

BURNS.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR: SYLVESTER PENNOYER, FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WM. TOWNSEND, FOR TREASURER: G. W. WEBB, FOR SUPREME JUDGE: B. F. BONHAM, FOR STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT: A. LEROY, FOR STATE PRINTER: JOHN O'BRIEN, FOR CONGRESSMAN: R. A. MILLER, DISTRICT TICKET. FOR JUDGE: M. D. CLIFFORD, FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY: CHAS. F. HYDE, FOR JOINT SENATOR: HENRYBLACKMAN, FOR REPRESENTATIVE: D. S. DUSTIN, COUNTY TICKET. FOR COUNTY CLERK: W. E. GRACE, FOR SHERIFF: A. A. COWING, FOR COUNTY JUDGE: WM. MILLER, FOR ASSESSOR: W. E. ALBERSON, FOR TREASURER: THOS. H. ROBERTS, FOR SURVEYOR: T. A. MCKINNON, FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT: L. B. BAKER, FOR CORONER: F. P. MOORE, FOR COMMISSIONERS: WM. ALTNOW, T. B. JAMES.

If the voters of the State of Oregon wish to vote for a self-important brigadoocio egotist, vote for D. P. Thompson. In a speech he made at Portland, he says: "I propose to be governor of Oregon. I am interested in seventeen banks. I am not going to be cranky, I will receive and consider advice, but I will not be governed by it." The Hon. D. P. Thompson is undoubtedly "counting his chickens before they are hatched."

The proudest moment in the life of D. P. Thompson was when he received the intelligence, on Wednesday, that he was chosen by the Republicans of the State as his candidate for governor.—Pendleton Tribune.

The saddest moment of his life will be on the 2d of June when he receives the intelligence of his defeat.—Bedrock Democrat.

And the happiest moment in the life of the settler and working class of Oregon will be when they receive the intelligence of his defeat.

Our State exchanges, we believe without a single exception, advocate ballot reform, and without doubt our legislature will have to take hold the coming winter and adopt the Australian ballot system or some other secret system that will satisfy the demand of the people. Some put it this way: "that secret ballot is designed for, and effectually secures a reversal of present corrupt practices, taking politics out of the hands of political bosses and restores the people to power."

Voters of both political parties in this and Harney counties endorse the nomination of Hon. G. W. McHaley for joint senator. They believe that in Mr. McHaley they have a just and competent statesman, and a man who will labor faithfully to advance the best interests of the commonwealth, with equal fairness to all.—Canyon News.

The above statement does not apply to Harney county by any means. The Hon. Henry Blackman is the man endorsed by the voters of both political parties, and we do not believe, but we know, Mr. Henry Blackman is a just and a competent statesman, and a man who will labor to advance the interest of the people.

We understand that parties hostile to Burns have been down in the Catlow and Wild Horse part of the county, urging the citizens of that part of the county to vote against Burns.

Their plea, as we understand, is if the county-seat should come to Burns, the tax-payers would be taxed enormously for county buildings. That argument is thinner than skimmed milk. What county buildings has Harney? A small building used for a jail, worth, probably, \$50. Isn't it fair to presume that we can use the same argument against Harney? If the county-seat remains at Harney, cannot the same tax be voted for county buildings? Do the enemies of Burns suppose they can plan off such stuff on an intelligent class of people, as a point or argument in favor of Harney?

The voters of Harney county know the citizens of Burns and vicinity are men of sense and judgment, and would be very clear of voting a heavy tax on themselves, knowing the fact that—when the railroad is made through the valley—the county-seat is bound to go there. Burns will not kick against a railroad town, and the people know it, and the intelligent voters of our county know, also, that it is to Burns they are indebted for getting a county and a Land Office.

Considering all these matters, from a proper stand point, we feel that Burns will step in and carry of the prize.

OUR COUNTY CANDIDATES.

We desire in this issue to place before the readers of THE HERALD, and the voters of Harney county, and, especially the Democratic party—our candidates for the different county offices, in their proper light.

For county clerk, we have W. E. Grace, every inch a man, and when this is said, proven and demonstrated, beyond a shadow of doubt, it is saying a great deal for an individual. He is—which facts cannot be successfully disputed—honest, capable, and worthy, true to his party, true to his friends, true to that innate principle, which should actuate the motive and career of every honest man, of being above and aloof from political trickery, or scheming for success in the race. We ask the intelligent voter and tax-payer of Harney county, when at the county-seat, to go into the clerk's office and examine the records. We feel assured every one doing so will be convinced we have the right man in the right place.

Next we have A. A. Cowing for sheriff, a man true to his party, and in the performance of his duties as a sheriff, no one can say aught against, his course and his record have been such while in office, that the Democracy of Harney county cannot do otherwise—if true to themselves and their principle—than to elect him to the office he now holds by appointment, and has filled with so much honor to himself and county, as an appreciation of his services.

For county judge, we have Wm. Miller, whose record in the clerk's office in this county and, also in Grant county, is sufficient to elect him to the office to which he aspires. We can say for Wm. Miller, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a better qualified man for the office of county judge in Harney county, neither have we in the county a truer Democrat, or a more honest, trust-worthy gentleman.

For assessor, W. E. Albersson, a fit man for the position in every sense of the word; honest, capable, and impartial; a man of good, sound judgement, and a man whose duties as an assessor have been performed satisfactorily to every one. What better can the citizens of Harney county do than to elect Mr. Albersson to the office which he now holds by appointment.

The Democratic nominee for treasurer, Thos. H. Roberts, this honest old gentleman in the performance of his duties, there is no question of doubt as to his ability, and honesty of purpose. He will be elected, we feel assured.

T. A. McKinnon, for surveyor—everybody knows old "dad McKinnon"—his late record while holding the office of county commissioner in Grant county, is sufficient guarantee to the voters of Harney county, that he, if elected, will do his duty.

L. B. Baker, our able and efficient school superintendent—how is it possible for the people of this coun-

ty to better themselves? We have talked to parties from different parts of the county, and hear nothing but highest commendations of his conduct and duties as performed which receives the approval of the entire community.

Our candidates for commissioners, are T. B. James and Wm. Altnow. Mr. James' record as commissioner we know, and we know it to be good; and Mr. Altnow, of whom not so much is known, but from our knowledge, feel no hesitancy in recommending Mr. Altnow to the voters of this county, with the assurance that he is a gentleman, capable and one in whom the people can fully trust.

Now a word to all true Democrats—and we hope every voter in the county, who claims to be a Democrat, is a true one—without organization we cannot have a party, and unless the party, as an organization, works together in unity, the object of the organization or party can never be accomplished. In the Democratic party, also, the Republican party, primaries and county conventions are for the express purpose of enabling the party to work together for specific purposes.

It is not supposed for an instant that every member of a party is satisfied with the actions of any primary or convention. Individual likes and dislikes are not consulted by a body of men assembled for certain purposes, but it is the mass of the party or community that is taken into consideration, expecting, or rather taking for granted, that the party will stand by the action of the primary or convention to a man—if not what would a party or organization amount to? How could we hope to accomplish anything to our interest or good? We have tricksters hoodlums, sore-heads and chronic office-seekers, who could, under some circumstances, as the "Harney Press" correctly observes, "commit an irreparable injury."

Every one knows of the dirty work that is tried by this class of persons in every community. The Republican party of this county believes itself in the minority, and if there be any dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks, rest assured it will be worked on for all its worth, if possible, carry the votes of the dissatisfied element, and if successful, laugh in its sleeve, after the election, and call that element of the Democratic party a fool and knave for falling into its trap.

In conclusion let us say the Democratic ticket is a good one. What we mean by this is, it cannot be bettered in any county or State in the Union, and, we, also, challenge any voter in Harney county to bring one single fact to light, with the satisfactory proof to back it, of one instance where the present appointees of Governor Pennoyer to the offices of this county, have failed to do their whole duty, and if they can, we will cheerfully publish it.

Democrats stick to the regular nominess of your party, vote the ticket without scratching, and, rest assured that you will never regret it.

SILVIES CITY.

First question: "Should the coming election locate the county-seat at Burns, would it be permanent etc.?" We answer by asking Silvies City, should the county-seat be located at Silvies, would it be permanent? Second question: "Is Burns or Harney the proper place for the county-seat?" We ask Silvies the proper place to locate the county-seat? 40 miles from anywhere and 100 from wood. "Is Burns or Harney the center of population or the county, and do the majority of the tax-payers live in either of the towns?" Foolish question; do you remember the boy that was kicked and considered the source? Your last question really should be similarly dealt with, however, we will answer it: How many county towns can you find situated as your question implies our's should be, and how many of these towns contains the majority of tax-payers? "Do they suppose,"—that is Burns and Harney—"that the voters have not given the matter a serious thought?" We are not responsible for your serious or frivolous thoughts, consequently do not understand why you ask the question. "Do the people of Burns or Harney think for a moment that it will be left to either of them to say where the county-seat shall be located?" No, indeed, not since Silvies City sprang into existence.

Now, my good friend, Silvies City, you have left too many gaps down; too many openings for us to enter and take possession of your imaginary county town. It is the natural advantages of a place or town, that tax-payers take into consideration in locating the county-seat, also, the class of citizens who inhabit the town; their business, and their business qualifications; their generosity, their courtesy, and willingness at all times to go down in their pockets and help to the last cent they are able, to further any enterprise, that has for its object the development of the country or the good of its citizens, country or town, and the good of society. This—as we have described it—is the panacea that heals the breach of all disaffection, causing tax-payers to think and decide to vote for the town or place that deserves their help and friendship. Silvies City takes it for granted, seemingly, that all that is necessary for them is a preliminary survey of their town, and their court house, jail, and other requisite public buildings will grow from the soil, without even the seed being planted. We guess it will cost you nothing to put up county buildings? Are you like O'Grady, to whom the fellow owed ten dollars, and he thought he had a mortgage on his life, have you a mortgage on the railroad and going to force it to recognize your town as the county-seat of Harney county? What assurance have you that you are going to get a railroad at or near your place? Will a preliminary survey certainly bring you the road? Have you any more assurance of getting the railroad than we have? We answer, no, no, a thousand times, no! WHEN are you expecting the steaming, whizzing, zizzing, spluttering, thundering, bellowing, all-powerful engine into your town, and call a halt in front of your council hall, and greet you with a bellow that would put to shame any of Devine's thoroughbred bulls?

ORATION.

Brethren, ladies and gentlemen: We are here to-day to celebrate the 71st anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America. To the Odd Fellow, this day has become dear by the associations, a historic day to be commemorated by appropriate exercises each succeeding year while Odd Fellowship has a history among men. Such an occasion is made the medium by which the almost forgotten past is called from the slumbering wrecks of time to add new zeal and resolves in the great undertaking incident to human life.

The goodness of our work and the greatness of our cause are being sounded in all civilized tongues and by all civilized people; and while a favoring Providence smiles down upon the hosts of our Fraternity let us renew our faith on this day, in the grand principles of benevolence, so that another anniversary will see us making longer strides along the pathway of success toward the goal of perfection. The origin of Odd Fellowship is undoubtedly of great antiquity. It has been said by Mr. Cooper of Scotland, an antiquarian and a man of learning, who had made deep research into the origin of Odd Fellowship, that it was first established by the Roman soldiers during the reign of Nero in the year 55. At that time they were Fellow Citizens. The name of Odd Fellows was given them by Titus Caesar in the year 79, 24 years after its formation, and just 1811 years ago.

This name was given them from the singularity of their notions and from their knowing each other by night or day. At the same time he presented them with a dispensation engraved on a plate of virgin gold, bearing different emblems, the same that are yet used and recognized by Odd Fellows. This was presented by a pledge of perpetual friendship. We read of Odd Fellowship being established in the Spanish dominions as early as the 5th century, and in the 6th century the King of Portugal founded the order in his kingdom. In the 12th century it was established in France and from thence it very soon found its way to England, where it became established principally through the exertions of Sir John De Neville and five other knights of France. This Lodge was called the "Loyal Grand Lodge of Honor" and was in existence until the reign of George III, when some of the subordinate Lodges desiring to form a union and others opposing it, the Loyal Grand Lodge of Honor dissolved itself, and from its ruins arose the "Loyal Ancient Odd Fellows" the Union Odd Fellows and the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows. Most of these Lodges are still extant. The Union Odd Fellows were located in the city of London. Some of the members of this society living in Manchester formed themselves into a Lodge about the year 1800 and continued auxiliary to the Union Order for a certain time when a separation occurred on account of some differ-

ence arising between them, when this Lodge declared itself independent, and has ever since been known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Odd Fellowship in America is of much more recent origin. The first Lodge in this country was established in Baltimore April 26, 1819. In that year two worthy brothers of the Order by chance met in that city. They were foreigners by birth, and left their native land to seek an asylum in this country. It would appear that they were not strangers to each other in their mother country, or if they were, they at once recognized one another as having been co-workers in the great cause of humanity in the land of their birth. As they were often together their conversation was naturally of the Order. They had known and enjoyed its kindly principles at home and it was with deep and bitter regret that an institution so kindly in all its principles and so congenial to the government and country they had adopted, had not found its way across the Ocean. Many were the schemes they devised to ascertain what number of Odd Fellows, if any, could be found on the western continent, after many vain and fruitless efforts, they hit upon the plan of giving notice through the newspapers of the day calling a meeting of such Order as should have come to this country from the Old World, designating the time and place of meeting. The long looked for day and hour arrived and with trembling and anxious hearts they assembled at the place of meeting, and behold three, besides themselves out of the vast population of the United States assembled at the call of their Brethren, and made themselves known. These five humble individuals met, not as strangers to each other in distant lands, but as brothers whose hearts and souls were united in the bonds of Odd Fellowship. (Continued in next issue)

HERALD'S WASHINGTON LETTER.

Secretary Blaine having sent for the United States minister to Brazil, has been holding long conferences with him this week in order to concoct a plausible statement, which is to be made public, to account for the slowness on the part of this Government in recognizing the Republic of Brazil. He may make any statement he pleases, but the fact will remain that the recognition did not take place until the Democrats in Congress had introduced a resolution to compel its being done.

The tariff bill, which after many hitches and delays was finally reported to the House late Wednesday afternoon, is not the measure it was when first made public by a good deal. The committee could not stand the pressures and were compelled to make many changes, among the most important of which were the placing of hides and sugar on the free list. To conciliate the sugar producers of this country a bounty of two cents a pound is provided for during the next fifteen years. Mr. Carlisle's minority report shows that the bill will increase the revenues and in strong terms punctures the hypocrisy of the whole bill; an additional minority report against the sugar clause was made by Mr. McKenna, a Republican. The majority report practically admits that the bill is a poor one, but excuses it on the ground of the necessity for "protection;" it admits also that the exact effect upon the revenues of the bill is "difficult of ascertainment," and very naively says: "It is not believed that the increase of duties upon wools and woolen goods and upon glass ware will have the effect of increasing the revenues." If the report told the entire truth it should have added that this increase in duties will add materially to the expenses of every family in the United States that purchases woolen goods of any kind or glassware. Further on the report says: "This bill is framed in the interest of the people of the United States." To have read this bill it should have read: "This bill is framed in the interest of certain manufacturers at the expense of the people of the United States."

The edict has gone out from Czar Reed that legislation is to be railroaded through the house from this time on, in order to adjourn by the first of July, and the Republicans began this week by passing the Naval appropriation bill, and the bill to re-organize the U. S. district courts and appoint seventeen new judges. So outrageous was the haste to pass the latter that the democrats refused to vote, but the Speaker counted a quorum and announced the passage of the bill. The Democrats are helpless now against these usurpations, but they will appeal to the people next November.

The Republicans are still wrestling with the silver problem, and a joint committee of the House and Senate is trying to form a bill that will meet the approval of a caucus of their party. The Republicans of the U. S. Supreme Court have affirmed the decision of the U. S. Circuit court which released Neagle, the U. S. deputy marshal who was arrested by the California authorities last summer, for killing Judge Terry. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar dissented; it was too great a stretch of Federal authority for them.

The Senate by a vote of 36 to 26 legalized the grabbing of two seats by the Republicans of Montana.

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