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# Harney Valley Items.

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Chas. N. Cochran, Editor and Manager.

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NO. 7.

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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.

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BURNS LODGE, NO. 97, A. F. & A. M.

Meets Saturday on or before full moon.

Qualified brothers fraternally invited.

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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's

hall. Visiting brothers fraternally invited.

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TULE CIRCLE, NO. 165, WOMEN OF  
Woodcraft. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues-  
day at Brown's hall. Mrs. Ellis Jordan,  
Mrs. Ione Whiting, Guardian,  
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Oregonian and Items, \$2.00

## NATIONAL SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION

Needs and Advantages—The  
Lands Must be for Home-  
builders.

Those who know the vastness of our unproductive land and its possibilities when properly watered, and who look at all questions from a patriotic national rather than from a personal standpoint, have no hesitation in saying that this Republic should take in hand the problems concerning our public lands, which now produce so little of value. A new area is at hand. We have to face the fact that our public lands in area cannot be increased; they are what they are—no more, no less.

Our people are increasing in a wonderful manner, and our markets and facilities for getting to them are enlarging every day. The possibilities in the Orient are so large and so many that no man can tell their value. There have been in our midst in Minnesota men who for years have been saying this and urging the people to prepare for taking advantage of the fact. Mr. J. J. Hill, ten years since, called public attention to the Orient as it is related to this Republic, and the commercial advantages it offers. I wrote an article seven years ago in the Minneapolis Times on like lines, showing the importance of the subject to the farmers of the West.

Land Must be for Homebuilders.

To day this great people in the United States stands in relation to its public land in a position the like of which no great free people has ever stood, and it is imperative that we take steps at once to make sure that whoever gains or becomes possessed of one foot of it, does so for use. We must see to it that the speculator, the land grabber, the designing politician and the members of this tribe do not gain control of the land the Government now owns, and so keep away from it those who could and who would live upon it, cultivate it, and thus add to all the sustenance, comforts, and wealth of the Republic.

The history of Italy is replete with lessons which are to be learned from land monopoly in the corrupt days of that people. "The landed classes drove out the old free farm life," and the men and women who had lived under the genial sun of that fair land had to swarm into the cities. Then the nation's ruin began. The end we all know.

Sixty Million More People.

There is room for more than fifty million people upon our land at present unoccupied by agriculturists, and ten million more people could well be settled in towns in their midst, employed in making all kinds of things those people used or handling the goods they produced. Sixty million people could find happy, honorable, profitable employment in those districts and on those lands we now call arid, desert, and unprofitable. All of these people could live well; some accumulate moderate fortunes and a few become very rich.

I saw within two weeks of this time, at Lamanda, Park, Pasadena, California, a fig tree which grows on land once a desert, now watered by irrigation, which this year has borne half a ton of figs, and it stands in a lemon grove whose fruitfulness would be past belief if it were not a proven fact in evidence at this instant. As any man can see who will look. This is one

sample among thousands. Washington, Oregon, Utah, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, California, and, in short, all the Western States and Territories, beginning with Minnesota, are so rich in possibility, as well as in past achievement, that the facts bewilder.

Our National Opportunities.

We must, however, remember that lands may be rich in possibilities which for untold ages have been left unused in any practical way, and that nations like individuals may fail to use or may waste their fortunes. We are in danger of both these evils. No people since the world began has had the opportunities we have. We have the largest store of natural national wealth ever given by an all-wise God to any Republic. We have a Government made by the people, answerable to the people, with an opportunity once in four years to change our plans or start new ones. We have facilities for making the best of our opportunities by land and by sea, as no people till now ever had. We have the best equipped railway systems in all the world. Our facilities by water are unrivaled.

It is evident that the land situation in the United States is the part of this globe which the goodness and the wisdom of God has most wonderfully blessed. Are we going to make the best of it? Or are we going to waste it? Or are we going to let a few men absorb like parasites what was intended for the good of all the Republic? Upon the answers to these questions, and suitable action upon them, depend the rate of progress the United States will make in all future time.

The Problem is National.

And what is more, the answers we give will show plainly the moral make up, the very moral fiber of which we as a people are made. A nation that will not make use of good use of its advantages, deserves that it shall lose them. This problem before us, the right use of our public lands, is not for any one man to solve. They are of national importance in their very heart. The lands belong to the whole people, and so are a subject for the Government to deal with, and this in a vigorous, strong, fruitful way.

Our lands which need only water should be watered from a supply either found underneath them or conveyed to them, and each man cultivating land should have a right to what he can usefully and profitably use—no loss, no more—and if supplied by Government works, it should be furnished at a just price—at the smallest possible price. All the land should be available to those who honestly and industriously live upon it, and no politics should enter into any of these matters. The engineers of Continued on Fourth page.

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. Halls 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., prop., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## RAILROAD RUMORS

S. V. Ry Will Not Have Every-  
thing Its Own Way.

It is said on the authority of David Eccles, president of the Sumpter Valley line, that his road will build into Grant county, Oregon, in the spring, from Whitney south-west through Grant into Harney, terminating at Burns.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation company has already made three surveys and can approach the wealth producing sections of Grant county from three sides.

Officials of the Northern Pacific are said to be looking longingly at the great interior section, and it is generally admitted that a race for carrying privileges of central Oregon is probable at an early date. It is thought the intention of the Sumpter Valley line to construct an extension, will precipitate the contest.

If the Sumpter Valley builds, its line will go either to Susanville or Canyon City and thence south to Burns, and will probably terminate 250 miles further on at Winnemucca, Nevada.

The only feasible starting point for the Northern Pacific is from Pendleton, the present terminus of one branch of the Washington & Columbia River road.

It is hinted in inside circles that any attempt of the Sumpter Valley line to build, will be blocked either by the competing roads or by the capitalists of the interior themselves, who bear that line a love and want a different outlet than that line can give. This leaves it up to the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific, both of which lines have either made surveys or visits to the interior.

The three surveys of the O. R. & N. are all tributary to Heppner, though they start some distance south of that point. The most northerly crosses a divide, runs down the north fork of the John Day and is lost in the mountains, a survey difficult to carry out. The second runs down the middle fork of the John Day to tap the Susanville district, its exact terminus not being known, but probably at Baker City. The third runs down the south fork of the John Day through a feasible country, strikes Canyon City and, it is thought, would be extended to Burns. Either of these surveys especially the last two, or an extension of the Columbia Southern, is considered feasible by experts acquainted with the lay of the interior. Either is especially desired by Portland, which is in constant fear of some railroad move which will cut her off from getting the trade of the immense central portion of Eastern Oregon.

A Susanville man said today that an outlet to the Tacoma smelter and the San Francisco smelter via Pendleton was what they wanted.

"This," he said, "would make Portland divide her jobbing business with Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, perhaps, but would be better for that city than seeing the Sumpter Valley extend through that district, and then down to Winnemucca, thus throwing what ought to come to the northern cities to San Francisco.

At present Susanville mine owners are paying \$9 a ton to have ore carried.

A road from Pendleton, whether built by the Northern Pacific or O. R. & N., would go first to Pilot Rock, draining a fine wheat country. It would then have to pass through a section whose only output for

years, and possibly for all time would be live stock. The business now comes to the Northern Pacific anyway. This would be the situation for over forty miles, until the north fork of the John Day was reached.

The timber wealth is illustrated by the fact that a single track is 120 miles square and is all pine. Whether all this is made tributary to the Washington cities, to Portland or to San Francisco, depends entirely on the road built. Next spring will probably tell the tale. The danger in the Sumpter Valley extension is said by business and railroad men to be that the extension from Burns to Winnemucca, which would go over a level sagebrush country at comparatively little expense, would take all the produce of the interior to Winnemucca, thence over the Central Pacific to California.

Supplies would come back from this source and everything would be lost to Portland, Pendleton, Spokane and other cities.—Pendleton Special to Spokesman-Review.

A strange natural phenomenon is reported by Camas Prairie stockmen returning from Summer ranges or from cattle-buying trips in the Wallawa country. According to them, the fresh has never become known outside the Wallawa district, but is said to be worth going hundreds of miles to see. The scene is at Wallawa Lake, the well-known Summer resort, and the phenomenon is a mirage of remarkable distinctness. Objects on one side of the lake appear to a man at a certain angle on the other to be rushing rapidly up the hillsides into the clouds. A herd of cattle driven past the lake homeward by the Camas Prairie herders was seen to go straight skyward, to the horror of the deluded spectator on the opposite side. The phenomenon is supposed to be a mirage.

One day last week, says the Klamath Falls Republican, a citizen had a hog killed for Winter supply. The animal was taken to one of the hot springs, used for that purpose, to have it scalded and the hair removed. It was lowered into the seething water easily enough, but, being very large and heavy, additional help was required to pull it out. Before such help could be secured the hog was cooked clear through from snout to tail. Thus the trouble of cooking the pork by piecemeal is dispensed with.

The Mother's Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by H. M. Horton, Burns; Fred Haines, Harney City.

Child Worth Millions.

"My child is worth millions to me," says Mrs. Mary Bird of Harrisburg, Pa.; "yet I would have lost her by croup had I not purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." One Minute Cough Cure is sure cure for coughs, croup and throat and lung troubles. An absolutely safe cough cure which acts immediately. The youngest child can take it with entire safety. The little ones like the taste and remember how often it helped them. Every family should have a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure handy. At this season especially it may be needed and lent. City Drug Store, H. M. Horton, prop; Fred Haines, Harney.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
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