

Harney Valley Items.

VOL. 18.

BURNS, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902.

\$1.50 Per Year. Six Months 75 Cents.

NO. 38.

Geer & Cummins

Hardware of Every Description.

BURNS, OREGON.

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REAL ESTATE

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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. Visiting brothers fraternally invited. Mrs. Eunice Thompson, Sec.

BURNS LODGE, NO. 97, A. F. & A. M.
Meets Saturday on or before full moon. Qualified brothers fraternally invited. E. K. Kinton, W. M. F. S. Kieder, 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. S. Smith, Secretary.

W. E. CIRQUE, N. 165, WOMEN OF WOODLIFE.
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Brown's hall. Mrs. Tibb Jordan, Mrs. Ione Whiting, Guardian, 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.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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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,
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Mortgages, Deeds, Etc., correctly made.
Office at Store. Burns, Oregon.

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Office at residence
Burns, Oregon.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

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THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.
The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

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PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION

Number of Acres in Oregon Reclaimed in Ten Years.

The progress in agriculture in the arid states and territories during the decade ending with 1899 is shown in the report just published by the Division of Agriculture of the Twelfth Census. As this progress is attributable largely to irrigation the statistics relating thereto are of general interest.

The number of irrigators in the United States in 1899, not including irrigators of rice, was 105,218, an increase in ten years of 99.9 per cent. The area irrigated was 7,539,545 acres, an increase of 107.6 per cent. Of this area, 5,944,412 acres were in crops, and 1,595,133 acres in pasture and unimproved crops. The cost of irrigation systems in operation, exclusive of those on rice plantations, was \$67,770,942, while the value of the irrigated crops was \$86,860,491.

The total length of all the main ditches in the arid and semi-arid states and territories was 44,149 miles.

The average number of irrigated acres in farms in arid states and territories was 71; the average value of irrigated land per acre, \$42.53; the average value of crops produced on irrigated land, \$14.81; the average first cost of water, \$7.80; the average annual cost of maintenance, \$0.38. Of the 5,211,965 acres in crops, hay and forage occupied 3,665,654, or 64.2 per cent; cereals, 1,399,709, or 24.5 per cent; vegetables, 168,432, or 2.9 per cent; orchard fruits, 251,289, or 4.4 per cent; other crops, 226,881, or 4 per cent. The value of the hay and forage was \$34,834,966; cereals \$14,338,326; vegetables, \$9,627,491; orchard fruits, \$3,920,409; other crops, including sub-tropical fruits, grapes, flowers, plants, sugar beets, etc., \$16,712,246.

In Oregon the number of irrigators increased from 3,150 in 1889 to 4,636 in 1899, or 47.2 per cent, and the number of acres irrigated from 177,944 to 388,310, or 118.2 per cent. The ditches in operation in 1899 had a length of 2,283 miles, cost \$1,838,782, and irrigated 388,111 acres. There were 199 acres irrigated from wells. The irrigated area in crops was 290,256 acres, yielding products valued at \$3,062,926. The area irrigated in pasture and unimproved crops was 98,054 acres.

Shortly after sending the irrigation bill to the President, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Director of the Census to compile statistics relating to irrigation for the crop year of 1902. With the data now assembled, this work will be comparatively simple, most of it being done by correspondence. To secure this information inquiries will soon be sent out to irrigators throughout the United States. The co-operation of those interested in irrigation is earnestly solicited for upon their prompt responses will depend very largely the value of these statistics. This is in part a supplementary work, the results of which will be utilized in the work soon to be undertaken by the Department of the Interior under the provisions of the irrigation bill.

Water Measurement.

The legal measurement of water in California is the miner's inch, which is the quantity of water that will flow through an opening of one square inch under a pressure of four inches above the top of the opening. A miner's inch is equivalent to a flow of 1.364, theoretically 1.57 cubic feet, or 8,976 gallons per minute. The velocity of running is measured by the same laws as that of heavy falling bodies. A falling body increases its velocity in proportion to the time it is falling, and the distance fallen is in proportion to the square of the number of seconds of time it is falling. The theoretical velocity of water flowing out of an aperture of one foot is 8.02 feet per second; experimentally it is but 5.4 feet.

The velocity of a stream of water flowing from a ditch, or other source is equal to that which a heavy falling body would acquire in falling from a height equal to the distance between the surface of the water and the middle of the orifice. This distance is called the head of water. The quantity of water issuing from an aperture is in proportion to the square root of the head. With an aperture one inch in height the head of water under a four inch pressure would be four and one half inches. The square root of a four and one half inch head is 2.12 inches and of a six and one half inch head 2.55 inches. Therefore, an opening that will allow the escape of 109 inches of water under a four inch pressure will in the same length of time under a six inch pressure discharge 120 inches. The work which water can do is in proportion to the quantity multiplied by the square of the velocity; that is, the work is in proportion to the square root of the cube of the head. By means of the following rough-and-ready rule, the quantity of water flowing in a ditch or stream may be approximately determined; select some point where the flow of water is about the same for a distance of, say, 50 feet. Then make a number of different measurements in the middle and along the slope of the banks of the stream or ditch, to a certain depth of the water; add these measurements together and divide by the total number of measurements made to ascertain the average depth, then to find the velocity, place a piece of heavy wood in the stream and as accurately as possible rate the time required for it to pass over the distance above mentioned. Multiply the area by the main velocity and the product is the volume in cubic feet; divide the number of cubic feet by 1.57 and the result will be the number of miner's inches.

Jorgensen is still to the front with low prices. Call and see his line of watches, clocks, jewelry, stationary, etc.

Mens Summer Hats reduced—N. Brown & Sons.

Very Remarkable Cure of Diarrhoea. "About six years ago for the first time in my life I had a sudden and severe attack of diarrhoea," says Mrs. Alice Miller, of Morgan, Texas: "I got temporary relief, but it came back again and again, and for six long years I have suffered more misery and agony than I can tell. It was worse than death. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for physicians' prescriptions and treatment without avail. Finally we moved to Bosque county, our present home, and one day I happened to see an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with a testimonial of a man had been cured by it. The case was so similar to my own that I concluded to try the remedy. I resulted was wonderful. I could hardly realize that I was well again, or believe it could be so after having suffered so long, but that one bottle of medicine, costing but a few cents, cured me." For sale by H. M. Horton, Burns; Fred Haines, Harney.

While these are the principal industries and the easiest on which to secure approximately correct figures, there are a large number of others which in the aggregate may exceed the remarkable figures of the big five. Fruit last year was a pretty close running mate with hops and salmon, and this year, if complete returns were obtainable, might make a showing fully as favorable as either of the great staples which have made Oregon famous.

The livestock industry as a wealth producer will probably stand very close to the head of the list, and were accurate figures obtainable would astonish people unfamiliar with the magnitude of the industry. Pigs and goats will also help in piling up these millions of money for the agriculturalist to distribute, and the value of dairy products this year cannot be expressed without the use of seven figures. Oats, barley, rye, flax, corn and other similar products, while not approaching wheat in prominence, are in the aggregate sufficiently important to help out in localities where other collateral is not so plentiful. Considering the population, it is doubtful if there is another state in the Union that can make such a remarkable financial showing.

RICH YEAR FOR ALL

Oregon Industries Make Fine Showing for 1902.

Over \$25,000,000 will be added to the wealth of the State of Oregon this year from five of her principal industries says the Oregonian. The showing is by far the best on record. This amount, together with several millions which will be distributed by other industries not included in these figures, will undoubtedly result in the most prosperous year Oregon has ever known.

Lumber will probably lead the list this year, and conservative estimates place the cut of the year for the entire state at 1,000,000,000 feet, valued at approximately \$10,000,000. Next on the list is a wheat crop, which, at present prices, will net the growers over \$8,000,000. The largest wool clip ever sold in the state has practically all reached market, or at least has passed out of the hands of the growers at better average prices than have prevailed for a number of years. The clip was something over 2,000,000 pounds, and at the prices generally paid has probably added \$3,000,000 to the wealth of the state.

With hops the yield promises to be near the record, with practically a certainty of 80,000 bales, which, at present prices, will amount to about \$2,500,000.

The returns are not quite all in on the salmon pack, but enough is known to warrant an estimate of over \$2,500,000 as the value of the canned frozen and pickled product.

Each box must be erected by the roadside, so that the carrier can easily obtain access to it without dismounting from his vehicle. The same box must not be used for more than one family, or the occupants of one house. Residents along new routes who, after Oct. 1, fail to comply with these new requirements, will not be served by rural carriers.

The 14 styles of boxes approved by the department March 28, 1901, will be accepted as coming within the foregoing regulations when contracted for prior to October 1, but after that time the 14 manufacturers will be required to readjust their boxes to meet new conditions.

In all service heretofore established, and wherein inappropriate, unsafe and unsuitable boxes are in use, the department will expect that patrons of rural free delivery will conform as promptly as possible to the new requirements, if they desire a continuance of rural free delivery. The department intends without undue haste or harshness, to secure a uniformity among the rural routes, and to have the boxes substantial and in appearance and befitting the recognition of the Government and postal service.

Boxes for Rural Mail.

The Postoffice Department, after due investigation by a special board has determined to make several changes in its regulations governing boxes for rural free delivery routes. The new order is to go into effect October 1. After that time each person living along a newly established rural route and desiring to be served by rural carrier must erect, at his own cost, a box, in accordance with the following specifications:

All square or oblong boxes must be of not less than 20 standard-gauge sheet iron or steel, and galvanized, the edges of which must be strengthened either by folding the metal

back upon itself or by riveting to the edges band iron or steel at least one sixteenth of an inch thick, or by wiring with at least 10 gauge wire. If the metal material is heavier than specified, edge reinforcements are not necessary. Circular, semi-circular or rounding boxes must be of not less than 22 gauge iron or steel, with strengthened edges.

All boxes must be made in the best workmanlike manner, and there must be no joints depending solely on solder to hold different parts of the box together, but all joints must be seamed, curled or riveted. Covers, lids, or encasements must be strongly hinged or pivoted, and extend sufficiently over the opening to protect the mail within from rain, snow and dust.

The dimensions of free rural delivery boxes shall be, if square or rectangular, not less than 18x6x6 inches; if cylindrical, not less than 18 inches long and six inches in diameter, the capacity to be not less than 488 cubic inches. Experience has shown that boxes opening at the side or top are more convenient than those opening at the end.

The department will inspect sample boxes made by different firms, and those found to comply with the foregoing requirements will be authoritatively stamped "Approved by the Postmaster General." Boxes thus marked will come under the protection of the United States, and will be safeguarded against destruction or injury, as the law provides a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment not more than three years for all persons maliciously tampering with United States mail boxes or their contents.

Each box must be erected by the roadside, so that the carrier can easily obtain access to it without dismounting from his vehicle. The same box must not be used for more than one family, or the occupants of one house. Residents along new routes who, after Oct. 1, fail to comply with these new requirements, will not be served by rural carriers.

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Slight injuries often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation, and prevents any danger of blood poison. For sale by H. M. Horton Burns; Fred Haines, Harney.

J. B. Stetson Co hats—N. Brown & Sons.

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

Signature of J. B. Stetson Co.