

Harney Valley Items.

VOL. 18.

H. D. McElroy, Proprietor
Chas. W. Cochran, Editor and Manager.

BURNS, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

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Six Months 75 Cents.

NO. 31.

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BURNS LODGE NO. 70, K. O. F.
Meets every Thursday night.
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S. Mothershead, K. of R. S.

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

BURNS LODGE, NO. 97, A. F. & A. M.
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BURNS LODGE, NO. 93, A. O. U. W.
Meets at Brown hall every Friday evening. Visiting brothers fraternally invited. Frank O. Jackson, W. G. 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, W. G. Chas. N. Cochran, Secretary

TOLE CIRCLE NO. 165, WOMEN OF Woodcraft. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Brown's hall. Mrs. Tullis Jordan, Mrs. Ione Whiting, Guilds. Clerk.

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. Divine 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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Physicians & Surgeons.
Burns, Oregon.
Office at residence. Phone 20.

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J. W. Biggs, Dalton Biggs.
Attorneys-at-Law.
BURNS, OREGON.
Office in Bank building.

WILLIAMS & FITZGERALD
Thornton Williams, M. Fitzgerald,
Attorneys at Law, Notary Public.
Law, Notarial and Real Estate Practice.
Burns, Oregon.
Office in old Masonic building

F. M. JORDAN,
Practical Land Surveyor.
Burns, Oregon.

S. W. MILLER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
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CANAL AT PANAMA

Senate Adopts Spooner Substitute. Text of the Bill.

The Spooner substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill passed the senate last Thursday by a vote of 42 to 34. It provides that the President, through the law officers of the Government, shall determine whether a clear title can be obtained to the Panama Company's property rights and concessions. If he shall be satisfied that such title can be obtained, he shall purchase the property, rights and concessions, for \$40,000,000. If, in his opinion, a clear title cannot be obtained, he shall proceed to construct an Isthmian canal by the Nicaragua route.

The bill further provides that a commission of seven shall be appointed by the President to supervise the work and to make arrangements for all the details of it. It also provides that bonds in the sum of \$130,000,000, bearing 2 per cent, shall be issued to raise money with which to construct the canal.

Washington, June 20.—The Isthmian canal bill passed by the senate provides substantially as follows:

Section 1 authorizes the President to acquire for the United States, at a cost not exceeding \$40,000,000, all of the rights, privileges, franchises, concessions, grants of land, right of way, unfinished works and other property owned by the New Panama Canal Company of France, on the Isthmus of Panama, and all its maps, plans, drawings and records on the Isthmus of Panama and in Paris, including all the capital stock, not less, however, than 68,863 shares of the Panama Railroad Company, owned by or held for the use of the said canal company, provided a satisfactory title to all of said property can be obtained.

Section 2 authorizes the President to acquire from the Republic of Colombia exclusive and perpetual control of a strip of land not less than six miles wide from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and the right to use and dispose of the water thereon and to excavate, construct and perpetually to maintain, operate and protect thereon a canal of such depth and capacity as will afford convenient passage of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from the sea to the ocean; this control to include the right perpetually to maintain and operate the Panama Railroad, of the ownership thereof, or controlling interest therein, which shall have been acquired by the United States; also jurisdiction over the strip and the ports at the ends thereof; to make the necessary police and sanitary rules and regulations, establish judicial tribunals to enforce the same. The President also may acquire such additional territory and rights from Colombia as in his judgment will facilitate the general purpose of the act.

By section 3, \$40,000,000 is appropriated to pay for the property of the new Panama Canal Company and a sufficient amount to pay Colombia for the territory acquired from that country for building the canal. The President is then, through the Isthmian Canal Commission, authorized by the act to proceed with the construction of the canal, utilizing as far as possible the work already done. The canal is to be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances. Provision is made for the construction of safe and commodious harbors at the termini of the canal and for such works of defense as may be necessary for the safety

and protection of the canal and harbors.

By section 4 the President is given the alternative authority of proceeding with the construction of an isthmian canal by what is known as the Nicaragua route, in the event that he is unable to secure satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory from Colombia, and after having obtained for the United States exclusive control of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the provisions as to tonnage and draft of vessels, as to harbors and as to works of defense being the same as in the section relating to the Panama route. An appropriation is made of such sums as may be agreed upon by treaty as compensation to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for concessions and rights granted to the United States.

Section 5 appropriates \$10,000,000 toward the project contemplated, and provides that appropriations are not to exceed the additional sum of \$135,000,000, if the Panama route be adopted, or \$180,000,000 should the Nicaragua route be selected.

By section 6 provision is made that in any agreement with Colombia or with Nicaragua or Costa Rica, the President is authorized to guarantee them the use of the canal and harbors upon such terms as may be arranged for all vessels owned by those countries or by their citizens.

Section 7 creates an Isthmian Canal Commission of seven members, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They are to have charge of construction of the canal, are to be subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Executive. At least three of the seven are to be versed in the science of engineering; at least one is to be an officer of the Army, and another an officer of the Navy. Authority is given for the employment of engineers from the Army and civil life, and other necessary persons. The commission is to report to the President and give to Congress such information as may be required.

Under Section 8 authority is given for the issue of \$130,000,000 gold bonds at 2 per cent to meet the expenditures authorized by the act. They are to be issued from time to time as the proceeds may be required, are to be in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable after 10 years, and payable in 20 years, the interest to be payable quarterly in gold coin. They are to be exempt from taxation, are to be disposed of at not less than par, and are to be open to popular subscription. None of these bonds are to be sold to pay the sums appropriated in sections 1 and 2 of the act or the \$10,000,000 appropriated by section 5.

The assertion has been made by many persons that the recent contest for the governorship was the closest ever witnessed in Oregon. This is an error. Mr. Chamberlain has about 250 plurality. In 1878 Thayer was elected over Beekman by a plurality of 69. The vote for Thayer was 26,201; for Beekman, 16,132. In 1866 the contest between Woods and Kelly was nearly as close as the recent one between Chamberlain and Furnish. The vote for Woods was 10,283; for Kelley, 9956. Plurality for Woods, 327.—Oregonian.

Governor Geer has granted a full pardon to Frank Ingram, the convict who risked his life last week in an attempt to prevent Tracev and Merrill from murdering the guards and escaping. Ingram was serving a life sentence for killing his brother in Linn county in 1892.

BOTH LAWS GOOD

No Conflict Between Carey Act and New Irrigation Bill.

A dispatch dated June 20, from Washington says:

"Some fear has been expressed that the new irrigation bill would bear injuriously upon irrigation projects already begun under the Carey act, particularly those recently commenced in Oregon. But it is the consensus of opinion of those familiar with public land legislation that there will be no conflict whatever between the new law and the Carey act. Enterprises that have heretofore been undertaken under the Carey act will be allowed to go on to completion, and in the future the two laws will work harmoniously. Under the new bill when a tract of land is to be reclaimed the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw from settlement all unoccupied lands, which, in his opinion, will be benefited by the government work. These lands, after withdrawal, will not be subject to reclamation by the states under the Carey act, but all other public arid lands will be.

"It is probable that when the general Government, under the irrigation laws, shall undertake the reclamation of a certain tract no state would select land in that same locality under the Carey act. The policy under the new law is to reclaim lands whose improvement has not heretofore been undertaken and which are now unoccupied.

"The Carey act, it will be recalled, allows states to acquire not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of arid lands upon their reclamation by the state, and when so reclaimed, the state, and not the Government, derives the benefit from its sale.

Senator Hansborough, who introduced the irrigation bill in the Senate, is firmly convinced that there will be no conflict whatever between this new legislation and the old Carey act. He thinks rather than retarding development under the Carey act, which has heretofore been availed of but little, the new law will induce even more development under that act than ever before. He believes if there is any difference in cost, that lands reclaimed under the Carey act can be sold to the settler for even less than he can acquire water rights under the new irrigation law.

Chairman Tongue, of the House irrigation committee; Representative Newlands, who introduced the bill in the House, and Representative Mondell, who managed it during its consideration, together with George H. Maxwell, of the National Irrigation Commission, all agree that there will be no conflict between the two laws, and the one will in no way retard settlement or development under the other. They see no reason why one scheme should offer inducements superior to those offered by the other.

"Kings are only men," says an exchange. How true. Divest King Edward of his royal attire, clothe him in a wool shirt and blue overalls, place a chew of Muleshoe tobacco in his jaw and stand him up alongside of an Oregon rancher, and the most observing student of men would not be able to determine which was the king and which old Bill Jones.

Portland Journal: Governor Whitaker, the first governor of Oregon, is still living at Eugene. He and Governor Moody are the only living ex-governors of the state. To them "age is like a lousy winter, frosty, but kind."

THANKS PRESIDENT FOR OREGON.

Moody Compliments President on His Stand for Irrigation.

Washington, June 21.—Representative Moody called on the President this morning to thank him on behalf of the people of Oregon for his assistance in putting the irrigation bill through. He told the President that had it not been for his untiring efforts the measure could never have passed the House, nor been given consideration in that body; that the measure was of incalculable benefit to the West, and the people of that section appreciated to what extent they were indebted to him for his aid.

Mr. Moody also called the President's attention to the editorial of The Oregonian of the 14th, strongly endorsing his message on Cuban reciprocity, and added that the people of his state generally believed with Mr. Roosevelt on this important issue. The President deeply appreciated the support of the paper, saying its comment on the situation was exactly correct. He was also pleased to know that the people of Oregon approved of his course.

Senator Mitchell recently addressed a letter to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which has in its possession the original journal of Lewis and Clark, kept by them on their journey to the Pacific Coast. He said that in view of the coming exposition at Portland, the people of the Pacific Northwest are anxious to procure this paper for republication in pamphlet form, and asked if he might not have access to it long enough to have it printed as a Senate Document. The society replied that they had recently entered into a contract with New York publishers by which they are to reproduce this journal in full in elaborate style, and under their contract they cannot lend the papers for that purpose.

That the cattle business of America is now founded upon a rock must be plain to every mind. With receipts of cattle that would be very excessive under any conditions prior to 1897 we see the price of beef higher than it has been in 25 years. With the cattle of six of our leading corn states forced upon the market by a lack of feed or water or both; with a large majority of the cattlemen of those six states out of the market as buyers, we have seen the price of beef steadily increase, and the expanding trade of the packers force them to fill their coolers with lean carcasses that ordinarily would have found their way to the feed yards.—Ex.

A new postal card will appear during the month which is described as a great improvement on previous issues, as it leaves a broad blank space along the top of the face of it wide enough to carry the postmarking and thus preserve its legibility. The stamp on it will be a portrait of the late President McKinley.

A bill granting pensions to the Indian War Veterans of Oregon has passed the senate and house, and now goes to the president for his approval.

The Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., at Portland Wednesday decided to hold the next session in St. Paul.

Governor Geer has decided to call a special session of the legislature to pass a flat salary law.

Do unto others as you think they would do unto you—and do it first.—David Harman.

The Fort Hall Indian reservation, near Pocatello, was opened to settlement Tuesday.