

D. L. GRACE, Editor

FOR COUNTY SEAT OF HARNEY COUNTY. BURNS.

LATEST advices in Burns up to Tuesday noon, when we go to press, is the Daily Examiner, Dec. 15.

"A Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year, with many returns," is our wish for each and every person that reads these lines—as private citizens we believe we have no enemies; as editors of THE HERALD we know we have made relentless enemies, and expect to make more, as we shall continue the same line of policy in 1890 with which we commenced in 1887, as the best interests of the whole People of a town, county, State, or country, is to be considered before factions that in the end benefit the few at the expense of the many.

The Democracy of Montana, Hall!

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 7, 1889. Asahel Bush:—Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, Salem, Oregon. The democracy of Montana thanks you for your kindly greeting, and pledges itself to stay in the fight till it reaps the reward of the victory won at the polls last October. The plans of the State stealers will fail.—Portland World.

The Kind of Administration the Republican Party Gives the People.

The East Oregonian contains in substance, the following: "A Republican paper of Chicago foretold from evidences, furnished at the formation of the present administration, that it would be one of 'boodle and trusts.'"

The forecaste has nothing of the marvelous in it; wealthy men took charge of the convention that chose the nominees of the Republican party. They declared for a rich man's tariff. Put at the head of the ticket an aristocratic railroad attorney. A rich speculator of New York for Vice-President.

When the campaign opened they openly called for money to run the election with, not with their former make-believe regard for the proprieties, but with insolent, threatening, 'fat-frying' demands. Threats and promises of reward brought the needful. It was a campaign inaugurated by rich men, in the interest of the rich, and never in the history of boodle campaigns was one ever more successfully planned or more triumphantly carried out. The shrewd and business-like Quay cast about him for shrewd business men, with money and ambition to assist him. Wanamaker contributed \$400,000, and the office of Postmaster-General was the principle condition nominated in the bond. Other men contributed, and their scheme proved successful.

The government is under the control of this rich syndicate of shrewd business men. Business appears in their every move.

President Harrison is also thrifty and is making every edge out. His family are all provided for liberally, even to the cousin far removed. Russell, his aristocratic son, is farming-out government patronage in Montana, proving himself to be a chip of the old block. He, too, advertises his productions, and "there are no flies on the beef furnished by the Russel Harrison Beef Trust" is now painted in large letters on the dome of the National Capitol.

And Morton, the Levi that 'got there' through the bountiful use of his gold, opens a splendid boarding-house, furnishing suites of rooms for millionaire senators, out of which he will draw a princely revenue, and he sets up an elegant saloon, no bottles in sight, where you can go in, sit down and call for any liquor you like, paying millionaire prices for the same, all the profits of the rooms and liquors going to the Vice-President of the United States.

Ah! it is a thrifty administration. Just how well the people of the United States will be pleased with the sale of everything that is saleable by their public servants is a matter the elections will determine.

THE PEOPLE'S ALPHABET.

A: United States of America. B: United States of Brazil. C: United States of Canada. The letter "C" is not yet learned, but the Canadian People are down on it studying night and day.

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 over the writer's own signature, but non-identical ones are admissible. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions advanced by writers under the above caption.

Continued from 4th page.

Harney and Malheur lakes are a large body of water and cover an area of more than a hundred square miles; these lakes sometimes overflow a vast portion of land, owing to the lowness of the shores and heavy rush of water caused by melting snow from the mountains. A vast body of lands surrounds these lakes that is covered wild grasses, flag, tule, cane, wild rice, and a thick growth of weeds of various kinds, and the soil is a rich black loam. These could be easily leveled up so as to prevent an overflow from the lakes. Two to four miles in any direction from these lakes, is a slight raise of from two to five feet on which is an almost level plain of fine agricultural land covered principally with a heavy growth of sagebrush, and which is the best of agricultural land, the soil containing all the properties necessary to make a grain growing country; fruit and all kinds of shrubbery can be successfully raised on this sagebrush land, if properly irrigated, though irrigation is not always necessary, even on sagebrush land, only in very dry seasons, often two or three dry seasons in succession, and when these seasons prevail, there is scarcely a half crop produced on an average—making irrigation a necessity in Harney valley.

Having thus presented a short description of the valley and location, I will next give my own ideas and own opinion as how to make irrigation easy in Harney valley: First as we have so large a body of water in the lakes, and only a slight raise of a few feet for miles in any direction from these lakes, cannot the water be raised by means of steam engines, or wind mills, or force pumps, or some other systematic means, and the water carried from these lakes in flumes to the dry lands, and reservoirs erected, and the water saved until such times as it is needed, or, as the water is so near the surface, why cannot there be large wells dug all over the valley and windmills erected and the water brought to the surface. It seems there can be plenty of water got any place in the valley from the depth of from 6 to 15 ft. in abundance, or cannot there be reservoirs built in canyons, or in basins and cemented and made tight, and the water saved for irrigation purposes.

Now why cannot we take an active part in this matter and encourage Congress in this much needed enterprise, or cannot companies composed of men of means take an interest in an enterprise of this kind; I am sure that they would receive large interests for their investments; there is much need of irrigation throughout the whole of Eastern Oregon, and why not proceed at once and try and succeed in some way and get irrigation started right here in Harney valley, and show to the State of Oregon that Harney valley has enterprise as well as other portions of the State? I would like to hear from some one else in this matter—while I do not want to leave room for extended debates on the subject, and, perhaps, there is plenitude of room for criticism, still we all should be willing to listen to the opinion of others.

Very much farming land, however, in Harney valley has been opened and successfully cultivated without irrigation, and much more, also, can be cultivated without artificial water supply. The importance of this subject is illustrated by the fact that portions of this region—now unsettled, but capable of cultivation by the use of irrigation—is larger than that already occupied, and the desirability of bringing all this land into use should be admitted by every one.

The Disease of Drunkenness.

Drunkenness is a disease of the body as really as typhoid fever, or any other physical disease. No man who is drunk, is at the time in the normal condition of health, his body is over-stimulated with intoxicating liquor; his stomach, heart and brain feel the effects. No one who has the habit of drunkenness, so that he freely drinks intoxicating liquor every day, is really a healthy man. He has an inflamed stomach, a disordered nervous system, an imperfect digestion of his food, and may have organic changes of the body. He is the victim of a slow poison that is constantly sapping the foundations of health, ultimately destroying him altogether, unless the habit is abandoned. The direct effect is always upon his body and this is one of impaired, or ruined health, as really as if he should form the habit of eating arsenic, or swallowing laudanum every day. Drunkenness is not a disease which comes upon one without his fault, and which he could not avoid. It is a self-produced disease, which is in the power of man himself to prevent and, also, to cure, by avoiding its use and, hence, it is a sin against himself and the God who made him, and holds him responsible for a right use of all his powers, both physical and mental. No one has a right to do anything of the direct tendency to damage or destroy his body. The temptation to drink incident to and the consequence of the habit of drinking is no excuse for drunkenness, and no excuse for any crime committed. Both God and man treat the drunkard as an offender, and he is such. We may pity him when we think of the power of his appetite over him, operating through his diseased physical nature, but should never so pity him as not to condemn him, and to do our utmost to lead him to condemn himself and reform his life. The truth is that a drunkard is a sinner as really as a murderer, and he must repent and forsake his sins, or he cannot enter the Kingdom of God. Drunkards do not go to heaven any more than a blasphemer. They are enumerated in the list of those who will not enter the Kingdom. The essential sinfulness of drunkenness is an idea that must not be lost sight of in the effort to reform drunkards. A. N. G.

men. A second sober thought ought to impress any person of the fact that every one in free America should be allowed, unmolested, to pursue a course of business best suited to his aims and purposes, so long as that business is lawful. Any other course must lead to ruin or a condition of affairs worse, and is so incompatible with the genius of our system of government, that all good citizens well strive to avoid it. Not long since I noticed in THE HERALD what purported to be an answer of a clear headed man to one not so clear, who had advised the use of "salt and saltpeter" as a remedy for cattle and horsemen against sheep. If a man that would counsel such a course is sane, he is a criminal by nature and deserves the scorn and execration of his fellow-men. Does the man not know that he commits a criminal offense by even considering such a thing, for which he might be indicted and imprisoned? Suppose for instance, cattle and horsemen take that indiscreet man's advice, and accept his proposition to use salt and saltpeter to kill of the sheep, what is to prevent the shepherds from retaliating by putting out salt and strychnine to destroy cattle and horses on the range? Did the addle-headed blatherskite ever think of this? Did he never think the cattle and horsemen would inaugurate such a policy at great disadvantages? That while the sheepman is constantly with his flock guarding it from harm both day and night and that his "salt and saltpetre" could do little damage before discovered, the cattle and horsemen are not with their stock to protect it, and the salt and strychnine on the range would be there to do its deadly work undiscovered. Self-interest, if not a principle of honor, would seem to dictate a line of conduct for all stockmen of cordial sympathy, of mutual assistance when necessary, and of lawful protection in the pursuit of their lawful enterprise. —As local news I may state that the range is as good as it has been for years, at this time of year, and stock of all kind are doing well. Snow fell to the depth of six inches here the 22d of November, and remained four days; the thermometer during the last month and up to the present in Dec. has ranged from 32° in the morning, up to 50° and 60° at noon, and then down to about 38° in the evening, thus giving a mean of about 40°.

Interesting Letter from Mitchell.

MITCHELL, Crook Co., Dec. 6, '89. ED. HERALD: I deem it not out of place to acknowledge receipt of your paper ordered me, I presume, by S. B. Amis. It comes regularly, but about ten days late. I know not by what route it comes, but suspect it is sent via Prineville. The quickest route from Burns to Mitchell, or Liberty P. O., is by way of Canyon City.

I read the paper with great interest, and most especially the daily record of the weather.

There are many old Oregonians, citizens formerly of Lane, and Crook counties, settled in Harney, whom I have known for many years, and of whom THE HERALD often makes mention, and I am always glad to hear from them.

I feel there is, in the near future, a bright and prosperous day for Harney valley. It is just now emerging from, and in a similar state to that which has attended nearly every locality in Eastern Oregon in the early days of their settlement.

I remember well what was said by old Oregonians of Willamette valley away back in "the sixties" about the valleys of Umatilla, Walla Walla, Grande Ronde, Pelouse, Wallowa, and Crook country, and same objection was urged to all of them that has been urged against Harney and Malheur valleys: They were all "too cold" too dry" "too scarce of timber," and in many instances "in too close proximity to Indians."

I predict that experience will prove Harney valley to be hardly second to any country in Eastern Oregon as a grain raising locality. It has already shown that it is equal to any other locality as a grazing country. There is one drawback, however, to the progress, and early development of Harney, which other localities in Eastern Oregon have not had to contend with, and this is quite a serious one. I refer to the trouble existing between the settlers and stockmen. As long as this state of things obtains, it must seriously retard the growth and prosperity of the Harney country. An early adjustment of the matter is most earnestly to be hoped, and this adjustment, in order to be of benefit to all, must be brought about by peaceful and lawful means. Any other way to settle such matters can only in the end prove disastrous, as all who have witnessed the result of such a course in the past will agree.

Another thing hardly less calculated to injure the material prosperity of the country is the feeling of opposition which exist in the cattle and horsemen against the sheep-

men. A second sober thought ought to impress any person of the fact that every one in free America should be allowed, unmolested, to pursue a course of business best suited to his aims and purposes, so long as that business is lawful. Any other course must lead to ruin or a condition of affairs worse, and is so incompatible with the genius of our system of government, that all good citizens well strive to avoid it.

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—Typhoid fever has been in this locality this fall, resulting fatally in some instances.

—Died, on the 4th of typhoid fever, near Mitchell, Mrs. Lee Bailey, aged about 21 years. She leaves one infant about a year old, a husband and numerous friends behind. J. F. AMIS.

Demorest's Family Magazine.

Now that every one is looking about them to see what Magazine they will take for the coming year, we would advise them to inquire into the merits of Demorest's Family Magazine. We have just received the January number of this wonderful publication, and cannot speak too highly in its praise. It is certainly what its name implies, A Family Magazine; for in it will be found something to amuse or instruct every member of the family. The first article, telling how Uncle Sam's Paper-Money is made, is beautifully illustrated, and furnishes the most interesting information upon the subject that we have ever seen. "The Infant Monarchs of Europe" is not only illustrated with their portraits, but those of their parents as well; "The Undying Voice" is a finely illustrated article about Edison's Phonograph, and includes a portrait of the great inventor himself. The children will be delighted with "Snow Sculpture" which gives them models enough to keep them busy all winter. Besides these, there are "Until One O'clock" (A Comedietta), "Scarlet Fever and other Contagious Diseases, Their Causes and Treatment," "Aids to Beauty," "Mania Bells," "Wedding Breakfasts," All Sorts of "Teas," "Home-made Candies," "Anecdotal History of the Table," and numerous other articles and stories, also a fine Fashion Department; and all beautifully embellished with over two hundred fine illustrations, the crowning one of which is "At a Parisian Florist's," a handsome oil picture, well worthy of its frame. The mystery is how such a publication can be furnished for only \$2.00 per year. It is done, however, by W. Jennings Demorest 15 East 14th St., New York.

—Subscriptions for all newspapers and magazines published in the United States, will be received at the new Burns Library.



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

During 1890 the Century Magazine (whose recent successes have included the famous "War Papers," the Lincoln History and George Kennan's series on "Siberia and the Exile System") will publish the long looked for Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson, whose "Rip Van Winkle" has made his name a household word. No more interesting record of a life upon the stage could be laid before the public. Mr. Jefferson is the fourth in a generation of actors, and, with his children and grandchildren, there six generations of the actors among the Jeffersons. His story of the early days of the American stage, when, a boy, traveling with his father's company, they would settle down for a season in a Western town, playing in their own temporized theater—the particulars of the creation of his famous "Rip Van Winkle," how he acted "Ticket-of-Leave Man" before an audience of that class in Australia, etc.—all this, enriched with illustrations and portraits of contemporary actors and actresses and with anecdotes, will form one of the most delightful serials The Century has ever printed.

Amelia E. Barr, Frank R. Stockton, Mark Twain, H. H. Boyesen, and many other well-known writers will furnish the fiction for the new volume, which will be unusually strong, including several novels, illustrated novelettes, and short stories. "The Women of the French Salons" are to be described in a brilliant series of illustrated papers. The important discoveries made with the great Lick Telescope at San Francisco (the largest telescope in the world) and the latest explorations relating to prehistoric America (including the famous Serpent Mound, of Ohio) are to be chronicled in the Century.

Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale University, is to write a series on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," which will attract every Bible student. Bishop Potter, of New York, will one of the several prominent writers who are to contribute a series of "Present-day Papers," on living topics, and there will be art papers, timely articles, etc., and the choicest pictures that the greatest artists and engravers can produce.

Remittance may be made directly to the publisher, The Century Co., of New York. Begin new subscriptions with November (the first issue of the volume) and get Mark Twain's story, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," in that number.

HARPER BROTHERS' PUBLICATIONS.

The Best Yet

We have been readers of "Peterson" for a long while—but, excellent as we have found it, we consider this year the best yet. The December number cannot be surpassed in the beauty of its engravings and the interest of its contents. The paper on "Picturesque San Jose" is admirably written and illustrated, and the other stories and articles are all capital. "Things Worth Knowing" gives some "New Christmas Games," which will prove most acceptable to the young people, and the needlework department offers numerous charming designs for holiday presents. Practical, useful, interesting, there is no other lady's book which compares with "Peterson." Indeed, it fills a range so wide and varied and is so admirable from a literary and artistic point of view, that it meets the requirements of an entire household as no other magazine can. Next year, it will be better worth having than ever, with its new cover and type and various other improvements. A subscription for 1890 would make a valuable and useful holiday-present. Terms: Two Dollars a year, with greatly reduced club-rates. A sample-copy will be sent to those desiring to get up clubs. Address Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Small Library for \$3.50.

You can get the local newspaper EAST OREGON HERALD, the best family paper, The Detroit Free Press, one year each, and 12 volumes, in paper covers, of the best English novelist's works, Charles Dickens, by calling at, or sending to this office, \$3.50.

BURNS ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BARGAINS GO TO N. Brown, Leading Merchant of Harney County, DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, THE CELEBRATED, SULTANA RAZORS, AND "I X L" CUTLERY, WINES, AND CIGARS—AND A THOUSAND OTHER ARTICLES TOO TEDIOUS TO MENTION.

Cheapest House in Eastern Oregon for Cash.

Geer's Hardware Store.

CAL. GEER PROPRIETOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TINWARE, CUTLERY Crockery, Queensware, Glassware, Shelf Goods of Every Description. This Establishment carries a full and carefully selected stock equal to demand in the Harney line—Cases of new goods are now being opened. Bird cages and seed are now offered. A reasonable price, only, is placed on the goods. We are Agent for the D. M. Osborne Company's Agricultural Implements.

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On Main street, Burns, Harney county, Oregon. W. C. BYRD, PROPRIETOR.

All the Hotels, Restaurants, and Boarding Houses are on this street. Personal attention given to Stock placed in care of this Stable, where the best of Accommodation is given, and Charges reasonable.

FOR A SQUARE MEAL GO TO PARKER'S.

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO

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LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

HENRY CALDWELL PROPRIETOR Third st., South of HERALD Building.

This new, fine, and commodious Barn and Stable is not to be equalled in any part of Harney county for accommodations. HAY & GRAIN ON HAND.

SADDLE HORSES, GOOD TEAMS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS OUTFITS

For the Road on demand. Special attention given to the grooming and care of Boarding and Transient stock. Open Oct. 26th, 1889. Charges reasonable. 43ft

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PROPRIETOR MRS. LOUIS RACINE.

This handsomely appointed hotel is open to accommodate the public with the best rooms, table, and service the town affords.

Terms Reasonable. A BAR Attached, where is Kept all Sorts of Liquors.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, BRUSHES

TOILET ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

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N. B. A Good road all the way.