

The Oldest and Most Reliable.

Published in the Greatest Valley of Eastern Oregon.

Oregon Historical Society

The Best Advertising Medium.

Harney Valley Items.

VOL. 18.

H. D. McIntyre, Proprietor
Chas. N. Cochran, Editor and Manager.

BURNS, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

\$1.50 Per Year.
Six Months 75 Cents.

NO. 52.

Geer & Cummins

Hardware of Every Description.

BURNS, OREGON.

H. FITZGERALD, F. S. RIEDER, BIGGS & BIGGS
Attorneys.

E. O. T. G. CO.

(Incorporated.)

Abstracts Furnished and Title Guaranteed to all Lands in Harney County.

REAL ESTATE

Bought and Sold on Commission. Office in Bank Building

Lodge Directory.

Beaux Lodge No. 70, K of P
Meets every Thursday night.
F. M. Jordan, C. C.
E. Mothershead, K. of R. S.

BURNS CHAPTER NO. 49, O. E. S.
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Masonic hall, Masonic building. Mrs. M. G. Lewis, W. M. Mrs. E. L. Thompson, Sec.

BURNS LODGE, NO. 97, A. F. & A. M.
Meets Saturday or before full moon. Qualified brothers fraternally invited. 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 hall. Visiting brothers fraternally invited. Frank O. Jackson, N. G. C. G. Sun H. Secretary.

FUTURE CIRCLE, NO. 165, WOMEN OF Woodcraft. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Brown's hall. Mrs. T. J. 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.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS

Copyrights &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may obtain a free opinion from our Patent Attorneys. Our office is located at No. 312 Broadway, New York.

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 312 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

OPENING INDIAN LANDS

Practically the Entire Indian Territory to Become Available for Settlement.

Within the next few months lands in the Indian Territory will be allotted to the members of the five civilized nations, and sales will be made which will give the Indians a greater amount of wealth per capita than any other people in the world, and will afford homes to thousands of white families. By recent tribal ratifications of legislation enacted at the last and previous sessions of Congress, the five civilized nations of Indians have concluded the negotiations which will gradually open up to settlement practically the entire Indian Territory. Of the 31,000 square miles contained in the Indian Territory, 30,660 square miles, or 4,905,600 acres, are the absolute property of the five civilized tribes. Tribal possession will now be changed to individual ownership, a large proportion of the land will become subject to immediate lease, and in periods varying from one to three years an immense area will be subject to unconditional sale. At a date yet to be announced, 500,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands will be sold at public auction, as will also the lots in nearly a thousand towns. There are now in the Territory approximately nine hundred towns, ten of which had in 1900 a population of over two thousand each. While the covenants with the different nations vary in their provisions, the Choctaws and Chickasaws alone will have 1,500,000 acres to dispose of within a year, an equal area at the end of three years, and double that amount at the end of five years.

Unlike the reservations previously opened up to settlement, this is not wild and uncultivated land. Seven million two hundred thousand acres are already occupied as farms and three and a half million acres are under cultivation. There is \$92,181,000 invested in farm property in this great fertile tract, whose broad valleys and rich prairies yield abundantly to even the most careless cultivation. The total value of the farm products of the Territory amounted in 1899 to \$27,672,000. Farming methods under tribal ownership were most wasteful, and under the new regime the Territory promises to become the El Dorado of the West. The proceeds of the sales of the coal and asphalt lands and the town sites will be divided pro rata among the Indians, and later the great cash balances of the several nations, now on deposit in the National Treasury, will be similarly divided. This influx of cash, it is predicted, will not only make the Indians willing to sell their lands at reasonable prices, but will make them excellent customers for those who have merchandise to sell, and will open an era of unparalleled prosperity throughout the Territory.

While mineralogists believe that the whole area which is to be divided among the Indians is underlaid with coal, and while in the highlands practically every valuable mineral except gold and silver is known to exist, only the known coal and asphalt fields owned by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and aggregating 500,000 acres, will be segregated and sold as such. All the other mineral lands in the tract can be purchased at various periods in the next few years as agricultural lands, with the exception of such as may be developed by the Indian owners, many of whom are practically white

men and possess a high degree of intelligence. Apart from the mineral lands and town sites, no land will be open to immediate sale.

Instead of purchasing the lands from the Indians and then opening them to settlement under the Homestead act, as has been the usual custom, the government has entered into treaties with the Indians by which the lands will be divided among the members of the tribes by a scheme of equalization of values. Having ascertained by appraisal the average value of the land, the total area is divided by the total number of registered Indians, and to each is allotted a tract worth the multiple of the average value, and the average number of acres by this method of division. Some individuals will receive as much as 2,000 acres, while others may receive not more than forty acres in a more valuable situation. In every instance the Indians must retain for life, or at least for twenty-one years, their original homesteads, which will vary in area from forty to 160 acres; but the remainder they are at liberty to sell under prescribed conditions. The great demand for beef cattle is calculated to make the demand for leased lands extensive, especially as the natural grasses of the Territory furnish excellent pasturage. The forest resources of the Territory are of great value. Approximately 60 per cent of the land is well wooded with such valuable timber as the various species of oak, black walnut, ash, hickory, pecan, river birch and cottonwood.

The law governing the disposition of these lands provides that all Indians receiving an individual allotment of land shall thereon become citizens of the United States, and basing their claim on this provision and the argument that citizens of the United States cannot be governed in the disposal of their property, many persons are now making ninety-nine-year leases with the Indians, and some are making contracts for sales. The Secretary of the Interior, however, denies the correctness of this argument. He holds that the law can have no such intent and therefore cannot be so interpreted, and that its only effect is to confer on the Indians the right of suffrage. It is more than probable, however, that the case will soon or later be carried into the courts and a test suit will settle the controversy. Already hundreds of far-seeing investors are on the ground securing leases from the Indians of large portions of their prospective allotments, and in many instances these leases contain options for future purchase, which, while they may not stand in the courts, may be respected by the Indians.

No "rush" no confusion, no lottery and no "sooners" attend this remarkable transformation of Indian

Continued on Fourth page.

Stomach Trouble.
"I have been troubled with my stomach for the past four years," says D. L. Beach, of Clover Nook Farm, Greenfield, Mass. "A few days ago I was induced to buy a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I have taken part of them and feel a great deal better." If you have any trouble with your stomach try a box of these Tablets. You are certain to be pleased with the result. Price 25 cents. For sale by H. M. Horton, Burns; Fred Haines, Harney.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Druggist*

TO BE RESERVED

Mountain Forests of Eastern Oregon Will Be on New Plan.

Oregonian News Bureau, Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary Hitchcock has finally determined that a forest reserve shall be created in the Blue and Strawberry Mountains of Eastern Oregon, but the lands included by the Presidential proclamation will be only Government timber lands or worthless mountain summits. The proclamation will not issue until the Interior Department shall have inspected every acre to be included in the reserve, and to eliminate such lands now included in the withdrawal as have been denuded of timber or are owned or occupied by large holders. All towns or settlements and all school lands and all private ranges will also be excluded. But, above all else, the Secretary will exclude those lands which were entered for speculative purpose just prior to the department's withdrawal by parties who are believed to have received tips as to the intention of creating a Blue Mountain forest reserve. This information the Secretary today gave to Colonel Emmet Callahan, of Baker City, who has been urging the establishment of a reserve from which all private holdings shall have been eliminated.

Secretary Hitchcock says it is his purpose to create no lieu base in making the Blue Mountain reserve or to permit chances for frauds of any kind. The reserve he favors will be irregular in shape, a check-board in some sections, but will be all Government land.

He finds that much opposition that has been manifested by Oregon people was based on misconception of the purpose of forest reservations. He gives assurance that the timber reservation will not in any way interfere with the location of mining claims, neither will it prevent cutting of mature timber. It will, however, prevent corporations and speculators from acquiring title to large areas of valuable land in this region, to the detriment of the interests of settlers. Protection of water supply is of equal importance to timber preservation, he holds, and to this end the forests of the Blue Mountains will be perpetuated. It may be six months or a year, says the Secretary, before the reserve shall finally be established, but when it is created its lines will be permanent. There will be no just ground for continued haggling for the exclusion of some areas or the addition of others, as has been the case with almost every reserve heretofore created.

SEARS IS CAUSTIC.

He Roasts Williamson For His Position on the Irrigation Question.

A Journal reporter called on Major Alfred F. Sears, the well-known civil engineer of Portland, for an expression of opinion concerning Congressman Williamson's remarks on irrigation in The Journal of last Thursday. Major Sears is State Engineer for Oregon for Irrigation and is one of the oldest of American Irrigation engineers, and one whose broad experience and known devotion to the interests of Oregon entitle his opinion to consideration. He is, moreover, familiar with the practical operation of the Carey law, having been engaged in making the surveys and designs for the Oregon Development Company in the upper valley of the Deschutes.

Major Sears said: "What is want-

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidney, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

ed? My opinion as a consulting engineer? That is in my line, put down your fee. Seriously, while I have no present professional interest in any irrigation work now in progress, I have very deep interest as a citizen in the success of any and all irrigation works in Oregon.

"I dislike to antagonize the views of any man, who is truly devoted to the work of irrigating our public arid lands, but when I see a coyote in a lamb skin, sneaking about the edge of a flock, I can't help feeling it good game for a rifle ball. Now this is precisely the position of this man Williamson. He is one of whom a reporter wrote in a local paper of the 24th ult., 'Several men have been named to me, who have grown rich in the sheep business without one dollar's investment in land and practically without contributing anything to the advancement of the country or to its support. A business pursued upon this plan, it is urged, is in its nature predatory and as such, it ought not to be allowed to interfere with operations founded upon a settled and domestic connection with the country.'

"When this newspaper man went last summer in the train of Williamson to Prineville, he wrote 'the people here are opposed to irrigation.' Of course the people with whom Mr. Williamson's influence brought him into contact, the partners of the candidate, in the sheep and cattle business, are opposed to irrigation. Nobody else in that region is opposed to irrigation and

Continued on Second page.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUSCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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