine was on before he went East, so he had his eyes open for any device or plan of treatment that would be likely to increase the production of fresh eggs, for it is a part of his business on earth to make two eggs grow where but one grew before. Now he tip-toes out to the center of the stage and announces that he has solved the problem, and did it easily. His plan is this:

Provide each hen with a patent nest, in the bottom of which is a trapdoor so adjusted that the weight of an egg will spring it. When the industrious hen lays an egg it immediately disappears through the trapdoor, and when the hen rises to take a look at her egg and cackle she finds no egg there. The faithful fowl, thinking she has been a victim of a fit of absent-mindedness, proceeds at once to lay another egg. This follows the course of its predecessor, and the hen also repeats. The process is kept up until all the eggs desired are obtained, the trapdoor opening into a chute that conveys the eggs either to the kitchen or to the hopper of the wonderful railroad incubator of which Mr. Judson is the inventor. In no other way is it found possible to keep up a supply of eggs for this incubator. But this method is expected to result in sufficient eggs for the general market as well.

The industrial agent is now engaged in the interesting experiment of inter-breeding the common barnyard fowl and the comparatively rare railroad frog, expecting a progeny that will be a fitting capstone to his labors for humanity. In this connection, the railroad incubator is found indispensable.

Another new idea, which Colonel Judson says is already in process of demonstration in Eastern Oregon, bears upon the matter of increasing the working efficiency of honey bees. Several colonies of pedigreed stingerless bees were obtained. Then, at great expense and trouble, a large number of fireflies were secured and hived with the bees. The hybrid of this cross breeding is found to be a most dexterous honey-gatherer, but, more than this, it also carries a brilliant light at night. This enables the bee to work night and day, and the amount of honey it stores is said to be a caution.

Colonel Judson is working on several other novelties, which he promises to spring on the waiting world when it shall become accustomed to these. His next invention will probably be a fowl with electric lights.

A Michigan congressman just back from Manila says Aguinaldo should be released or allowed to escape, and that he is no longer a menace to the United States in the control of the Philippines. Also that the handsome, refined young ladies from Vassar and other female colleges of this country, who thought they had a mission over there educating natives, are entirely out of place and should be sent home. He is of the opinion that discharged young soldiers, who have become acclimated, should be charged with the education of the natives.

To Suppress Anarchy.

Congressman Ray, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill to suppress anarchy.

The fact that Mr. Ray is chairman of the House judiciary committee and also chairman of the sub-committee on anarchy, to which committees all measures on this subject have been referred, gives currency to the belief that his bill will be reported favorably to the House for discussion and form the basis for legislation against anarchy. The bill provides penalties for assault or attempted assault on the President. If the President is killed, the penalty is death. If death does not result from the assault the penalty is imprisonment for life. The same penalty applies to persons who shall "sanction, aid, abet, counsel or advise such assault, and even if this shall be done and the assault is not made, the penalty is imprisonment for from five to twenty years.

The second section of the bill provides penalties for the spread of anarchy by teaching or advising the right or duty to assault, injure or kill the president, declaring that such doctrine should be considered a felony punishable by imprisonment for from ten to twenty years.

Attempts against the life or interference with the duties of all persons in the presidential succession also constitute a felony, and similar penalties are imposed. A foreigner convicted of any of these crimes shall be deported after his term of imprisonment. A jail sentence of from one to five years is provided for persons convicted of advocating or teaching disrespect for organized government. No immigrant, who disbelieves in organized government, shall be permitted to land in this country.

The bill closes with a section applying the same penalties to persons who shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire against the lives of foreign sovereigns. The special committee on anarchy will take up the bill immediately after the holiday recess.

The New York Tribune Farmer and Items \$1.50 per year.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., props. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MAY CROSS THE MOUNTAINS

Rumor That Corvallis & Eastern is Preparing to Advance Eastward.

There are rumors of another railroad aiming for the business of the interior region of Oregon east of the Cascade Range. This is a revival of the story that the Corvallis & Eastern is making preparations for extending its line across the mountains. It now halts at Detroit, near the crest of the range, but the grade is finished for a considerable distance beyond, and the right of way secured still farther. The activity of the Nevada-California-Oregon people in building northward into Oregon, and the prospect that the Columbia Southern will reach into the Upper Deschutes Basin, is said to have moved the powers that control the destinies of the Corvallis & Eastern to appreciation of the fact that it is now or never with them; that to leave the line waving in the air at the top of the mountains is shortsighted, and the time to go forward is before other roads have occupied the field.

More than three years ago a mortgage was filed in Linn County securing money for extending the Corvallis & Eastern into Eastern Oregon. It was said that a market had been found for the bonds and that the line would be extended at a propitious time. Since then great changes have come into the railroad world, and it may be doubted that the arrangements then made would hold good today. But money is even easier now than it was then, much work has been done toward opening the natural wealth of the region to be penetrated by the proposed extension, and it is found to be worthy of financial confidence, and long headed railroad men say the time is ripe for the Corvallis & Eastern to push on in order to protect its own interests.

CANS FOR CAYUSES.

Linnton Pickling Works to Start Up Soon.

The horse-pickling works at Linnton will probably resume operations by the middle of next month, says the Oregonian. This statement, in face of the fact that Oregon cayuse ponies are meeting a better demand now than for many years, seems odd, but it is true, and there is a good reason for it.

While 10,000 or more cow ponies have gone from the ranges of Eastern Oregon this year to supply the needs of the British armies in South Africa, and thousands are yet to go, and the price paid has been very satisfactory to the producer, the fact remains that great numbers of scrub ponies are left on the ranges—ornery, unbroken, intractable, useless little brutes, consuming feed that ought to go to the fattening of meat cattle. The British army will take smaller animals than will find a ready market elsewhere, but they must be sound and well broken to ride. Thousands of the cayuses will not meet these specifications. Not only will they not bring \$35 each from the British but they are not wanted at any price, by the British or anybody else. They are either not sound of wind and limb, or are untamable, or both. They are a drag on any market. They belong to anybody who cares to put a brand on them. They are wild horses, and nobody wants them. But each of these

animals takes as much range as would be required for the sustenance of a steer that will dress 1000 pounds. The stockmen want the range for their cattle, and the railroad companies are glad to assist in taking the useless cayuse ponies out of the country, so there will be more room for stock that will yield money to producers and carriers. Therefore the railroads are willing to make a very low rate for carrying the cayuses to the Linnton abattoir, and the movement thither will soon be resumed.

The average cayuse pony taken to the Linnton abattoir yields only about 60 pounds of merchantable meat, the remainder of the carcass going into fertilizer, glue, leather, etc. This meat is carefully pickled in tierces, and shipped to market in France and Holland, where the prejudice against horse meat is not so strong as it is in this country. These horses bring \$2.75 to \$3 each, delivered at the railroad. They are mostly owned by Indians, the animals owned by white men seldom being so useless as to find their best market at the shambles.

C. J. Millis, livestock agent of O. R. & O. Co., estimates that there are now on the 60,000 square miles of Oregon ranges about 300,000 horses, 750,000 cattle, and 4,000,000 sheep, and the annual sales of livestock and wool bring \$13,000,000 to the producers. He thinks the industry promises to hold its present prosperity for some time to come. The market is on the Pacific Coast, rather than in the East, though just now arrangements are being made for the shipment of a trainload of Oregon beef cattle to the Chicago market. This is an experiment that is believed to be warranted by the scarcity of good beef in the East.

Until the demand in Alaska and the Philippines opened a large market for meat in the West, Oregon was a great breeding ground for stock that was fattened on the ranges of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska. For 20 years or more nobody thought of maturing beef in Oregon, except for the local market. But the mild climate of this state and the good feed made it an excellent breeding ground, and the yearlings and 2-year-olds went to the East to be matured and fattened. This movement was large even before railroads came to this country. Vast droves of cattle went eastward over the plains and mountains. Those were the halcyon days of the Western livestock business, when there was the poetry of romance as well as money in it.

Now Oregon cattle-raisers are maturing and fattening their own stock. Indeed, some men are exclusively in the business of buying rough range cattle and putting them in condition for beef right here at home, thus cutting the Eastern feeding yards out of the profits they have heretofore been enjoying. Mr. Millis says more

Continued on Fourth page.

Children Especially Liable. Burns, bruises and cuts are extremely painful and if neglected often result in blood poisoning. Children are especially liable to such mishaps because not so careful. As a remedy DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled. Draws out the fire, stops the pain, soon heals the wound. Beware of counterfeits. Sure cure for piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured my baby of eczema after two physicians gave her up," writes James Mock, N. Webster, Ind. "The sores were so bad she scolded two to five dresses a day." City Drug Store, H. M. Horton, prop; Fred Haines, Harney.

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