

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

D. L. GRACE, Editor.

The event that has been of most absorbing interest to thousands of readers all over the civilized world took place at Richburg, 103 miles from New Orleans, July 8th, and Sullivan won in the 76th round.

SPokane was beaten in the race for the Sheridan stakes July 4th, the distance a mile and a quarter. At the half Proctor Knott led Spokane by a full length and raced through the sticky mud like a whirlwind.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Plant Them all Over the Harney Country.

ED. HERALD: The question of sinking a test well in Harney valley to secure Artesian well water is of vital and practical importance to all classes of business men interested in the future development of the Harney country.

We need water not only for land of desert features but even for our swamp lands, which are actually requiring irrigation.

As we are unable to call down the waters from above we must dig, must bore into the bosom of the earth and seek for perpetual waters.

Artesian-wells will convert Harney Valley into a valley of bubbling fountains, and the "wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

As to the possibility and the probability of making a success of the undertaking of procuring Artesian-wells of water, I entertain no fears or doubts, and all that is necessary is a combination of effort on the part of all our citizens.

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The bay shore district is extensive. At Encinal Station is a large artesian. There are two wells near Berkeley, one at Temescal, one at San Leandro, one at Mt. Eden, several at Alvarado, a number at Milpitas and several at Alviso.

San Diego has artesian wells near Old Town. Lake county has a district in Scott's valley. Colusa county has artesian wells. So have Modoc and Sierra counties.

Stockton has twenty or more wells, some of them discharging gas as well as water. Stanislaus county has a large artesian district, and so have Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern.

The great San Joaquin valley artesian basins are in a district 300 miles long and twenty miles wide. Tulare has 150 flowing wells; Kern has 100, with a larger total flow; the whole valley has about 500 wells at present in operation, and there is no sign of exhaustion.

The total flow is no less than 125,000,000 gallons daily—all the result of ten years' work of the modest well-borers. The heart of the artesian district is a basin about twenty miles long by fifteen miles wide, or 300 square miles. Here are wells that have an aggregate flow of 60,000,000 gallons daily.

The cost of wells differ in each district, but as a rule the expenses

is from \$2.50 to \$5 per foot, including casing. Most of the wells are bored too small. When obstruction is reached and another pipe has to be driven inside the first, as sometimes happens, the flow is seriously lessened.

With this experience of our sister State, why may not we lay hold and be equally benefited by pushing our efforts along the same line?

Come, let us arouse from our dreamy state and rally next Saturday, in Burns' Town hall, and make one long, strong pull altogether for Artesian-wells.

T. V. B. EMBREE, Round Island Farm, 7-18-89.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1889.

Mr. Harrison and nearly every prominent member of his administration, greatly to the chagrin of the office seekers, celebrated the "glorious Fourth," by taking a short vacation. The President and Secretaries Noble and Tracy went to Woodstock, Conn. and are not expected back before Monday; Secretary Blaine went to Bar Harbor and the date of his return is doubtful; Secretary Proctor went to Vermont and Postmaster General Wanamaker to Philadelphia.

The republican leaders seem to have quite a scare on about the coming elections in the four new states. Senator Allison, Chandler, and Cullum have spent the week in consultation with the "big guns" of their party figuring out a program that would give them all the members of the House as well as the Senators from those states.

They are to remain here until next week so as to get Senator Quay's opinion. Democrats who are well informed believe that the party is almost certain to carry Montana, and that it has a good fighting chance for one of the Dakotas.

The republicans have, it is said, decided upon an extra session of Congress to be called about November first. They wanted it October instead of November, but owing to their slim majority in the House they concluded to take no chances.

Before leaving Washington the President made a large batch of appointments, mostly diplomatic and consular. One of them Eugene Schuyler, of New York to be Consul-general of Cairo, Egypt—has caused a great deal of talk, and when the Senate meets it will cause much more, and it would not be at all surprising if this nomination should be rejected.

Mr. Schuyler is a warm friend of Secretary Blaine by whom he was selected to be First Assistant Secretary of the State in the early days of the administration, but when his name went to the Senate, then in session, it was soon apparent to the friends of the administration that it would be rejected if voted upon.

As soon as Harrison was made acquainted with the state of affairs he withdrew the nomination, at the cable request of Schuyler. Schuyler was in Europe, where he spends the greater portion of his time, but his friends availed themselves of the cable to keep him posted. The enemy to Schuyler is on account of a book he published some years ago called "American Diplomacy" in which he ridiculed the Senate to such an extent as to gain him the ill will of many Senators.

The White House looks almost deserted, Mrs. Harrison, her father and the McKee children having gone to Deer Park, Maryland, and the office seekers to the Lord only knows where.

Sir Julian Pauncefote the British Minister was asked to accompany the Presidential party to the Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock, Conn., and a rumor was generally circulated that he was going but as a matter of fact he declined the invitation. He didn't think it just the proper sort of an entertainment for a Britisher.

That big discharge of democrats that was expected to take place at the Government Printing Office July 1st, did not materialize. Public Printer Palmer seems to

have adopted Mr. Harrison's tactics, and is taking his own time in making changes.

Secretary Noble may, or may not have been affected by the charge recently made in the newspapers against Pension Commissioner Tanner of allowing of favoritism to be shown in the taking up of the application for pensions.

At any rate he has sent the commissioner the following: "Attention is required to the following regulations applicable to the bureau of pensions" Order No. 108, January 24, 1885—Owing to the pressure brought to bear from all quarters to take cases out of their regular order, and as at this late date poverty and hardship from further delay can be alleged of almost every applicant alike, therefore cases will be taken out of their order only when such cause therefor is shown to the Commissioner in writing as would satisfy the other worthy claimants whose claims precede it should they know the facts, that such action is proper.

Here after no case will be advanced that is not clearly within this rule. It is hereby further ordered that this rule be extended so as to embrace cases only where the applicant is in a very great destitution or at the point of death. This regulation will not only be strictly enforced but attorneys, agents or others persisting in applications contrary to its language will be disbarred from practice before the department. You will have this made public."

A friend of Secretary Blaine tells me that there would be no more consular appointments made before fall. If this is true there is disappointment in store for lots of folks.

THESE LEADERS ARE ROBBING GOD.

No doubt men of natural intelligence think it preposterous and presumptuous for one man to take a firm stand against all the popular and greatly divided sects or denominations under the name of Christianity.

But God with one man is a majority. The leaders of this order or disorder of Christianity, have mixed up theoretical science, morals and religion. Then here are the conflicting doctrinal points, creeds, ceremonial laws, and many forms of worshipping their God.

This with their traditions is a veil over their minds, and separate them from having direct communication from and with the true God, Whom ye ignorantly worship, Him I declare unto you.

These leader have set themselves in authority on matters of religion while they do not live up to Christ's teachings, or what they profess to believe. Then, of course, a set of men in authority claim the right to rule or judge, telling people they must join some of the churches and secretly believe and think they can be saved outside of this "dale."

Here is an error, hence, judging the people before the time, i. e. judging before they themselves are free from condemnation, which the following passage of Scripture shows them to be wrong, by being so divided: "That ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no division among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and the same judgment"—Cor 1:10.

Christ's central law, obedience, purity, unity or harmony, and to "come without price, and without money."

If you had been in the spirit of God, you would have been the temples, as it is written that they that have the Holy Spirit are the temples themselves, instead of the costly churches, or temples "built with (imaginary) hands," which have cost humanity millions upon millions of dollars.

Do not the general masses have to keep up this unnecessary expense for a customary, and fashionable religion?

Christ was born in a manger as an example of humility. Are the servants greater than the master? All sorts of means are resorted to in the way of "pleasure parties," and "festivals" to obtain money for the hired priest, while the poor in cities cannot meet the demands of society, to gain a respectable appearance, to go their respective churches.

Then, of course, at this present state of religious affairs, there will eventually have to be two distinct classes of religion: one for the poor, who will be "faced to the wall" in the corner, and one for the wealthy fashionable class, consequently two distinct heavens—the rich will soon demand this. This is corroborative with Talmage's sermon on "The World Up-Side Down. Hence a great revolution is imminent and necessary to turn the World Right-Side Up again."

The writer of this kind of literature is called a "crazy" man and unlearned. You ought to pray for the world to be full of them, then the theological crudities will not keep you under bondage. The Spirit of God calls for freedom and unity with all good.

I expect this will be classed with profane literature, such as Pope's Essay on Man by the uninspired. CANDOR.

Mode of Water Baptism.

Mr. Robinson, a baptist minister, in his history of that country states that this place Enon, was supplied with water that come from a spring in a cave, so then all the argument drawn from much water, even the Baptists, themselves being judges, falls to the ground and don't prove immersion by saying there was much water.

Again, suppose there was a large army of one hundred thousand men passing through our country, they send in advance a man to select a suitable place for their encampment for the night; he wants a place where there is much water. Shall we argue from this that they are all to be immersed? Again, suppose the people of Harney valley should have a camp-meeting to last four weeks, they would choose a place where there was much water—would that prove all the people of Harney valley were going to be immersed? I think not. Much water don't prove that John immersed the people at all.

A great many people have supposed that baptism originated with John, but this is a great mistake. Baptism was divinely instituted at the time of Moses. The first is the baptism of the Israelites unto Moses, in the cloud, and sea, and is referred to by St. Paul, as a type of our baptism, see 1 Cor. 10:1-2 and 6th verse,—moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea, and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud, and in the sea—we therefore can not deny the Israelites were baptized, nor can we deny that this was not typical of John's baptism.

It only remains to ascertain how they were baptized, see Exo. 14:21-22 and 29, here Moses says that the Israelites walk on land, in the midst of the sea, if this was immersion, then it was dry land immersion. Well, then here is baptism without immersion, and if it can be done once it can be again, for Paul says in verse 6, now these things were examples, or types. If Paul intended to teach us immersion, in this case he took the wrong subject. But the Egyptians were immersed as some would have us believe that we must be buried in water baptism, for the waters covered them and they sank like a rock in the waters to the bottom. There was a death and a burial. But Paul says also that the Israelites were baptized in the cloud, as well as in sea. We can not see how they could be dipped in the cloud, for it was above them—how then were they baptized?

A. By pouring. How will you prove this? By the 77th Psalm and the 19th to the 20th verses—The clouds poured out water. Again see Judges 5:4—The clouds dropped water. This is a clear mathematical demonstration of pouring as the mode of baptism, see, also, Heb. 9:19-26.

Our Lord's baptism has been variously understood by Christians' teachers and people to be the same kind of baptism that the people received from John. Well, let us see if it is so. John required the people to confess their sins before baptism, but Christ was not a sinner, and therefore, could not confess. John required the people to repent before baptism, Christ had nothing to repent of, and, therefore he could not repent. John required the people to believe on Christ who was to come but He was the very Christ himself and therefore was not required to believe.

Q. We know that, but was not Christ baptized to set the people an example? No, for he was the last one that John baptized, or set a part in the priestly office. If Christ was to set an example, he

would have been the first to have received baptism from John instead of the last. In some way our Lord's baptism widely differed from the baptism of the people. How then was it done? Let us see the 20th chap. of Exo., and read the whole chapter, then you can see how Christ was baptized. Also read 22d verse of the 20th chapter of Matt. Christ was set apart as high priest otherwise he could not have been received as Messiah. Aaron, his type was consecrated by washing and anointing. It was necessary, therefore, that Christ, his anti-type, should, also, be consecrated in the same way. Aaron the type was consecrated at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before all the people, Jesus was consecrated 20 miles beyond the Jordan, in Bethabara, before the assembled thousands of his nation. Aaron was washed with water and anointed with oil, Jesus was washed with water and anointed with the Holy Ghost. The oil was poured upon Aaron's head, and God poured out the Holy Ghost upon Jesus see Acts. 10: 37, see also, Isa. 44:3. Thus we can see how Christ was baptized by John, he was washed with the water from Jordan in Bethabara and set apart to the priestly office for us our high priest, see Heb. 7:1 also, chap. 5:1 and 4:5.

Then lay aside your own and bow to God's word, for I have fully shown you the mode of baptism that is taught in God's word, and you can not deny it.

WM. BARTHOLOMEW.

Warner Valley Notes

—The new postoffice is named Plush; postmaster is D. R. Jones; deputy-postmaster is Newt Roberts and the office is in Mr. Roberts' store on the JJ-ranch.

W. H. H. Bates started to Burns with second installment of Warner Lake salt.

Warner country is looking up.

From Harney.

—The big rush of building here has subsided somewhat, although quite a number of buildings are under construction, and several others immediately contemplated.

—The press and material for the Harney Press have arrived, and the printing office will soon be moved up into town.

—What was once known as the lower town has ceased to exist so far as business purposes are concerned, except that the postoffice still holds the fort amid the surrounding desolation.

—An official bond, in blank, in the sum of \$8,000 for a money order office has just been received by the postmaster, but it is probable the lower town will not be able to furnish the bond in time for a money order office this year. L.

—Ontario Atlas: The Burns Land Office will be ready for business in a short time now. Hon. Harrison Kelly, the receiver, is on the ground, and the household goods of Hon. J. B. Huntington, the register are on the way, to be followed by the gentleman himself. The Atlas is not acquainted with Mr. Kelly, but is with Mr. Huntington, and on the strength of that knowledge will guarantee that the Burns office will be the best conducted land office in the state.

Peter McIntyre, Pope's wool buyer is here.

E. K. Taylor has taken a ranch in Harney valley.

Work is likely to begin all along the O. P. line within a week.

—Messrs. Davis, V. J. Miller, and Crawford of Harney, were in town Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. M., and Mrs. Lee Caldwell, and Miss Kelly, went to Harney to visit friends Wednesday.

—W. H. H. Bates came in Wednesday from Warner Lake salt works with another load for Burns. Their depot is in the J. Durkheimer & Co. store.

—The register says the new Land Office will be placed in the Robinson hall.

—Wm. Lessing sold out and left the Harney country for Portland on Monday, when he was in town and made his friends here a farewell visit.

—All is quiet on the Red-S, they say," and the boys are cutting an abundance of hay.

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L. SAMUEL, PUBLISHER, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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