

THE HERALD is the Best Advertising Medium in Harney county, Oregon, because it has a larger circulation within the county than the combined circulation of all other newspapers published in the county.

The cost to Grant county for executing Pat McGinnis was \$252.83.

The drug that enabled Kilrain to stand up to Sullivan seventy-five rounds, is in demand all over the country.

SEVEN negroes and five white men in Charleston S. C., acquitted Dr. McDow who murdered Capt. Dawson, the man that remonstrated with the doctor for forcing his attentions on a foreign hired girl in the former's family. The acquittal is universally condemned by the press.

ONE of our "orthodox religious" weeklies says the daily press was completely demoralized over the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, that a Chicago daily devoted "one to two pages to the necesse and about a dozen lines to a report of the world's Sunday school-convention, just closed in London," and piously adds: "It is a national misfortune that those two brutes did not kill each other!"

PROFS. Bustow, Berchtold and Letcher will visit Eastern Oregon during a three week's vacation to drum up patronage among the people for the agricultural college, by showing the aims and purpose of the institution. Any farmer having a son whom he desires to succeed him in that line of business ought not to neglect an opportunity to hear one of these gentlemen.

From announcement by S. H. Shepherd at Vale, Or., July 18th, we learn a newspaper called the Gazette will be issued about the first of next month, and congratulate the people of Malheur county. The Bedrock Democrat says it will be a six-column folio and a democrat.

The second number of the Harney Press will be issued this week at the temporary county seat of this county, and so the people of that section will be heard from once a week through their own mouth piece.

Union Scout: A firm has been organized in Portland for the purpose of selling farmers all the goods and machinery they may need at wholesale prices. The farmer pays \$3 for a membership. Nearly every farmer in the county is investing in it.

RITZVILLE Times: If the County Commissioners will add another cent to the bounty on squirrel tails they will leave the Times in charge of our better-half and engage in the lucrative business of collecting tails. Something must be done to keep the Times on deck. Any one wanting a good man to drive a header, apply here.

10th Vol. Alden's Manifold Cyclopaedia. Open at random at which page you will, or look for most any subject you choose, and concise, accurate and valuable information meets the eye. With each new volume one's surprise at the available knowledge contained in these handy and even elegant books is increased. There can be no doubt that the complete set will form one of the standard works of the generation. The small handy volumes are so much more convenient for consultation than the big unwieldy octavo or quarto or rival cyclopaedias that one naturally refers to them much more often, and is gratified to find that except in rare cases the information afforded is fully as satisfactory as found in Appleton's, Johnson's, Chamber's or the Britannica. The price is low beyond all precedent, placing it within popular reach—50 cents a volume for cloth binding, 65 cents for half-morocco; postage 10c. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted. JOHN B. ALDEN Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Portland World: Send in the news from your neighborhood.

There is less water in the mountains all over Oregon than has ever been known before.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1890.

Political sensations and warm weather do not usually go together in Washington, but this week is an exception, for although the thermometer has been dancing around the nineties all the week, we have had a real sensation. At first it was given out that Secretary Noble peremptorily removed Pension Commissioner Tanner on account of the way in which he had been running the Pension Office. Then it was stated that Tanner had resigned because the Secretary had reprimanded him and Assistant Secretary Bussey. Both of these reports turned out to have been wrong. Mr. Tanner has neither been removed, nor has he resigned. But one or the other may yet occur, as the relations between the Secretary and the Commissioner are decidedly strained. The day after Tanner's return from his western trip he received a summons from Secretary Noble to come to his private office. Arrived there he found Assistant Secretary Bussey, who has charge of the appeals from the pension office and who is in sympathy with the Commissioner's ideas, and Secretary Noble. An animated discussion was at once begun with Tanner and Bussey on one side, and Noble on the other. It is said that the Secretary gave them both to understand in the plainest sort of language, that they were subordinates of his. And right here is, I understand, the root of the whole trouble. The Secretary has no serious objection to anything that Tanner has done, but he objects to Tanner's way of doing them. He wants the fact impressed on the mind of the public that the Pension Bureau is a part of the department of the Interior, and that he (Noble) is at the head of it.

Mr. Harrison has gone to join his family at Deer Park. It is given out at the White House, that he will spend very little time here for the rest of the warm weather, not over two days a week at the outside. This is taken to mean that very few Presidential appointments will be made between now and September.

Public Printer Palmer has taken his cue from the President and is going very slow in making appointments. He has made the most important in his gift—chief clerk—and the members of his party do not like it, although the gentleman appointed is a republican. Mr. Collins the lucky man entered the office as an apprentice, served his time and was afterwards detailed for clerical work. He has been for several years head book-keeper and was not an applicant for the chief clerkship.

Secretary Blaine will be represented at the State department until September by his son, Walker, who returned from Bar Harbor this week. I understand that Mr. Harrison will visit Mr. Blaine at Bar Harbor as soon as he can find time to map out his first message to Congress.

Mr. Harrison refused to give of free seekers the names of the parties that make charges against them. He says to do so would be to frighten other people and prevent their telling him of bad things they might know about future applicants.

A new division has been established in the department of Agriculture and Wm. Hill, a Minnesota editor has been put in charge of it. Mr. Hill's duties will be to condense and simplify the reports and bulletins issued by the department so that they may be understood by those not familiar with technical and scientific terms.

Senator Quay's friend, Tom Cooper, has captured the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia.

Secretary Windom has prohibited the use of the steam plate printing presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, notwithstanding the offer of the owners of them to accept the rot ally named by Congress—one cent per thousand impressions. They received \$1.00 per thousand previous to July.

Washington is to have another attraction added to the many it already possesses. The historic old line-of-battle ship "Constitution" is to be brought from Portsmouth New Hampshire, where she now is, to the Washington Navy Yard, when she will be used as a receiving ship. The Constitution has a proud history.

The department of the Interior announces that no more appointments will be made in the Census Bureau until September.

Discharges of minor officials in the departments here are quite frequent just now.

The Civil Service Commission was in New York City nearly all this week.

Secretary Rusk denies that Gen. Felix Agram of the Baltimore American gave him a blooded horse, as was published.

Harney county is agitating the boring of artesian wells and has formed a company for that purpose.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

[From DeLaford's Magazine for July.] In the history of our race, from the time of the Norman conquest on through centuries, we see one continuous struggle between liberty and power.

In the history of every nation in Europe we have seen this conflict between the ruler and the people. Such is the tendency of government to strengthen itself and oppress the people, that every statesman having the slightest regard for human liberty regards it as the height of political wisdom in framing constitutions to provide checks against the abuse of delegated power. By throwing off these checks, by disregarding the limitations imposed, and by usurping powers not conferred, government gradually frees itself from all restraint, and becomes a tyranny. Every people of former freedom witnessed this process in the extinguishment of their liberties, and yet, as if in total ignorance of these truths of history, Republicans are the avowed advocates of consolidation and centralization of power in the government.

A government which was established by consent of the people of the States to be the agent or servant of the people, with restricted or limited powers, is to be converted into a lord and master! With these views it is not strange that government in behalf of their protective system is urged to a usurpation of power. It is palpable usurpation, because there is no warrant in the Constitution for a high tariff for the sake of protection; neither expressly nor by implication is such power conferred.

If government may exceed the limit imposed upon one of its powers, why may it not the limit upon another?—why not the limit upon all? If it may exceed the limit, to what extent may it go? Who is to prescribe the bounds? Every principle that would justify the robbery to the extent of one dollar would sanction a wholesale plunder of the people by commanding courts to do so. Where, then, can the people find security against the abuses of power, except in holding government strictly to the limitations in the powers conferred.

Under the present protective system hundreds of millions have accumulated in the vaults of the treasury per annum an overplus of sixty or seventy millions. We must then conclude that if the government under Republican administration does not soon exceed in riches the famed wealth of Croesus, it must be only because jobbing contracts, purchasing votes, bribery of officials, and downright stealing cut off a large portion of the annual surplus. This must be to some extent a matter of speculation; but one thing is certain, when the vaults are filled to overflowing with gold, it will give the party an irresistible power for the perpetuation of its own ascendancy and to the government a power for corruption to enslave the people more formidable than swords, though wielded with the unrelenting of a Sylla, or the valor of ten thousand Alexanders. Through this instrumentalities they can fully gratify their wish for a strong government. They can have consolidation and centralization, and may spell the word Nation with a still larger, bigger N.

Another phase of the tariff question presents itself, not less fatal in its effects upon the fundamental laws than the one just noticed. It is conceded by all parties that high protective tariffs make great cities, manufacturing lords, merchant princes, and railroad kings; but what it does for the laboring man and the mass of people is a disputed question. It is not the purpose of this article to consider this question farther than as to its effects upon the social condition, as regards equality and the sovereignty of the people. The census of 1880 will furnish a reliable and correct statement as to its effects upon the people at large, as regards these fundamental principles of the government.

We find from these statistics that the manufacturing capitalist of New York engaged in the shoe business employ 769 laborers; their wages are \$50,000; cost of material is \$34,000; value of the product is \$144,000; the profit is \$60,000. Here we find 769 men by their labor making per annum, for the manufacturing capitalist, a clear profit of \$60,000. An equal number of slaves in the South never made half that sum for their owners. We will now calculate the relative value of capital and labor, and we see the great disparity between them. In doing so we notice that every dollar divided between the whole of these 769 men, the solitary capitalist pockets for himself \$79. This vast disproportion in value between things that ought to be equal—for without labor capital can do nothing, and the product is the result of the joint and equal employment of capital and labor—is surely enough to provoke discontent. It shocks the sense of justice, producing antagonism leading to social disorder in the state.

Ex: Sheepmen in Eastern Oregon are having much difficulty in finding summer range for their stock.

Harney valley is one of the best fields for emigrants in the State. Large quantities of vacant land await the plow.

COMMUNICATIONS BY OUR READERS.

A cordial invitation is extended each and every Reader of THE HERALD to contribute to this department of the paper, on any subject of general interest. We claim the right to accept or reject any part or the whole, but not to change the ideas presented. We prefer articles of the writer's own signature, but anonymous pieces are admissible. We do not hold our writers responsible for the opinions advanced by writers under the above caption.

Grading Our Schools. BY PROF. SEVELL, of Burns School.

EDS. HERALD: "Is it better that the schools of our county should be graded? Under existing conditions would there not be a certain degree of consistency in such a plan?" are the pertinent queries recently propounded to me by one of Harney's rising young teachers, and not surmising that similar questions are presenting themselves for solution to the minds of all progressive teachers within the county, with your permission I desire to answer them through your columns.

To what extent if any, the teachers of our county will engage in a public discussion of the situation I do not know. It may be that educators and friends of education throughout the county entertain the same views as myself concerning this matter, but this as it may, it is to be hoped that the profound silence hitherto maintained upon this subject in which all are interested, is shortly to be disturbed by more or less "public expression of private opinion" relating to progressive educational work in our county.

I infer however from the manner of the above question, that their author has some doubt as to the propriety of a plan which would undertake to grade the schools of our county under the present condition of things. The "conditions" alluded to not having been particularized, I am left to consider such existing conditions as would to my mind seem to be unfavorable. To name all the conditions which I deem favorable, or unfavorable, to the plan mentioned, would require much space, therefore following the plan of my interrogator, I shall answer the questions in the order in which they occur with yes, and no.

The schools of this or any county can no more afford to ignore the economy of system than can any other branches of business. Passing from the department of the state on through all the various branches of business, we cannot help seeing how much importance is attached to the employment of system in their management. The undertaking at this time to conduct any extensive business without system, must inevitably result in ignominious failure. The schools of a county in aggregate amount to an extensive business. The time has come when the great mass of people who are interested in the work of country schools, demands that these schools make a proper return for the amount of time and money expended upon them. To comply with this demand, and to reduce the chances of loss in this direction is plainly a considerable part of the business of educators.

It may be thought that because our county is new, or because each of its school districts has not a commodious school-house, or because the older counties immediately surrounding us have not graded their schools, that we are not ready for this important step. Counties of other states less favorably situated than ours for the adoption of the graded system of schools, have succeeded in establishing a complete system of graded schools, and are taking their places in the ranks of the leaders in educational work.

An exchange of certain textbooks is made this year, so that in a certain sense, and to some extent, a new beginning is to be made.

The average condition of the organized school districts of our county is encouraging. In my opinion, now is the proper time to begin the grading of our schools, so that school-houses to be built hereafter in the county, may be constructed upon a plan suited to the purpose of graded schools. To accomplish this work will necessitate efforts and study of thought and action on the part of the school officers of the county, as well as persistent efforts on the part of teachers. This would involve no extra expense and the small amount of extra labor imposed (for a time) upon teachers would soon be forgotten in the enjoyment of real educational work.

Let Truth, Justice, and Reason Prevail. BY R. A. HENRIKSEN.

EDS. HERALD: It is my great desire as a patriot of civilization and citizen of Harney valley, to pen a few lines to the readers of THE HERALD, not as a writer, but to promote truth, justice, and reason. There seems to be three elements among the people of Harney valley—a monied element; an element composed of citizens who are struggling hard, through thick and thin, earning their money by the sweat of the brow; and an element made up of tatters, back-biters, and trouble-makers.

The last mentioned is a dangerous element in any community, and it behooves every upright citizen to be on the look-out for all such persons.

The feeling that exists between

the monied element and the settlers is entirely unequalled for, if we would only look at it from the standpoint of reason and justice, and an honorable man is always willing to look at reason, and give justice to mankind in every respect—this land matter is only a matter of business between the State and the Government, and is not a small matter to be settled. Perhaps it may be years before the matter will be entirely settled.

Are we to look down upon the poor man as an enemy when in the employment of capitalists; is it not generally acknowledged that an honorable laborer will work in the interest of those with whom he exchanges labor for money? Then, are we to look on the shepherd that herds their sheep, on the buccaner that drives their cattle over the hills and mountains, as enemies?

On the other hand, are we to look down with scorn and contempt upon the poor and needy settler for settling upon the public domain of Uncle Sam's blessed earth? Do we look down on the sheepman for driving his sheep over the public lands?

Certainly not. No reasonable man will allow himself to dwell upon so unprincipled a thought. Are we to scorn a sensible man because he is poor, or a cripple, or has met with a misfortune? Are we to look at a man with a dangerous look of jealousy, because he is getting along better than ourselves in prosperity?

Certainly not—let every man look at reason and justice. True, money is the power. Money is an evil, for money oftentimes buys the hearts of our country; officers are sometimes bribed, and juries bought. What then is a poor man to do?

My friends, I do not want to leave the impression that we have in our county a dishonorable officer for I am personally acquainted with the most of them, and have no reason to doubt their honesty or ability, but I do want to leave the impression that money is power. In many cases of conviction, a poor man is prosecuted and sent to prison, and serves out an unjust sentence, perhaps he leaves a loving wife and children to grieve and mourn his fate, innocent of any crime—why can't we throw off that existing prejudice, and meet our fellow-citizens with perfect friendship?

We all know that our acts are good or bad; we know that from every good act good consequences flow, and from every bad act there are only evil results. Ignorance is sometimes an excuse for a bad act, but ignorance is the chain that binds the mind to preconceived opinions, and can only be broken by the spread of intelligence coupled with virtue.

THE JOHNSTOWN HORROR.

The special feature of Johnstown horror is the story of a man who had been a great success in the world of business, and who had become a millionaire. He had a large family, and was very kind to his dependents. One day he was struck by lightning, and was killed. His wife and children were left in a state of poverty and distress.

Ex: It is said the Willamette and Columbia rivers are lower than ever before known at this particular time of year.

John Barger, the jockey of Fandango who was placed under bonds Saturday, for having caused the death of Charley Yandell by fouling Bingo, was discharged without examination. Ed. Fortune, the jockey of Coloma, was examined this afternoon and acquitted of all blame.

Burns expects to entertain more guests and better race horses in September than ever before.

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A complete and thrilling account of the awful floods and their appalling ruin, containing graphic descriptions of the terrible rush of water, the great destruction of houses, factories, churches, towns, and thousands of human lives.

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L. SAMUEL, PUBLISHER, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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