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Harney Valley Items.

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H. D. McIntyre, Proprietor
H. D. McIntyre, Editor and Manager.

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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, Voegtly building. Mrs. Maggie Levens, W. M. Mrs. Eunice 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. 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. Cochrane, 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. Smith, Secretary.

TULE CIRCLE, NO. 165, WOMEN OF Woodcraft.
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Brown's hall. Mrs. Tilly 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.

This paper and The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean \$1.50 for one year. "Special deal"

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

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ALL THE FENCES MUST GO

In Western Harney and Crook Counties, 35,000 to 40,000 Acres Will Be Opened.

A dispatch from Prineville in the Oregonian of the 2nd, says:

The order for the removal of fences from Government land is causing considerable indignation in the Eastern part of the county. The majority of the stockmen blame W. W. Brown for it. As near as can be learned Brown could have saved himself and many other stockmen a large amount of money as well as pasturage by complying with the first order from the Interior Department, but he was not satisfied to let well enough alone, and so informed the Government agent that he had a lot more land fenced, and in consequence he was ordered to take it all down. This order raised Brown's ire, and he began complaining on his neighbors, and the result will be the opening of perhaps 30,000 to 40,000 acres of Government land that has been fenced up. The greatest loss will fall on Mr. Brown, who will be required to remove 100 to 200 miles of fence.

As a great deal of this fencing has been done by cattlemen, it will be seen that they will be the losers, and it will leave a lot of range open to the public that will be fought for by the sheep that come in from outside points every Summer. Should this be the case, there is a strong probability that a large number of Brown's sheep will go the way of others that have come in the way of the cattle men of that section and, as Brown has large bands of sheep that will be ranged in close proximity to a great deal of the land that has been thrown open, and is looked upon by the cattle owners as the cause of the opening of the fences, he will naturally be the object of their vengeance.

Much of the land that has been under fence is but poor pasturage at best, but, it being easier fenced than left outside, many of the stockmen have enclosed it with their own premises. One reason that so much of the land in this county has been enclosed is that a large area of "road land" has been leased by the stockmen, and, it being in alternate sections, there has been a tendency to inclose all the land within the boundaries of the road land so as to form a square or other solid body of land, thus taking a much less amount of fencing than would otherwise be required. While those who have done so are fully aware that they were inclosing Government land to which they had no right, they have never in any way opposed any one in settling within their inclosures who desired to take a homestead or other claim. In this they have differed widely from the cattle barons of Northern California and Nevada, where it was as much as a man's life was worth to attempt to take a homestead inside of one of the great inclosures without first promising to sell to the cattleman who had the land under fence.

It's a real pleasure to wear the fine fitting clothes made by Strauss Bros., America's Leading Tailors, Chicago. They're so reasonable in prices too. Robinson & Walton, will take your order.

Reduction prices make business. N. Brown & Sons will continue low prices for some time yet.

THE CATTLE COUNTRY

Interesting Phases of the Struggle for New Territory.

Lured by Stories of Sudden Riches, Men Have Flocked In from All Parts of the World—Odd Incidents.

For ten years, more or less, say from 1874 to 1884, and later than this in the northern range, there was universal prosperity and plenty of money; to be a cowman meant being a small, but powerful king with a princely kingdom, the boundaries of which were set by precedent and by the honor of custom—as far as a man on horseback could see, and by water—as firmly as if corner-marked and title-deeded. There was no rent, and virtually no taxes to pay. A man might own a hundred thousand cattle, and not an acre of land, though he claimed "range rights" to 50,000 acres, and enforced those rights with blood and iron, writes Ray Stannard Baker, in Century.

Apparently this was a new sort of free life in which man had risen above the old slow rules of thrift. It was a simple business; turn the cattle to grass, and when money was needed, round them up and sell them. But the lucky dog sometimes had difficulty in enjoying his bone in peace. Lured by the stories of sudden riches in the cattle country, other men, as bold and hardy as the first, flocked in from all parts of the world, and began raising big and little herds. The building of the railroads across the continent stimulated immigration; the great Texas boom followed the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad in 1883. At first the early comers welcomed the new rangers, sold them cattle at exorbitant prices, chucked at their innocence, allowed them to come in on the ranges, and grew richer and richer. There were times when Texas steers, big and little, brought \$25 each on the range. But the tide swelled, and the cattle continued to increase enormously. Presently the first real settlers, the "nesters" of Texas, who wished to fence the land for farms, appeared in numbers, and the early comers, the original cowboys, began to chafe. "Who's elbowing me?" they inquired, and there was prompt and effective shooting, and the wholesale cutting of the new fences.

Many good men lay down in the hot sand, never to rise again. But that, bad as it was, did not tell the whole story of destruction. If cattle had been killed instead of men, the trouble might have been averted, but the herds went on multiplying until they covered all the range, giving it no rest winter or summer. Each cowman scrambled for all he could get; he argued that if he did not take the grass his neighbor would. And who cared a rap for the future? Life was short and money tangible. At first there had been enough grass to support one steer to every two acres of land; in half a dozen years a steer did well to make his living on five acres. After that the ratio steadily widened. So great was the struggle for new territory that whole herds of cattle sometimes went 20 miles or more to water and then back again, galloping every step, and working hard between times to get enough from the failing ranges to keep life within their lean carcasses. And today there are many parts of the range that will not support ten cattle to the square mile, one steer to every 64 acres, and it is a good range indeed that will feed a steer to every 20 acres. There are whole ranges in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, once rich beyond belief, that are completely deserted and given over to the desert.

Chloroform and Gaslight.

In general the profession in this country is united in the belief that ether is a much more satisfactory anesthetic than chloroform. A not inconsiderable number, however, prefer chloroform, particularly under special circumstances, and some operators who have no well-equipped clinics at their command tend to use chloroform when working by artificial light, and particularly in ill-equipped houses. It is, however, known by most pharmacologists and by many others that chloroform has dangers when used by artificial light, but this fact is by no means generally recognized. Persons have been killed by the decomposition of chloroform by gaslight. It has been attempted to overcome the danger of the production of this form of poisoning by placing soda or borax solution or milk of lime in the operating-room, but these methods have been shown to be wholly insufficient.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

REPORTS PROBABLY FORWARDED

State Association Will Wait Until February 5.

Oregonian, Jan. 30: "Yes, I notice that the Department of the Interior expects us to present applications for irrigation works, if we want them," said President A. H. Devers, of the Oregon Irrigation Association, yesterday. "I can see the force of his suggestion that we take action if we want Government aid. We have had this in mind for some time, and have been shaping our movements with a view to getting Oregon applications before the department. We have some on hand now, and have decided to wait only two weeks longer for the presentation of local schemes. Then we will forward what we have."

"We had to stir up the various county organizations in order to get these applications. The only county to act in accordance with the resolution of the irrigation convention was Klamath. Now that we are after the others, more are coming in. Our executive committee will do its share to have Oregon adequately represented in applications for the Government irrigation work."

Reports concerning lands requiring irrigation through Government aid are arriving at the office of Secretary James M. Moore, of the Oregon Irrigation Association, but so far have come only from Klamath, Crook and Harney Counties. It is especially requested that reports from representatives of Umatilla, Baker, Wasco, Grant and Malheur Counties be sent to Secretary Moore not later than February 5, as they have to be carefully considered at a meeting of the executive committee of the Oregon Irrigation Association before transmission to Washington D. C., so that Government officials can arrive at an estimate of the appropriation required to irrigate Oregon's arid lands. The 60 days time allowed for the preparation of these reports expired January 20.

The report from Harney County says:

"Silvies Valley lies in the midst of a mountainous region which in winter is deeply covered with snow, largely forming the source of the water supply of this valley. This immense watershed covers an area of 600 square miles. It is known by all acquainted with this country that the annual snowfall averages five feet. It is estimated that the water is ample to fill a reservoir made by placing a dam at the lower end of Silvies Valley 60 feet high. Various streams will furnish ample water to overflow Harney Valley during the Spring season, so that the waters of the reservoir need not be used until after the first irrigation. Surveys show that a reservoir could be made of Silvies Valley by placing a dam at the lower end. Silvies River shows that the fall from the reservoir to the lands irrigated, would be sufficient to insure the feasibility of conducting the water over the lands in Harney Valley. Irrigable lands in Harney Valley amount to 274,240 acres. Of this land about 60,000 acres are now under irrigation. The soil of Harney Valley is a rich black loam capable of producing hay, grain and all other agricultural as well as garden products. This vast extent of land, which can be easily and inexpensively irrigated, now supports a population of less than 4000. Once irrigated and reclaimed it would support a population of 50,000. The principal products

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

now are wild hay, and where water can be obtained, oats, barley, wheat and rye. The principal occupation now is stock raising."

Substitutes for Panama Hats.

Panama straw hats are highly fashionable in Japan, though on account of the price, which is much higher than that of the ordinary straw hats, they are bought only by the rich or the fashionable. This obstacle may be removed if, as reported in an Osaka paper, the substitutes for the Panama straw found in middle Formosa are really adapted for the purpose. The substitutes are said to be the fibers of the leaves of a certain tropical tree of very rapid growth. Six fibers can be obtained from each leaf, which is about four inches wide and four feet long, and it is said that the cost of 10,000 fibers is about six yen. A certain foreign firm of Yokohama is said to have already given a large order for the fibers, and the Panama hats made with this new material may therefore appear on the market this summer. If the new fibers are really suited for headgear Formosa may be said to have hit upon a new resource.—Japan Weekly Times.

Chances for a Divorce.

He—I understand young Simkins and his wife are not living happily together.
She—What seems to be the trouble?
"Incompatibility of temper."
"Which is at fault?"
"Both. He furnishes the incompatibility and she supplies the temper."—Chicago Daily News.

The Way of the Frontier.

The way of civilization in a new land passes comprehension. Its motto seems to be: ruin first; there is time afterward to save. Civilization is a good deal like a wild, full-blooded boy; it must first sow wild oats, waste its patrimony, disgrace its antecedents; then it is ready to begin the serious work of life. That has been the history of the range country: swift ruin for 30 or 40 years, with a resulting wreck that it will require a century of hard work, perseverance and self-control to save.—Century.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randies, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists. Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.