

THE HERALD.
D. L. GRAPE, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1888.
Democratic Ticket.
For President:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.
Vice-President:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Of Ohio.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
W. H. EFFINGER, of Multnomah.
W. R. BLYER, of Linn.
E. R. SKIPWORTH, of Umatilla.

High protection for the manufacturer and free Chinamen for the laborer.—Ex.
FORAKER, at the Chicago convention, displayed the star spangled banner and called it the "bandana" of the republican party. It has been generally adopted as such. It is said to be a thrilling sight to see a procession of "Harrison, Molton and Protection" Chinese, bearing aloft the dragon banner and wiping their noses on the American flag.

A REPUBLICAN exchange from The Dallas quotes from "a democratic exchange," (which means us), some remarks on Gen. Harrison, and answers thus:
"The facts of the matter are that Gen. Harrison ran ahead of the republican ticket in 1879 from 2000 to 4000 votes, that he supported the Chinese restriction bill when the terms of the treaty were so modified as to admit of the passage of such a measure consistent with national honor and honesty, and that he never worked and voted for a bill for giving the Chinese the ballot. Such a bill has never been introduced into congress or into any state legislature, and the only time Chinamen were ever naturalized in the United States was by courts in New York city under the domination of democratic Tammany men."

Harrison may have "run ahead" of the republican candidates, but the point is that he did not "run ahead" of Blue Jeans Williams, and was therefore defeated for governor of Indiana in '76. In 1862, Lincoln's administration, Anson Burlingame was appointed minister to China; in 1878, the close of Johnson's administration, the Burlingame treaty was made; 1880, at the close of the Hayes' administration, our second treaty with China was made, allowing the United States to regulate Chinese immigration; March 4, 1881, Harrison took his seat in the senate. What "restriction bill" did he support? The fact is that he not only opposed restriction but in 1879 declared himself publicly in favor of the Burlingame treaty. And how does our brother quill interpret his action in regard to section 14 of the Miller bill? Was he not practically voting to give the Chinese the ballot? "Boss" Tweed died in '78, previous to which time Sam'l J. Tilden had sternly smashed the Tammany ring; but in 1881 Senator Farley, of California, stated to the senate that owing to defects in laws the courts were going right along naturalizing Chinese. At that time Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and many other states admitted Chinese to citizenship.

In the course of our work of helping open up the Harney country to settlement by farmers and stockmen; we find it necessary to expose the illegitimate transactions of one A. W. Waters, as a man whose anarchist spirit is a detriment to the healthy development of Harney, a man "animated and actuated by the basest motive that can impel mortal to commit deeds of villainy—a devouring thirst for lucre." We call our readers' attention to the following which charges him with carrying two advertised, public licenses, one above his office door and one in his paper.
With taking a fee from the settlers and stockmen in the same case.
With offering to sell out the settlers' chance to acquire "thousands of acres of land lying east of Silvers river" to the "cattle-king, land-grabbers and monopolists," he so constantly raves about.
With printing letters over another man's signature without his knowledge, or authority, in order to injure the business standing of one of Burns' citizens.
With making out filings for several men on the same tract of land.
With illegally publishing Final Proof notices in order to get pay for a re-publication; another chance for enriching his pockets.
With doing, with the exception of throwing a bomb, what other anarchists have been hung for—trying every means fair and foul, to break down the legitimate business of men in competition with himself.
If the above can be shown untrue, or unfairly stated in any particular let him correct or deny.
We advise him to leave off throwing dirt at decent people till he clears up his own record before a waiting and injured public. Arise and explain, captain; or are the facts set forth in the charges so self-evident that you are willing to let answer go by default?
"When the proper time comes THE HERALD will likely publish some matters, written by Waters in the interest of the cattlemen, showing what schemes he will stoop to in order to accomplish his ends."

NEVER ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.
While the convention at Chicago was balloting, a Chicago hoosier, originally from Fort Wayne, Indiana, asked the following questions:
When did Harrison carry Indiana?
When was Harrison elected to an office on the votes of Indiana people?
Why was he defeated for member of the city council of Indianapolis?
Why was he defeated for prosecuting attorney of Marion county, Indiana?
Why was he defeated for governor in the famous "Blue Jeans" campaign?
Harrison has been defeated in Indiana at least ten times, and the only offices he ever held were by executive or legislative appointment.
If he could not carry Indiana when it was unquestionably a republican state, (1872 to 1882), what hope is there for him now when the state is generally recognized as doubtful or democratic?—Ex.

Letter from a Well-known Democrat.
BOAT FORD, Harney Valley, Or., July 21, 1888.
ED. HERALD: I feel like it is a duty the democracy of Grant county owes you for your untiring efforts through THE HERALD to lead our party in this part of the country to victory; to give you our endorsement of your course.

I realize that I am not the democratic party, but as a member of that party I have a right to my opinions and I shall express them.
I see through the columns of the professedly "independent" and "neutral" papers (which are invariably operated by republicans and in the interests of the republican party and its measures), that the defeat of the democratic party in Grant county is ascribed "to the influence" of your paper. Such a charge as this is the fabrication of knaves, and believed by none but fools. It is the base twaddle of that class of political newspaper bushwhackers and jayhawkers, that always operate in ambush between both armies, and will plunder where interest and opportunity invites them. Such journalism is dishonest and is demoralizing.

Your readers all know and can testify that you have assumed an unequivocal attitude in favor of the policy and principles of the national democracy, and have boldly defended the principles as embraced in all its national platforms; that you have justified our present state and national administrations in all their rulings and dealings on all questions in favor of the people—and otherwise; that you advocate tariff reform for revenue only. Now, I want to ask are these the reasons that a reputed democratic county cast its influence to the party that is the oppressor of the producer and sworn guardians of all monopolists.

I suppose that if our neuter gender—hermaphrodite—papers are an authority, that THE HERALD is the cause of all the misguided sheepmen who reside in Grant county flocking to the polls to a man, and with few exceptions, casting their votes to perpetuate the republican party.

I suppose that THE HERALD was the cause of the republican sack being opened into the safes and tills of the saloons of Grant county.
I suppose it was due to THE HERALD that one of the leading merchants of Burns, who is a democrat, worked with might and main to secure votes for Binger Hermann on the day of election—or, may it not have been, Mr. Editor, the reason that so many good democrats and republicans whose hearts were so full of gratitude to this present democratic administration, voted to defeat the democracy, because it is the only party that has made it possible for them to get homes in Harney and surrounding valleys.

Five years ago certain gentlemen, who now have homes filed on, and some proved up, could not look through certain wire fences under a republican administration. We of Harney valley have repeatedly petitioned the present administrations, state and national, on land questions; we have voted them compliments in our clubs and primaries, on the side of democracy, but where, oh, where have we endorsed them in the hour and at the place where the needed endorsement is expected, at the polls?
It is all very nice for a minister to pray for the comforts of life to the needy, but if he fail to respond with purse or its equivalent, the libertine who brings in a load of flour, wheat, and cabbage, is a much superior philanthropist to the professor of the meek and lowly Savior.

It is time for all hands to stop foolishness and get in and work like men for the success of the democratic party, and sustain THE HERALD in Grant county, for it is the only democratic paper we have.
I plead with all men who have any regard for the good of our country, to pause and consider the terrible consequences of trying to overthrow a party which is doing such good and needed reform for our country as the democracy is in a fair way to accomplish.
Let us go to the polls next November and vote for Cleveland, which means good government.
T. V. B. EMBRE.
HARNEY'S Weekly is democratic.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.
The son and grandson Presidential "racket" has never been played very extensively in this country. The late Charles Francis Adams was the last man to indulge in it until this year, when Benjamin Harrison appears in it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep).
It is a racket to which free people refuse to tumble. We don't want offices mortgaged to the sons and grandsons of men who have held them. It is not the American fashion.—Alta California, (Dem).

The Journal believes that upon this question [the tariff issue] the democratic policy and platform are right and the republican policy and platform are wrong. It had hoped that the party in convention would declare for a reasonable revision of the tariff on the line of a reduction of the cost of the necessities of life, the relief of manufactures, a more open market and a practical revival of commerce. It has not done so. The democratic party has. It is a question of national policy overshadowing all others. The Journal is not blind to the shortcomings of the administration of President Cleveland. * * * But it must take things as it finds them, choosing what it believes to be the right side of the main issue, preferring principle to party, practical wisdom to local popularity, and standing for what it believes to be the best welfare of the whole country.—Providence, Rhode Island, Journal, (Rep).

The sort of "American labor" that the millionaire manufacturers are so anxious to protect is shown by statistics of the nationalities of the operatives in the Amory cotton mills at Manchester, N. H. Of the 800 "one-third are French Canadians and the rest of various nationalities, only 80, or one-tenth of the whole, being native Americans." And the protectionist paper that prints these facts adds that "what is true of this company is also substantially true of all the great manufacturing companies in New England." This is the result of high tariffs on goods that all the people use and "free trade" in the pauper labor that produces them.—New York World, (Dem).

The strength of the employer in a contest like this [the disagreement between the iron masters and the workmen] lies in two facts, both the result of our excessive tariff laws. He knows that he has a monopoly of the market secured to him by the tariff, so that a shut-down does not hurt his business or injury any rival a chance to occupy his market. That is his first advantage. His second is that he knows that our system of excluding all foreign products from anything like free competition in our markets, has compelled the immigration of a great swarm of pauper laborers from Europe, and that if his men refuse to accept the reductions he offers, there are tens and hundreds of thousands of these half-starved immigrants standing ready and eager to take the vacant places at the reduction.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The nomination of Mr. Harrison was a genuine surprise to the organized workmen of this state, because their attitude towards that gentleman is well understood, and it did not seem possible that a convention of sane men would invite a conflict with a large number of voters in an extremely doubtful state by naming a candidate so objectionable.

Mr. Harrison's candidacy for the senate two years ago aroused opposition among the labor organizations. It was expressed in scores of resolutions adopted by assemblies and unions. This paper opposed Mr. Harrison's election to the senate for reasons that would prevent it from supporting him now. His public record, in our judgment, has not been such as to commend him to the favorable consideration of the people this year represents.
Organized labor will decide the Presidential contest this year, and it is almost solidly arrayed against Gen. Harrison. In our judgment Mr. Harrison's defeat is a foregone conclusion.

A second source of weakness to the Chicago ticket is Levi P. Morton, the Wall-street banker. It looks as if Senator Ingalls' advice to the Kansas delegation has been carried out to the letter. It is a principle as strong as a written law, with the Knights of Labor, not to aid in the elevation of a national banker to any office. The organization is opposed to the national banking system and recognizes in it the mainspring of all monopoly. For a great political party to go in to Wall street—over which the curses of the farming and producing classes of the nation hover like a cloud—to select a nominee for its national ticket is another thing that astonishes the average workingman and causes him to wonder whether the monopolistic interests of the country have not foreseen the inevitable conflict and concluded to force the issue without giving labor further opportunity to organize and inform itself.—Labor Signal, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chinatown will ratify. It is the first Presidential candidate they ever had.
The proper bird for the republican campaign banners will be the Shanghai.
Republicans can spare their soft corns and let the Chinese pack the torch lights.—Alta.
FORWARD or backward—Harrison? No, sirrah!—Vindicator.

LAND NEWS.
Rights of Mortgagees, Assignees, and Transferees under Homestead and Pre-emption Laws in Case of Defective Final Proof.—Progress of Legislation.
Secretary Villas has recently made some important decisions upon the questions respecting rights of mortgagees, assignees, &c., of homestead and pre-emption entrymen, where defects in publication of notice of intention to make final proof, and in the proof itself, have been discovered long after the issuance of final certificate.

In one case the entryman's testimony was evasive, tending to prove bad faith, and it could not be determined by the proof what actual time had been spent on the land or how great had been the periods of absence. The Commissioner of the General Land Office held the entry for cancellation, because it was considered "an attempt to obtain title to the land through fraud and in evasion of law." The entryman failed to appeal, and an appeal was presented by the mortgagee. The commissioner refused to recognize the mortgage as a party interested in the matter, and on appeal to him the secretary held that the claimant, not having appealed, is debarré, the mortgage should be permitted to submit supplementary proof regarding claimant's residence and good faith prior to the issuance of final certificate," and he allowed such action to be taken within 60 days.

In another case, the land having been erroneously described in the published notice of intention to make final proof, through no fault of the entryman, and the land having been conveyed to another, and the entryman's address being unknown, the Secretary held that the rights of the grantee may be protected and the defect cured by the subsequent publication by the register and receiver of a notice inviting protest against the issuance of patent on the entry, and if no protest be made, giving reasons why the proof already made should not be accepted, patent should be issued.

In another case, the publication of notice of intention to make final proof was regular, the claimant and his witnesses appeared at the place and on the day fixed for making proof, but record evidence of the claimant's declaration of intention to become a citizen was not at hand, and the register and receiver granted him time to procure the evidence, telling him to come in whenever he could produce the same and make proof, fixing no specific time for the purpose. The proof was duly made several weeks after the day advertised, and the entryman sold the land at once, and died a little more than a year afterward. About a year after the death of the entryman, the commissioner rejected the final proof because not made on the day advertised, and required the entryman to give new notice, when if no protest should be filed the proof already made should be accepted. The secretary dispenses with this requirement and directs that the entry be referred to the Board of Equitable Adjudication.

In my first letter I stated that neither the Public Land bill (known as the Holman bill), nor the Railroad Forfeiture Act would be likely to pass both houses of congress at this session. Notwithstanding the fact that both measures have gone through the House, I still adhere to that statement.
Senate bill 1888, known as the Stewart bill, amending the mining laws in several respects, will not pass at this session of congress. Interested parties should study this bill and call the attention of their congressmen to defects before it becomes a law.

An effort is being made to bring about an adjournment of congress not later than Aug. 15, and will probably succeed.
HENRY N. COPP.
Not a Dead Issue.
The anti-Chinese question as a living issue has burnt itself out, and in California it is so dead a political corpse that we do not believe it can be revived to the injury or embarrassment of the republican party.—Oregonian, June 27, '88.

Ah Ben's Chinese record is certainly driving the goat to desperation when the party organs utter such nonsense as the above. Last May the California state republican convention adopted the following plank:
"We regard the presence of Chinese in our midst as an evil fraught with most dangerous consequences to people and country alike. We rejoice that our Eastern brethren have at last awakened to the curses inevitably attendant upon the admittance of a Chinese with an Anglo-Saxon or English-speaking population; and we beg them to heed our warning ere it becomes too late to save the republic from the myriad hordes of Asiatic barbarians that threaten to overwhelm us with their numbers and customs. We demand the unconditional repeal and abrogation of all laws or treaties that permit these Mongolian locusts to land upon our shores, and the enactment of such laws as will speedily rid us of those now here."

Rather strong language to use on a "dead issue," is it not? The Chinese question put a plank in the state and national platforms of the two great parties this year; it comes up in every congress. "Chinese outrages" stain the fair name of the West every little while; there are hundreds of thousands of Chinese in the country; more than six thousand landed on our shores in 1886; eleven thousand in 1887; eight thousand five hundred have already landed this year, and it is believed that the number will reach fifteen thousand by January next. Dead? It is one of the liveliest issues of the day, and the people of the Coast are face to face with it.
FORWARD or backward—Harrison? No, sirrah!—Vindicator.

How did that \$10,000 Transaction Help the Poor Settler's Cause?
W. H. Barnhart, Esq.
SALEM, OR., Jan. 20, 1887.
DEAR SIR: As I am intimate with T. W. Davenport, Secretary of the Committee, I am satisfied that I can control his actions (as he depends on me for evidence and dates) in favor of J. S. Devine, so that nothing will be done against him to a penny, to anything. But unless the \$10,000 is paid at once the attack will be made at once before the committee as soon as they meet.
A. W. WATERS.

Mr. E. O. Norton.
SIR: In case Mr. B. pays you \$1000.00 I pledge myself that this matter shall not further trouble Mr. B. or Mr. Devine and I will immediately take such steps as are necessary to comply with this agreement.
A. W. WATERS.

§ 1748. (538) If any person, either verbally or by any written or printed communication shall threaten any injury to the person or property of another, or shall in like manner, threaten to accuse another of any crime, with intent thereby to extort any pecuniary advantage or property from such other, or with intent to compel such other to do any act against his will, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months, nor more than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than one year.

§ 1839. (623) If any person having knowledge of the commission of a crime shall accept or receive any gift, gratuity, valuable consideration, or thing whatever, or any promise thereof, or any promise to do or cause to be done any act beneficial to such person, with an understanding or agreement, expressed or implied, to compound or conceal such crime, or not to prosecute therefor, or give evidence thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall, if such crime is punishable with death or imprisonment for life, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months, nor more than five years; or if such crime was not so punishable, by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

The E. O. Norton letter to A. W. Waters (as read by him to one of the settlers), does not justify Waters in taking, or signing a contract offering to take a \$1,000 bribe for withholding "evidence and dates" in the interest of his clients, the settlers, whether he was on "land business" or not. And as for his taking this \$1,000 "to fight those fellows with in the future," his hiring to and receiving fees from the same parties since knocks all the romance out of that argument.
We cannot see that he is any less liable for a criminal action under the above section of law.

The report circulating that the Items has a list of the swamp lands reported by Elliott and Richmond, is a base fabrication. Settlers may rely on the fact that we will at no time suppress any news of importance to them.—A. W. Waters in his paper of February 1, 1888.
Col. Elliot has said publicly here they took pains last August to show Waters their report, and the lands they were satisfied were swamp lands, and he (Waters) agreed that the great scope of land in Tp 24 S, R 31 E, and Tp 24 S, R 30 E was swamp. Yet when J. C. Wooley's claim in Sec 33, Tp 22 S, R 31 E, was sent in as swamp last February, nobody appeared more astonished than Waters, though it appears he was aware of the fact six months before.

It seems that "the land grabbers knew just what kind of an individual" Waters was, when he "was selected to do their dirty work" for \$1,000.
A. W. WATERS posing as a poor man's martyr in last week's Items was one too many for those that know him.
If he thinks to distract the people's attention from his sharp practice on the people's pockets (settlers and stockmen) the past two years, by yelling "cattle king, land grabber, republican," and all that sort of nonsense at us, instead of disproving the various charges made against him, he will find he has made another mistake.

The people are not idiots.—Items.
We are glad A. W. Waters has read THE HERALD to some purpose. Having brought him to acknowledge this much, we may yet see him treat them as men able to discern a monopolist even in so questionable a shape as he himself presents.
The correct manner in which I attend to the people's business gives me plenty of work.—A. W. Waters in last issue of Items.

QUESTION.—Whose incorrect writings caused the settler, J. W. Shoun, of Harney, to lose his publication of final proof last winter?
ANSWER.—A. W. Waters, who not only wrote his name "J. W. Shannon," but filled in the blank with a wrong description of his land, locating him 4 miles in the mountains away from his improvements, and Shoun only learned of the fact after his final proof notice was in print.
Q.—Who put the settler, R. J. Williams, of Riley, last spring to the expense and delay of republishing his notice of Final Proof, after his compliance with all lawful requirements on his part; and having paid an attorney fee to get his work done "in a correct manner"?
A.—A. W. Waters, by printing Mr. Williams' notice only five times, when the law requires six publications.
Q.—In the spring of 1887 whose ignorant(?) and incorrect work caused Geo. McGowan to lose the sale of his band of horses?
A.—A. W. Waters, whose weekly advertisement assures the people that he is an attorney-at-law.
[To be Continued.]
—A good Boot for \$3.00 or a good Brogan Shoe for \$1.75 at Stenger's—Paul Locher has built an addition to the west end of his dwelling.

LAKEVIEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
H. SCHMINCK - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.
—MANUFACTURER OF TINWARE—
Farmers need not incur the expense and delay of sending off for Agricultural Implements, as this House keeps a full stock at Fair Prices. Citizens will find here as complete a line of Hardware and Crockery as in any other establishment in this section of country.
—TINWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER. CALL AND SEE GOODS.—
Attention Farmers.
WILLOW BRANCH FLOURING MILL,
25 MILES SOUTH OF LAKEVIEW.
A. SNIDER - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.
PAYS HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR GRAIN.
This Mill is in fine condition for turning out Superior Work. Is in charge of a First-class Miller.
WE GUARANTEE OUR FLOUR.
The Highest Prices will be paid for Wheat. Highest Rates will be paid in exchange for OATS, WHEAT, AND BARLEY.
—CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE—

FINE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
The Finest to be Found in the Lower Market.
F. P. LANE - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.
Two First-Class Billiard Tables.
THE HOPKIN HOUSE.
M. D. HOPKIN, PROPRIETOR.
EVERYTHING NEW AND FIRST-CLASS.
This Hotel is new (House, Rooms, and Furniture) and offers courteous service to every Guest.
A Fine Bar
IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.
C. C. MALTBY - - - LAKEVIEW, OR.
—RIDING MATERIAL A SPECIALTY—
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Latigos, Whips, Cliches, Chapsarjos. None but the Best of California Leather used. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 1-ly
General Blacksmith & Wagon Maker.
H. R. SCHLAGEL - - - LAKEVIEW, OREGON.
Prepared to do all kinds of work in the Blacksmith line. Horse Shoeing at \$2.50 per head.
—BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.—
MADE TO ORDER WITH NEATNESS, AND OF GOOD QUALITY.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Give a Trial, as Seeing is Believing. A first-class Gun Smith works in connection with the shop.

HARNEY ADVERTISEMENTS.
The High Tariff
HAS ALL BEEN TAKEN OFF
THE LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS
AND THEY ARE NOW BEING SOLD AT
Free Trade Prices
—AT—
W. J. LESSINC'S--FOR CASH.
VALE VS. BURNS.
The continued delay regarding the location of the land office in the new district, recently established by congress in this state, is viewed with some apprehension of distrust by those who are anxious that the town of Burns should be thus favorably recognized by President Cleveland. It was generally conceded at one time Burns would be selected; but now it is by no means certain that that town or any other place in Harney valley will be chosen. The town of Vale, in Malheur county, appears upon the scene as a formidable competitor for the location of the new office, and has made a strong showing to the President and the interior department from Washington. No matter in what part of the new district the office shall be located there will be some who will find themselves greatly inconvenienced in the matter of attending to their business with the land department, owing to the great extent of country covered by the new district. By the showing made in interest of Vale it is set forth that the greater part of the business that will be transacted at the new office will come from such portions of the district that will make that town the most available place to the majority, while should the office be located at Burns a large proportion of these people would have to travel a distance of over 300 miles over badly constructed roads. It is expected that the President will designate the location of the office within a few days, he having had the matter under consideration for some time.—Bedrock Democrat.
—Read Stenger's new ad.
—Peterson's Magazine for August is the first to reach our readers who are so fortunate as to subscribe for it. It is full of bright things, from the bewitching engraving, "Good-Bye, Papa," and large colored fashion-plate down to the paper pattern of a coat for a little four-year-old girl; the serials, short stories, poems, recipes, fancy work, illustrations, etc., give it a place that is all its own; the cost to our subscribers is only \$1.50 a year, or \$2 to Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.