

# Harney Valley Items.

VOL. 18.

H. H. McFARLANE, Proprietor  
L. H. H. COCHRANE, Editor and Manager.

BURNS, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.

\$1.50 Per Year  
Six Months 75 Cents.

NO. 34.

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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, Voegeley building. Mrs. Margie Levens, W. M. Mrs. Estice 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. E. 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. Smit h, Secretary

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**J. H. McMULLEN,**  
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W. L. Marsden, John W. Geary.  
Physicians & Surgeons.  
Burns, Oregon.  
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J. W. Biggs, Dalton Biggs.  
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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,  
Mortgages, Deeds, Etc., correctly made.  
Office at store.  
Burns, Oregon.

**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.

**H. VOLP, A. M., M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Burns, Oregon.  
Office at residence.

### MAY SELECT OREGON

State Likely to Get One of First Irrigation Projects.

Washington, July 11.—Chief Hydrographer Newell, of the Geological Survey, left today for an extended tour of the Western States, where he will co-operate with various field parties now making examinations of feasible sites for reservoirs under the new irrigation law. He will visit Eastern Oregon and Washington, among other places. Under the policy to be followed of first building modest irrigation works, it is quite probable that a site in one of these two states will be selected for early construction, especially as Mr. Newell is of the opinion that the Oregon delegation did much to further the interests of the irrigation bill.

The common desire of members of Congress from the Western States is that the secretary of the Interior shall carry out the provisions of the new irrigation law with only such haste as is safe, and in such a way as to place the greatest area of reclaimed lands in the hands of settlers in the shortest time. It seems to be the prevalent belief that the best results will be obtained if the Government first undertakes the construction of medium-sized irrigation projects, at a moderate cost, each in itself reclaiming a modest area of land, capable, under irrigation, of producing crops of the first order. Suggestions of this sort were made to the department by many Senators and Representatives just before they left Washington for the summer.

Secretary Hitchcock is not personally familiar with irrigation matters or with land matters generally. He is, therefore, obliged to depend largely upon the recommendations of his subordinates. The suggestions of Superintendent Walcott, of the Geological Survey, and of Chief Hydrographer Newell are given every consideration. There is much data of a general character now available, but there are no reports of sufficient detail to warrant the Secretary in adopting or rejecting the sites heretofore examined.

It is a rather remarkable thing that, in spite of the overwhelming demand of the West for irrigation that Western members of Congress are not insisting that the first work shall be undertaken in any one state. They have so far deferred entirely to the judgment of Secretary Hitchcock, merely urging him not to undertake large and expensive projects at the outset. They say that the eyes of the East are now on the states to be benefited by the irrigation law, and the initial work begun and put in operation under that act will be watched throughout its course of construction. There is yet doubt in the minds of many that general irrigation by the Government is a success, and to dispel this doubt Western members of Congress are anxious that the first projects shall be all that is claimed for them.

There are other reasons, however, why medium projects are advocated. If works whose construction will cost in the neighborhood of \$4000 or \$5000 are begun, it will mean that 10 or 12 projects may be undertaken simultaneously. This will make it possible to begin one system each in a majority of the arid land states, and to distribute the improvements in all sections of the West. It will enable the Secretary to demonstrate that irrigation is a success alike in Arizona and in Oregon, in Montana and in

Nevada, in states where private irrigation is now being carried on with success and in states where it is almost unknown.

A charge has been put in circulation by certain Western members that the Great Northern and the Southern Pacific Railroads are at work in the Interior Department in the interest of the St. Mary's project in Montana and the Gila River and Truckee Canyon projects in Arizona. It is not probable this charge is true. In fact, the charge of railroad benefit is not a good one to raise in any event, for no matter what project is undertaken, some railroad will be benefited. If there be no railroad adjacent to the territory to be irrigated, capitalists will see to it that a road is constructed. The railroads have done much to build up the West, and certainly the benefit that will accrue to them from the reclamation of vast areas of now waste land is not to be grudged.

Ontario Democrat.

Wm. Altnow, of Drewsey, was in the city. He delivered 73 head of horses to an eastern buyer.

M. K. Parsons, the Salt Lake cattle dealer, is in the city and will ship several train loads of cattle from this point during the coming week.

J. D. Billingsley, the well known sheepman, has purchased the E. A. Rieger residence and with his family have taken possession of the same.

J. H. Oard, of Harney City, was in with a four horse team Thursday and loaded supplies here. He sold his wool while here for 13 cents and says Ontario is the best wool market in Eastern Oregon.

An exchange says that the Modern Woodmen were recently giving a banquet in a certain town and they marched to the hotel where they were to eat, armed with their axes. A bystander remarked that they were wise, for the beefsteak served there would vield to the axes more readily than to knives.

A Chicago couple have signed an agreement to live apart in single blessedness for one year, at the expiration of which time if they think they like it better than their former life of double cussedness they will ask the divorce court to make the separation perpetual.

It is conceded that the average married woman is never satisfied with her lot; but who can blame her after thinking of what a heavy mortgage there is on it.

When the first baby howls at night with the colic, the father and mother look reproachfully at each other as if to say, "You got me into this."

Character is bounded on the north by industry, on the east by integrity, on the south by morality and on the west by sobriety.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### SCALP RUN KEEPS UP

Another Appropriation Will Be Asked For—Cost of Coyotes to Oregon.

Salem, July 12.—The appropriation of \$50,000 made by the last Legislature for the payment of scalp bounties has been exhausted, and additional claims aggregating \$13,965 have been audited and allowed. Claims not yet audited have been filed with the Secretary of State to the amount of \$1400. This makes a total of \$68,365 of scalp bounty claims presented to the Secretary of State under the law passed in 1901. That act took effect March 1, 1901, and provided that the several counties should pay the scalp bounties in the first instance, and then be reimbursed by the state to the amount of two-thirds of the payments made. The claims thus far filed represent the scalps taken up to about June 1, 1902, or about 14 months after the law became effective. The scalp bounty expense under the new law has therefore been about \$4883 per month, and in two years will run up to \$117,197. The bounty law of 1899 cost the state about \$120,000 so that the total for four years will be about \$237,197. There is no apparent diminution in the supply of scalps.

The sum last mentioned is only the amount that will be paid out by the state. Under the new law, the counties pay one-third of the bounties, so that at the rate claims have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the counties will pay out under the new law in the neighborhood of \$38,000, bringing the total expense up to \$235,197. At \$2 each, this expenditure will indicate the killing of 117,598 coyotes.

The act of 1901 provided for the payment of the bounties but did not place any limit on the expenditure for this purpose. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the purpose of paying the claims, but no provision was made that the state should not be liable for the payment of a greater amount. Another act was passed making it the duty of the Secretary of State to audit and allow all claims presented, but to issue certificates of allowance instead of warrants in all cases where the expense was authorized but the appropriation had been exhausted. The appropriation was exhausted on May 19, and since that date the counties claiming reimbursement have received certificates showing that their claims have been allowed for the sums stated. The difference between the warrants and the certificates of allowance is that the latter do not draw interest.

Friends of the scalp bounty law will ask the next Legislature to appropriate some \$67,000 to pay the deficiency in the scalp bounty account. Judging by the readiness of the last Legislature to pay up the previous deficiency, it may be expected that the appropriation will be made. In the present instance, however, the circumstances will be very different from what they were two years ago. Under the old law, warrants were issued to the bounty claimants, and were transferred by them to storekeepers in payment of grocery bills, or sold to warrant speculators. In the present instance, the claims against the state will be held by the counties within which the coyotes have been killed. The Legislature may take the view that the counties that have made the payments received the benefits, and that it is fair all around if they are left to

bear the whole of the expense.

The counties paying bounty claims now do so without any certainty of reimbursement. According to the news dispatches today Lane County has refused to pay any more bounty claims, evidently preferring not to take chances on legislative reimbursement. Should the Eastern Oregon counties take the same course the total expense for bounties will be correspondingly less at the end of the four years of the scalp bounty experiment.

### The Law of the Range.

The "lex non scripta" of the public ranges has more binding force than the written statutes of the whole people as recorded by the acts of the Legislators. The reason is that the representatives of the people assembled at Salem or Washington do not understand the conditions that obtain in the country wherein the range lies. The average law-maker has no conception of the difficulties that surround the man who owns cattle and sheep, and the harmonizing of their differences. He sees only the abstract principles involved in the right of any man to use the public grazing lands in any manner he may see fit. The trouble with the application of the principles is that it is based upon another principle that never should be admitted as correct—namely, that the stockman has the right to use range lands without compensation.

In the case of the farmer, he must secure title to what land he uses. The lumberman must buy the timber lands from where he cuts the trees. The fruit man must own the lands upon which he plants his orchards. Everyone, in fact, excepting the stockman, must render to the people something of value before he is permitted to use land that belong to one man as much as to another.

From the earliest days of the West's development, the livestock man has been the pet of the Government. He has been given special privileges. He has received without giving in return. He has been spoiled. He has been coddled, pampered, until he has come to regard as his right what never was his right, and which he has only because he took it.

He was free to graze off the lands until they were barren as a pile of volcanic ash. He might allow his sheep to feed the very roots of the grasses. He might at will leave such desolation as made the land worthless to anyone. He owed nothing to the Government for what he took, nor for what he destroyed.

It being a free-for-all scramble, both sheep and cattle owners engaged in it with fierceness, and troubles resulted. They are now imminent, but no more likely to break out than they have been for years past. Anyone familiar with the conditions of Eastern Oregon knows that recent predications of impending troubles are not news. Such troubles have been incidents of every year for two decades past. They will recur so long as the public lands are given freely to him who can take them. It comes to a question of the stronger ruling the weaker, regardless of justice or right.

Therefore the law of the range is greater than the law of the statute or than the common law. It is the rule of might over right.—Portland Journal.

### Cholera Infantum.

This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, as directed, with each bottle, and a cure is certain. For sale by H. M. Horton, Burns; Fred Haines, Harney.

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