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Published in the Greatest Valley of Eastern Oregon.

The Best Advertising Medium.

Harney Valley Items.

VOL. 19.

H. D. McIntyre, Proprietor
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BURNS, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

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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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LAND NOT ARID

So Says Green of Deschutes Valley—Department Previously Took Another View.

Oregonian News Bureau, Washington, Nov. 21.—Inspector Green reports to the Secretary of the Interior that the lands selected by the State of Oregon under the Carey act, and known as "list six"—that is, the lands intended to be reclaimed by the Pilot Butte Development Company (Crook County)—are not arid. He reports well-developed juniper trees scattered over the area; therefore, he concludes, the lands are not subject to reclamation under the Carey act. This report will unquestionably lead to a prolonged wrangle and may be the means of preventing for some time reclamation in the Deschutes Valley, either by the Government or by private enterprise.

Before the Pilot Butte Company closed its contract with the state, as the records show, it took the precaution to secure the opinion of the department as to whether or not the growth of juniper trees would be held as an indication that the lands selected by the state were or were not arid. The State Land Agent simultaneously asked the opinion of the department as to the character of these lands. He stated in his letter that the land "is entirely destitute of water and is strictly a desert, but on certain portions there is a scattering growth of junipers. The juniper, and especially the scrubby variety growing on this desert, is not suitable for lumber, can be used only for wood and fence posts, and there is no more of such wood on any quarter section than will be necessary for the use of the settler on the quarter section. It cannot be made into lumber and be shipped away, and can be used only in the immediate vicinity of its growth."

In transmitting this letter to the Secretary, Commissioner Hermann expressed the opinion that the rule of the department, which holds that "land containing sufficient moisture to produce a natural growth of trees are not to be classed as desert land" should be liberally construed, "for the reason that the land is doubtless unfit for cultivation, without irrigation or else it would have been entered long ago."

In reply to Commissioner Hermann's letter, Secretary Hitchcock issued instructions in which he said:

"A growth of ordinary forest trees on land in the arid regions may, as a general rule, be accepted as evidence of the non-desert character of land. It is, however, a mere presumption that the lands containing sufficient moisture to produce trees will produce agricultural crops, but like all presumptions of fact, it may be rebutted by proof showing that the land is actually desert in character and will not produce agricultural crops without irrigation. A sparse and stunted growth of trees which may exist with little moisture, and is frequently found upon arid lands actually unfit without irrigation for ordinary agricultural purposes, is not within the spirit and intent of the rule."

These instructions were reported to the State Land Agent and to the Pilot Butte Company, all of which is cited to show the precautionary steps taken by this company to ascertain, before making a contract, whether the land it had in view would be held subject to the Carey act.

No action is likely to be taken

on Green's report for two or three weeks. The case is awaiting its regular turn. There is on record, along with this report, a great mass of affidavits filed by the Pilot Butte Company showing the land to be arid and not capable of producing crops without irrigation. These affidavits were filed under the Secretary's instructions above quoted, and are from Congressman-elect Williamson, the Oregon State Engineer, ex-Surveyor General Penza, President Lyle, and Chief Engineer Hammond of the Columbia Southern Railway; Hydraulic Engineer Clark, of Portland; J. M. Moore, of Portland, and many others of known reliability who have personally gone over the ground. There is also filed an exhaustive analysis of the soil and statement of precipitation, by months, on the "Upper Deschutes. This mass of testimony is all diametrically opposed to Green's report, and shows the land to be arid.

Furthermore, the Pilot Butte Company lodges charges against Green. It alleges that he did not personally inspect the full tract withdrawn in list 6, and has no personal knowledge of its character, but that he merely crossed this land in traveling the road from Prineville to Bend and back. Because President Drake, of the Pilot Butte Company, placed his home, records and offices at the disposal of Green, the latter reported to the department that Drake attempted to bribe him, which Drake denies. It is not known how much dependence the department will place in Green's report. He is the special inspector of Secretary Hitchcock, and has the reputation of being a thoroughly honest man.

WANT LAW CHANGED.

Grab of Timber and Stone Lands Too Great Now.

Oregonian News Bureau, Washington, Nov. 19.—Although both Secretary Hitchcock and Land Commissioner Hermann strongly favor and recommend the repeal or radical modification of the timber and stone act, neither entertains much hope that Congress will interfere with the objectionable law, at the coming short session. The justice of the timber and stone act is admitted on all sides, and each succeeding month but serves to demonstrate that timber interests are making the last grand rush upon the public timber. It is estimated at the department that if the present rate of entry under this law shall continue unabated, and the department shall be found with out means to check it, that the last acre of unreserved Government timber land will have passed to private ownership within a very few years.

When the timber and stone act was passed, nearly 30 years ago, the timber lands were inaccessible, and the price asked, \$2.50 an acre, was all that was then justifiable. Although the timber was perhaps worth more even then, in days of when transportation was limited, it was intended to offer some inducement to settlers who would go into the West and develop the country. Now, however, with railroads piercing every timber country and with water transportation in abundance, it is felt unjust that the Government should give away for \$2.50 an acre lands that in the open market would bring 20 to 40 times as much.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Signature of J. C. Watson

NO LACK OF SITE

Eastern Oregon Needs Irrigation, But Who Shall Bear Cost?

Oregonian News Bureau, Washington, Nov. 22.—If the Government does not undertake the reclamation of lands in the Deschutes Valley, but allows private capital to proceed unhindered with pending contracts under the Carey act, Government work will probably be attempted in some other section of Eastern Oregon. While the Deschutes project is better known to the department than any other, there are several Eastern Oregon sites which have been generally examined and offer excellent opportunities for irrigating.

Hydrographer F. H. Newell, of the Geological Survey, who has visited three prospective sites, discussing this question today, said that the situation in Oregon is very similar to that in other Western states. There are a number of entirely feasible and promising projects, but they cover lands which are pretty well developed. Considerable areas that would naturally be included in Government irrigation systems have already passed into private ownership, and are, to some extent, being irrigated on a small scale by their owners. This is true in the Powder River Valley, around Baker City; in the Grand Ronde Valley, in Union County; along the Silvies River, in Harney County, and to some extent on Crooked River, east of Prineville.

Before the Government would feel justified in undertaking the construction of irrigation systems in localities of this character, it would be necessary to make a distinct agreement with the owners of lands lying within the scope of proposed Government work, that they would take water from the Government ditches and pay the actual cost of putting the water on the land, the same as settlers who subsequently take up vacant lands under Government ditches. The Government could not expect to recover from the settlers who would take up the vacant lands the full amount expended in constructing its irrigation system, which would benefit the other lands as well. In other words, the Government will proceed on a business basis, and will undertake no irrigation until it is reasonably assured that all settlers to be benefited thereby will repay the actual cost of constructing its works.

In some of the favored localities in Eastern Oregon the land is not absolutely arid. This is the case around Baker City where straggling crops can be raised without irrigation. It is true that proper irrigation would greatly enhance the value of the land and insure better crops, but unless the present farmers and landowners will agree to bear their proportionate share of the cost of a Government system the expenditure will not be made there.

Mr. Newell says it rests with the settlers near Baker City, in the Grand Ronde Valley, on the Silvies River and elsewhere, to say whether or not the Government shall irrigate their lands, together with vacant public lands adjoining. If they come forward and offer a hearty co-operation with the Government in any enterprise it may undertake, and pledge themselves to pay for whatever water rights they may acquire under Government works, there will be little difficulty in having Government reclamation undertaken. On the other hand,

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers; they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

there are many attractive sites in other states which would appeal to the Government ahead of involved projects in Eastern Oregon. If the settlers decline to co-operate.

Very difficult irrigation problems are presented in extreme South-eastern Oregon, in Malheur County. There is a limited quantity of water there, which might be applied to small areas of lands with beneficial results, and it is possible the water supply could be augmented by artesian wells. If more promising work in other parts of the state are abandoned, the Government will probably undertake reclamation on a limited scale in Malheur. Such a work, however, would not be undertaken at once, as the Government does not desire, at this time, to enter upon trifling irrigation projects, when larger works elsewhere can be carried out, and where much more land can be reclaimed under a single system than is possible in Malheur. The small works will be left until those of moderate dimensions are well under way.

There are five women in the state penitentiary. Emma G. Hannah, of Linn county; Kate Saunders, of Portland, each being in the asylum; Mrs. Minnie Crockett, of Umatilla county, for murder; Mrs. Rose Carlisle, of Jackson county for burning a barn, and Etta Horton, placed there three weeks ago from Harney county under a year's sentence for adultery.

Herr Krupp, the great German gunmaker, is dead. His estate is valued at \$125,000,000.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LASCAS 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.

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