

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1890.

D. L. GRACE, NELLIE GRACE, Editors

FOR COUNTY SEAT OF HARNEY COUNTY.

BURNS.

The Herald, the Free Press and a complete set of Dickens's works twelve volumes, for only \$3.50.

The Kansas weather prophet Blake's prognostications for December didn't reach us till over half the month was gone, and as we lived through that half all right, we're not caring if 'tother half is to be just as cold and stormy.

The Grant County News man suggests as the best use to put President Harrison's message: is to paste it over a broken window pane—we always knew him to be an irreverent sort of customer in a print-shop, but not that far gone.

The Canadian Forester, one of the most ably conducted journals published, has the following excellent article on the subject of true journalism, as distinguished from that degradation of journalism, which merely reflects the personal ambitions, aims, greed, friendships and enmities of the man that edits or manages the paper—readers in this section of country have had ample illustrations:

The test of true journalism, as of everything else, lies in its effects, which should be educative and elevating, infusing a love of right, a hatred of what is low, petty and false, a zeal for the reform of what is wrong, and to uphold the cause of right and truth.

If, in rising from the perusal of a journal, we feel stimulated to take sides with the cause of righteousness and justice, even at the seeming sacrifice of our personal interests, we may feel assured that such a publication is founded on the eternal verities.

Such a journalist asks himself first and foremost in the consideration of every topic, what is right, where lies the truth, and having settled this, all else is plain sailing.

Thus to elevate any subject is to remove it out of the mists and fogs of prejudice and passion and petty personality. Self and all its blinding influences are left behind, and the truth is luminous in its own heavenly light.

Such a journal can never be moved from its moorings, and any opposition is futile as any angry waves at the base of a heaven piercing rock, whose barking is unheard and unheeded at its summit.

This is the spirit of true journalism, and this spirit should pervade its whole course. In this way the press can be made a power and a blessing.

To lower the standard to mere personality is, pro tanto to abuse the power of the press, to degrade those within its influence, and to be veered around with every wind of passion or self-interest.

Such journalism is a counterfeit, unworthy of the name.

The National Farmers' Alliance adopted a long series of resolutions favoring woman suffrage; reservation of public lands for actual settlers; against the acquisition of land by aliens; for rigid enforcement of forfeiture against railroad corporations not complying with contracts as to the disposition of lands; calling for free coinage of gold and silver; favoring the payment of national debt as rapidly as possible; reiterating the argument against national banks and in favor of the greenback doctrine.

Taxes on real estate, mortgages, and a graded income demanded. Liquor traffic in all its forms opposed. A deep harbor on the Gulf coast indorsed.

Resolutions recommending that Congress compel the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads to pay their debts, and object to any further extension of time. Australian system of voting enthusiastically endorsed.

Resolved, "That we favor such revision and reduction of the tariff that taxes may rest as lightly as possible upon productive labor, that its burdens be imposed upon the luxuries, and removed from the necessities of life, and in a manner which will prevent continued accumulation of the United States treasury surplus."—Mo. Republic.

A WORKING man in Kansas has his eyes opened to the protection evil, by seeing corn burnt for fuel, he says: "I hope to God you do not affiliate with the Republican party, which I sincerely believe to be the prime cause of the hard times, that poor devils who till the soil are laboring under. There are men, even now, who remain blinded to the whole reason of our troubles, and as they see us shovel the life-sustaining fuel into our stoves, reiterate the damnable lie of 'over-produce,' when there are millions of hungry mortals who are dying for the food that we are burning, because it is cheaper than coal. The Octopus, Protection, has us folded in the deadly embrace of his tentacles, trusts, combine, and ruinous financial systems, and I, for one, have almost abandoned the hope of seeing anything better.

The Cap Sheaf of the Trusts, Syndicates, Etc.

The Catholic world has just begun the biggest schemes in existence, so says dispatches of 7th inst., entitled "The Universal Association Bank and Trust Company," and will be formed in New York, with branches all over the civilized world, and be under the special benediction of the Pope, with a capital of \$100,000,000, for the purpose of receiving, caring for, and investing the vast revenues of the Romish church and its branches, the private fortunes of its members, and the moneys of all other people and sects that will trust their means with it. The great railroad builder, Col. Leybourn, has the contract for building the bank. This is the cap sheaf of the wealth monstrosities of the 19th century.

The New York Ledger for 1890.

From this time forth the New York Ledger will contain sixteen pages. The publishers have been urged for years by their subscribers to make this change, so they would have the Ledger in a form convenient for binding. In making the change from eight to sixteen pages, Messrs. Robert Bonner's Sons have utilized the opportunity to introduce important improvements into the Ledger, and to add many new and costly features. The new number of the Ledger (November 16th) leads off with the opening chapters of an extraordinary story from the pen of Anna Katharine Green, (author of the "Leavenworth Case") entitled "The Forsaken Inn."

This remarkable story was written in a white heat—dashed off almost without rest from commencement to end. It has been the habit of Anna Katharine Green to deliberate for a long time before taking pen in hand to begin a new work, and then to devote at least a year to its completion, but "The Forsaken Inn" presented itself to her in a way so forcible and vivid that all her former methods were discarded, and she wrote the story under the spur of overpowering inspiration. The result was the production of an exceptionally brilliant and glowing literary gem.

In addition to Anna Katharine Green's great story the Ledger of November 16th contains the following brilliant articles:

Nihilism in Russia by Leo Hartmann, Nihilist; Old-Fashioned Fashions, by James Parton; Dr. Hognagle's Strange Story, (illustrated), by Julian Hawthorne; A Missionary's Life in this Wild North Land, number one, (illustrated), by Rev. E. R. Young; A Scientist's Bright Thoughts, Editorials, etc.; The New South, by Hon. Henry W. Grady; American Cookery, by Miss Maria Parloa; The Lady of the Rock, a Poem, (illustrated), by Thomas Dunn English; An Original Temptation, (illustrated) by Marquise Clara Lanza; Paying the Penalty, the 7th installment—, illustrated—, by Maj. Alfred Calhoun; Correspondence, Science, Wit and Humor, and a fine variety of miscellaneous reading matter. Notwithstanding the vast outlay to which the publishers of the Ledger have gone, the price of the Ledger is only two dollars a year. Considering its extraordinary excellence, the New York Ledger, at two dollars a year, is the cheapest—as it is the best—family paper in the world.

THE HERALD and Ledger for 1890 only \$3.75.

Examined for Admission to the Bar: Examiner—"Can you give me an instance of a person inciting another to perjury?" Candidate—"Yes when the Court asks a female witness how old she is."—Texas Siftings.

Deacon Jones (solemnly)—My young friend do you attend a place of worship?

Young man—Yes, sir, regularly every Sunday night.

Deacon Jones—Pray tell me where you go to worship?

Young man—I'm on my way to see her now.

Miss Prude (while out walking with her younger sister, thinks she is rudely treated)—"Were you staring at me sir?"

Strange Gentleman—"Bless you no, madam, I was admiring your little grand-daughter."—New York Weekly.

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 of the whole, but not to change the views presented. We prefer articles over the writer's own signature, but non-pledges are admissible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions advanced by writers under the above caption.

HARNEY VALLEY

Its Advantages and Disadvantages—Its Valuable Lands, and Its Needs of Irrigation.

BY R. A. HENDRICKS, HARNEY, OR.

This vast region of Eastern Oregon must be rendered fertile. This country is rapidly arriving at a perception of the fact that this enormous territory, teeming with agricultural possibilities, can not be permitted to lie idle. A vast portion of Harney valley might be called a desert, not because the land lacks power to produce, for the richest lands of California, or the bottom lands of the Willamette valley, are not richer, but merely from lack of irrigation, which could be easily done if taken in hand by Congress, or by private enterprise, or by capitalists of small means.

Irrigation could be made easy and the water so constructed in many ways as to profitably moisten more than two-thirds of the area of Harney valley.

Travelers and emigrants of course pass through Harney valley, judging from its thirsty looking surface that the water is unavailable, and not in sufficient quantities to moisten the whole area.

I will say to the readers of this communication that the water is available, and can be so constructed as to moisten a half-million acres of land in this valley so as to estimate the agricultural increase to be double—now how is it to be done?

Based upon readings of reasonable sketches of different writers on the subject of irrigation, a few thoughts of my own (which I hope will not be unreasonably construed) with a view to determining the costs, and including location of spots suitable for establishment of reservoirs; I find there are several ways in which this greatly needed work can be done, and I hope that I can induce many readers of this suggestive article to not only believe that irrigation is needed in Harney valley, but also, that many will join with me in encouraging the great work for the benefit of our country.

In the first place, I will give a short sketch, or history of the Harney valley: Harney valley is almost round, and comparatively level; near the center, or a little southeast of the center, are the lakes Malheur and Harney; Harney lying S. W. of Malheur. Harney valley lies between two mountains—Sien mountain on the south and a broken chain of the Blue mountains on the north. These mountains break off into low mountains, or hills which extend entirely around the valley. Quite a large supply of water flows through the valley supported by the Blitzen and Sivers rivers, but not enough to moisten agricultural lands, which are estimated at over one millions of acres.

Continued next week.

Use the Sword and not the Handle.

The words that I speak to you, they are spirit and are life—John, 6:63.

It is the word of God that is quick and powerful, and not our thoughts about that word, or our conclusions drawn from it. It is well enough, and of course necessary, that the preacher furnish the sword of the Spirit with a handle by means of which he may wield it, but it is the sword and not the handle that is to do the work of conviction and conversion. The Holy Spirit is not pledged to make our words powerful, but He is pledged to energize and fill with life and power the word of God. We fear that some of us have fallen into the habit of going out to battle with the handle only, or, at least, we have made the handle so largely out of proportion with the heavenly blade, that it is of little use in the conflict.

The Word of God, the sword of the Spirit, is also styled the Gospel of Christ, and is, Paul says, the power of God unto salvation to every one that believes it in the sense of conforming to its demands, by obeying it from the heart—that is to say the death, burial, and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. This constitutes the form spoken of by Paul in Romans 6:17, language as follows: "But God be thanked, that ye were the servants of sin, but ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you. Being thus made free from sin, became the servants of righteousness."

Here, then, we have it from heaven's highest authority, the Spirit of God by the mouth of the apostle Paul, that freedom, or release from sin, is realized and enjoyed only as we give our bodies in actual compliance with the words of the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus, this accords with the language of the apostle Peter to the multitude on Pentecost, Acts 2:38, and, in fact, or substance, is the same law of pardon to the alien sinner. About 3,000 souls upon that memorial Pentecost Day, as the result of obeying that form of doctrine, which was delivered them by Peter, became the servants of righteousness, came into the possession of the love of God, as a gift of the Holy Ghost, which qualified them for a new life, new aims and for new purposes; old things had all passed away, and, behold, all things had become new. New creatures in Christ Jesus; that is to say, by having conformed to the words of His own authority, they became engrafted into Him, have partaken of his divine nature, are Christ like. For as Paul terms it in the 27th verse of the 3d chap. of Galatians: "For, as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ. No longer under the old schoolmaster, the law, but under Christ, the author and captain of our salvation, the giver of a new law, the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus; by this law Paul himself declares himself to have been freed from the law of sin and death; by this law a man becomes a christian, by this law he lives a christian, and by it he comes to the resurrection of the just, and shall hear the happy plaudit, "well done good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

WM. H. CULP.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator Vance is dead in earnest in his fight on the humbug civil service law. He thinks it ought to go, and he has the courage of his convictions; hence he has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for its repeal, and he says it is his purpose to force a vote upon it if possible during the session. If there is anything done in this matter it is more probable that it will be accomplished by failing to make the necessary appropriation for the support of the commission than by a direct repeal of the law, though the latter course would be much more manly.

The non-action of the democratic House caucus leaves ex-Speaker Carlisle in full charge of the party interests on the floor of the House. No better, or abler leader could be found, and experience will soon show that it is far better to have one man in control than a committee of fifteen, as was at first proposed.

It argues well for future democratic success in the House that one of the republican caucus nominations—Rev. C. B. Ramsdell for chaplain—was defeated at the organization of that body, and the old chaplain, Dr. Milburn re-elected.

Speaker Reed is having a high old time trying to satisfy the wants of his republican colleagues in the matter of committee chairmanships. It is extremely doubtful whether the committees will be announced before the Christmas recess.

Mr. Harrison has gone to Chicago, and it is stated at the White House that he will go to Indianapolis before returning here.

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, has been nominated to be associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He has been United States Judge of the eighth Kansas circuit since 1884. Little is known of him here further than the fact that he is a nephew of Justice Stephen J. Field. The republicans do not fancy the appointment much, but there is no open opposition, and Mr. Brewer will probably be confirmed by the Senate.

Fight columns of nonpareil without a single original idea. That's the feat accomplished by President Harrison in writing his annual message to Congress, and the manner of presentation is equally hackneyed as the ideas presented. Nevertheless, during an experience in Washington covering the administrations of five Presidents, has your correspondent seen a Presidential message fall as flat as this one has. The message will make Mr. Harrison no friends, and with the exception of the absurd paragraph relating to politics in the South, will make him no enemies. Mr. Blaine's worst enemy will not accuse him

of having had any hand in the preparation of this message, for whatever else Mr. Blaine may be, he is always original and brilliant. More republicans than ever, refer to Mr. Harrison as Hayes.

The House adjourned from Tuesday to Thursday.

Three Federal election bills have already been introduced in the Senate, two by Mr. Spooner and one by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Chandler's bill applying only to some of the Southern States will also shortly be introduced, and it is understood that several of the same kind are to be introduced in the House. All of which is a useless waste of time on the part of these gentlemen, for if there is any one thing upon which the democrats of the House are thoroughly agreed, it is that no Federal election bill shall go through the House.

Mr. Randall has not yet been able to resume his seat in the House. He thinks he is well enough to do so but his physician positively forbids it.

The District bill, which caused the great dead lock in the last House, has been again introduced in the Senate. The bill is certain to pass the Senate, but owing to the large number of new members in the House its fate there is not so certain although the probabilities are all in favor of its passage.

The national wool growers association has been in session here this week. Its members feel somewhat alarmed at the outlook. They fear that the demand for free wool that is constantly being made by eastern manufacturers will at least have its effect upon Congress. They are afraid of Reed, who is believed to squint toward free wool, and will not feel relieved until the republican members of the House committee on Ways and Means are announced. They are at present doing their level best to have a hand in naming them.

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1890.

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