

Harney Valley Items.

VOL. 18.

H. D. Mainiero, Proprietor
Chas. S. Cochran, Editor and Manager.

BURNS, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

\$1.50 Per Year,
Six Months 75 Cents.

NO. 29.

Geer & Cummins

Hardware of Every Description.

BURNS, OREGON.

JOHN W. BIGGS, President,
GEO. FRY, Cashier.

H. C. LEVENS,
Vice President.

THE CITIZENS BANK

(Incorporated.)

BURNS, OREGON.

Capital Stock \$25,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Directors: W. Y. King, I. S. Geer, Geo. Fry, W. E. Trisch,
J. C. Welcome.

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. Mrs. Maggie Levens, W. M. Mrs. Eunice Thompson, Sec.

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's hall. Visiting brothers fraternally invited. Frank O. Jackson, N. G. C. G. Smith, Secretary.

Church Announcements.

Sunday School at Harney the first Sunday of each month at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the second, third and fourth Sundays of each month at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching services every second Sunday at 8 P. M.

At the Presbyterian church Burns, Rev. A. J. Irwin pastor. Devine services the third and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. every Sabbath morning.

Preaching services at the Baptist church every 1st and 2nd Sundays, morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

Services at Christian Science Hall, corner east of the Bank, every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Service Wednesday evenings at 8. Everybody is invited to attend these services.

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ALFALFA WITH- OUT IRRIGATION

Valuable Hints to Farmers Regarding Its Culture.

Some valuable hints to farmers are contained in an article contributed to the Bozeman, Mont. Chronicle, by Professor R. S. Shaw, of the United States experiment station, who says alfalfa can be grown successfully upon unirrigated lands. The best results, of course, are obtained where a plentiful supply of moisture can be had, but a profitable crop can also be secured under less favorable conditions. Professor Shaw makes these suggestions:

Recent investigations tend to prove that there are large areas in this state upon which one remunerative crop of alfalfa can be grown each season without irrigation. These lands comprise foothills, bordering on the mountain ranges, where there is a deep soil receiving more moisture than the open plain, through sub-irrigation from seepage, and a greater precipitation.

The lands must be deep and porous. The heavier loams which retain the most moisture can not be supplied by irrigation. Lighter loams may also be used, unless underlaid by a stratum of gravel coming too near the surface. Alfalfa can not be grown on wet land or on those overlaying an impenetrable hard face. Foothill lands lying close to the mountains will be more sure to produce results.

The ground should be plowed deep and prepared the preceding fall. Spring-plowed land will not retain its moisture. In the early spring cultivation sufficient to provide a good seed bed is necessary. The seed should be sown broadcast and as early as the season will permit, and not thicker than 15 pounds per acre. On the heavy lands harrowing will provide sufficient covering for the seeds, but on the lighter lands it should be put in deeper by means of the seeder. Under these conditions a nurse crop should be clipped off with the mower when six to nine inches high the first season, and the cutting left for a mulch. Though the young plants may dry up the first season during the extremely hot weather and appear to be dead, they will be almost certain to start again when the fall rains come, providing the plants have made a vigorous start.

Between Coos Bay and Roseburg if No Farther.

It is now very positively stated that a railroad will be built between Empire City, on Coos Bay, and Roseburg, and that construction will be begun by September 1 at the latest, says the Oregonian of the 8th. This, it is said, will be done even if the project for a railroad between Salt Lake City and Coos Bay should fail. Chief Engineer L. D. Kinney, of the Great Central Railroad Company, is authority for this statement, and he says arrangements have already progressed far enough to make the Empire-Roseburg Railroad a practical certainty.

As the matter now stands the trans-continental interests back of the Salt Lake-Coos Bay enterprise have first call on the railroad to Coos Bay until August 15. If those interests shall not deem it expedient to carry a transcontinental line that way, they will then be out of it, and the local road will be built by capitalists interested in the timber of the Coos Bay section.

BOLD DEMONSTRATION OF HORSE-RUSTLERS

About four o'clock this (Thursday) morning a man came in from the Owyhee country to notify Sheriff Lawrence of the bold demonstrations of horse-rustlers in that part of the country. Morton Bros., of Ontario, have a band of horses ranging on Grassy Mountain, about 20 miles south of Vale. Wednesday three men, who were heavily armed, appeared on the scene and frightened the boy who was herding the Morton horses, away from the band. The boy immediately proceeded to Ontario and notified the Mortons, who started at once for Grassy Mountain, arriving there yesterday evening. The rustlers who were then rounding up the horses, drove the Mortons away also. They sent a man forthwith to notify Sheriff Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence early this morning took a posse of men and started for Grassy Mountain to pay his respects to the rustlers.—Vale Gazette.

GEER MAY ACT.

Legislature Likely to be Convened.

Salem, June 6.—There is a strong probability that an extra session of the Oregon State Legislature may be convened by Governor Geer. The purpose of the probable special session will be the consideration of a measure providing for the placing of all state officials on flat salaries, and the enacting of a law that will place in operation the initiative and referendum form of legislation.

Governor Geer was seen this afternoon, and asked if he contemplated calling an extra session of the Legislature. He said: "I had thought considerably of calling a special session of the Legislature as being the only means of making effective the plank in the Republican platform pledging flat salaries for all state officers. Every member of the Legislature is pledged to the support of such a measure, and the only way to make it effective is to enact such a law at a session to be held preceding the swearing in of the newly elected officers. An extra session need not be convened until a few days before the time for convening the regular session of the Legislature, which would admit of one continuous session. I do not wish to be understood as saying I will call an extra session. You may state, however, that I have the matter under consideration."

ROAD WILL BE BUILT.

Between Coos Bay and Roseburg if No Farther.

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WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND

Wanted—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$200 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 250 Jackson Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER

Wanted—Several persons of character in this county required to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$1500 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from bank offices. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 216 Oakton Building, Chicago.

E. W. Grover

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
The remedy that cures a cold in one day

AMENDMENT NOW LAW

Initiative and Referendum Has Large Majority.

The initiative and referendum is a part of the Oregon Constitution, the proposed amendment having received a very large majority of all the votes cast at the recent election, says the Oregonian of the 7th. Oregon is the first state to insert this provision in its constitution. Briefly stated, the amendment provides that 8 per cent of the voters of the state may propose a law, which the Secretary of State must submit to a vote of the people, and that 5 per cent of the voters may require any measure passed by the Legislature to be submitted to a vote of the people. Acts necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health or safety are not included in the latter class.

The fact that the people have a firm hold and controlling influence upon all legislation is likely to be a very important factor in the proceedings of the next Legislature. What the corporations, the political bosses, or the individual members of the Legislature may think of a law, will be of less consequence than what the people will think of it, and no man will care to be author of a law which the people will reject. Any man who wants notoriety can get it in abundance by introducing and securing the passage of an obnoxious measure.

Representatives what is right or wrong, and what is good or bad, and they can be trusted to take care of themselves.

"So far as the initiative is concerned, requiring that 8 per cent of the legal voters of the state shall propose a measure of legislation, I do not look to see this resorted to except in extraordinary cases, as it will necessarily be attended with great trouble and expense. It is not probable that many efforts will be made to enact laws in this way. Presumably, all the laws necessary to carry on the operations of government and to provide for the welfare of the people will be enacted by the Legislature. When a measure is proposed under the initiative clause of the amendment, it will be examined upon its merits, and there will be no political or party interests involved to influence the minds of the voters. Therefore, every man will vote according to his judgment. There is very little danger that under such circumstances any law will be enacted that is unequal or unjust in its operation.

"I have always said that I thought this amendment would be valuable for its educational effects, as the people will be induced to be more active and vigilant in acquainting themselves with those public considerations by which the enactment of laws ought to be governed. Our dependence for the peace and good order of society is upon the intelligence of the people, and any system that can be devised which will increase the responsibility of a citizen will naturally increase not only his desire but his need for more intelligence. I am of the opinion that the time has come in the history of our country when a resort to elementary principles will have a wholesome effect. Society now seems to be growing with an artificial impetus, which needs some sort of a check. There is no reason to apprehend that the people in their primary capacity will vote to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, because every individual is interested in the preservation of these rights, and though there may possibly be a rabble in some of our cities that would desire to disturb or destroy the right of property, the great bulk of our population, consisting of those who live and own property in the country, will never vote to take away from themselves or from others what has been honestly and justly acquired.

"This amendment, so far as it goes, in giving the people the right of legislation, will put the control of the affairs of the country in the hands of the sober, industrious and order-loving people who live outside of our cities, though it is not to be assumed that a majority of the people in the cities would favor any legislation that is not just to all classes of people.

"Sometimes it is suggested that the people are ready, when solicited, to sign any sort of a petition, but this is not altogether true, and would not be when it is proposed by the initiative to submit an act of legislation to the people, because the probability is that such act would affect favorably or unfavorably the interests of every petitioner. More care would be exercised than would be exercised in signing a recommendation for an appointment to office, or for something in which the petitioner is not particularly interested.

"Another thing, it will take considerable trouble to obtain the signatures of 8 per cent of the voters of the state to a petition, and besides considerable expense must necessarily be incurred, to be paid by the petitioner. I think the amendment will be found satisfactory to the people.

"Our people are generally intelligent, and know as well as their representatives what is right or wrong, and what is good or bad, and they can be trusted to take care of themselves.

"I do not suppose the people desire to take the trouble of proceeding under the referendum, but it is probable that few, if any, of the ordinary acts of the Legislature will be disturbed after their enactment by the Legislature and approval by the Governor.

"One merit of the amendment, it seems to me, is that it will make the Legislature more careful in the enactment of laws, and this will be a salutary restraint, for we have too much ill-considered and hasty legislation. I see no reason why the people in their primary capacity should not have the right to reverse a decision made by their representatives in the Legislative assemblies, when in their opinion such legislation is injurious to the public welfare.

"Our people are generally intelligent, and know as well as their representatives what is right or wrong, and what is good or bad, and they can be trusted to take care of themselves.