

Harney Valley Items.

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H. D. McIntyre, Proprietor; Chas. N. Cochrane, Editor and Manager.

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NO. 13.

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- Lodge Directory: 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.

- PROFESSIONAL CARDS: J. H. McVULLEN, PHOTOGRAPHER. Burns, Oregon. Main St.—opposite Bank. MANSDEN & GEARY, Physicians & Surgeons. Office at residence. Phone 29. BIGGS & BIGGS, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in Bank building. GEORGE W. HAYES, Attorney-at-Law. Office for State School Board.

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AID TO IRRIGATORS.

New Bill to Be Introduced by Representative Tongue.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Representative Tongue will tomorrow introduce a new irrigation measure. It provides for the accumulation of a reclamation fund from sales of public lands. One half of this fund is to be at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for use in examinations and surveys to ascertain the extent to which arid lands may be reclaimed.

Report on Forest Reserves.

The report of the examination of the "Cascade Range and Ashland Forest Reserves and Adjacent Regions," by Mr. J. B. Leiber, now in press, but not published, is a part of the Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, and is edited by Mr. Henry Gannett, Geographer.

and the Cascades.

In this region the same general conditions prevail as in the Mount Rainier Reserve. The crest of the range forms a dividing line between two widely differing sets of forest conditions. Upon the west, with an ample rainfall, the forests are fairly dense, and the undergrowth luxuriant.

Fires have widely ravaged this region. Of the forested area examined, in round numbers 3,000,000 acres, Mr. Leiber estimates that 2,930,000 acres or 99.99 per cent are fire marked, and that of this fire marked area, 587,000 acres are badly burned.

I am not in favor of any bill which does not unquestionably secure to the small settler the use of a reasonable proportion of the public range, nor which would in any way restrict the settlement of the country.

Under my interpretation of this live stock measure, I can see no course open but to vigorously oppose it as I opposed similar measures last Congress.

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.

WASHINGTON NEWS

The Week's Work and Doings of the Oregon Delegation.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Representative Moody, as a member of the Indian committee, has secured several amendments to the Indian appropriation bill which will be reported Thursday, among them an increase of 50 in the number of pupils to be accommodated at Chemawa, making a total of 550, and an increased appropriation of \$8350 for the support and education of these additional scholars.

The bill will contain a provision that the adult heirs of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation shall be issued for land allotted to him may sell the land and if there be both adult and minor heirs, the minor may join in such sale.

The State of Oregon is not to get the full benefit of the Mitchell amendment to the urgent deficiency bill in the matter of its claim growing out of assistance rendered the General Government in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.

While no definite agreement has been reached, a vote on the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate seems to be in sight.

Senator Mitchell addressed the Senate in support of his amendment to the pending bill to place certain articles entering the United States from the Philippines on the free list; to levy a tariff of 50 per cent of the Dingley rates upon articles not admitted to the free list, and to eliminate that portion of section three of the bill which provides that the same tonnage tax shall be levied on all vessels coming from our insular possessions as is levied on vessels coming from foreign countries.

favor of the insular possessions.

Referring to the proposition to grant trade concessions to Cuba, Mitchell said:

"That we have as a nation given a pledge that stable government shall be established and maintained in Cuba is conceded. This must be done and this is being done. But this pledge does not, I admit, impose upon us a duty to make trade concessions to the planters and producers of Cuba which will militate materially against the planters, agriculturists and producers of our own country.

Continuing, Mitchell said: "I submit further that if the policy enforced in the last Congress of permitting the products of Porto Rico to come to the United States at 85 per cent reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the Dingley act, and later on entirely free, and this all largely in the interests of the trade and commerce of the people of the Atlantic States, as well as the people of Porto Rico, be right, then, upon what principle of right or justice or equity must the people of the Pacific Coast States pay the same rates on Philippine products coming into this country that are imposed by the Dingley act?"

"We should give the Filipinos," he urged, "concessions in trade which will instill into their minds encouragement, confidence and hope; which will cause them to realize the wide difference between the iron and hurtful rule of the Spaniard and the beneficent and helpful rule of the American."

Further along he said: "Let Congress strike out boldly against the manufacturing industries which have ripened the gigantic trusts and which have brought and are bringing to their promoters princely individual wealth, but let Congress hesitate to strike down in its infancy an agricultural industry like that of the sugar beet. The sugar trust, the steel trust and certain other formidable combinations that might be mentioned are able to stand alone. The beet sugar industry is not. The former do not need protection, the latter does."

Referring to the argument that the United States was bound to accord to all nations the right to deal with the Filipinos on the same basis as that employed by Americans, Mitchell said:

"An open door in the Orient is all well enough, but if the price of it is to be the surrender of a principle of the right to exercise the very highest prerogatives attaching to us as an independent sovereign power, then that door had better be forever closed."

He thought our capacity to hold our share of the Oriental trade depends mainly upon our ability to control the great transportation lines. "Our merchant marine," he declared, "must be lifted from its present insignificance as a factor in the carry trade of the world.

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