

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

W. C. BYRD, Editor.
CHAS. W. BYRD, Proprietor.

The late disgraceful rows on the floor of the House of Representatives, which is both disgraceful and contemptible, are repulsive. The national disgrace of such proceedings is not small, neither is it unimportant that the speaker, the official guardian of the dignity of the House, should practically condone such offenses.

Mr. Carlisle, the late democratic speaker, no one of any party will attempt to deny his parliamentary ability and his sense, of official duty to the House, saved the country from any shame so great as that allowed by Speaker Reed, and no effort made by him to avert. An impulsive outburst made by an irritated member, however vile, is less astonishing than its protection by the Speaker. In points of good parliamentary ability and respect, no speaker has ever so profoundly disappointed public expectation. A more arbitrary or unscrupulous partisan speaker never sat in the chair. His actions as a speaker has given him a personal notoriety which, otherwise, he would not enjoy, but it cost him a reputation of which any American might have been proud.

When war was waged to prevent States from seceding was ended, the Government for the shameful purpose of perpetuating its power, it falsely and contrary to the principles upon which the war was waged, declared that the rebelling States were not members of the Union, deprived them of self-government, exercised military despotism over them, established the rule of the bayonet, subverted their civil powers, deprived the inhabitants of civil and political rights, and finally set up a corrupt government, put the ballot in the hands of the negro, and through his ignorance and prejudice and the criminal rapacity of Republican leaders, plunged the already impoverished country into three hundred millions of useless debt. After peace was restored and when the people were borne down by debt, burdened by heavy taxes, levied to maintain the war, it doubled import duties, increased internal taxes, contracted the volume of currency, demonetized silver, required greenbacks, bonds and obligations to be paid in gold, and thus fictitiously depreciated the value of money, debts, bonds, and securities and multiplied the wealth of the bond holder, money lender and creditor, and increased the burdens of the debtor and the distress of the poor.

The above is a plank in the Democratic platform of Nevada.

How true are the charges made. At the beginning and during the rebellion, the U. S. government argued that no State had a constitutional right to secede, therefore, did not recognize the States in the rebellion as seceded States, but held to the principle that not having the right to secession, they were still in the Union and a part and parcel of the Union, recognized and counted as such; even going so far as to admit representatives into congress from the seceded States, provided their political principles coincided with that of the government.

Then mark you at the close of the war, as Nevada says, "for the shameful purpose of perpetuating its power, it falsely and contrary to the principles upon which the war was waged, declared the rebelling States were not members of the Union." Kicked these same States out so as to deprive them of self-government, knowing, of course, they were largely democratic, the South was compelled to submit to a carpet bag government, and to be ruled and dominated over by an ignorant, prejudiced race of blacks whom the government allowed the right of suffrage, immediately upon the heels of this outrage, followed the doubling of import duties, the increase in internal taxes, the contracting of the volume of currency, demonetization of silver, requiring greenbacks, bonds and obligations to be paid in gold. The party in power by these acts multiplied the wealth of the bondholder and money lender, and increasing the burdens of the debtor, and with the iron heel of despotism and national oppression, believed it had succeeded in grinding into nothing

the democracy of America, and how near the monopoly party succeeded in destroying the confidence of the people, in our republican form of government, is well known to every intelligent reader. And it is also a well-known fact that this same much abused element—democracy—stepped into the breach and saved the government from drifting into anarchy.

HERALD'S WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 18th. 1890.

To see the jollification in which the republicans are indulging over having re-elected Speaker Reed from a district where there is no organized democratic opposition, one would suppose that they had elected a majority of the next House and secured a mortgage on the Presidential chair for four years from March 4, 1893. Let them remember that "he who laughs last laughs best."

The adulation which Mr. Reed is now receiving here from members of his party is absolutely sickening. He is naturally vain and self-conceited, but since his return he is worse than ever; he struts around with his head thrown back and his chest expanded looking exactly like a barn yard turkey-gobbler among a lot of hen turkeys: he regards his re-election as not only an endorsement of his unspeakable record as Speaker, but, also as an endorsement of his presidential aspirations, and the turning down of a certain gentleman who has for many years been supposed to carry the vote of the State of Maine around in his vest pocket—James G. Blaine. By the way, it is noticeable that among all telegrams of congratulation received by Mr. Reed there was not a word from Mr. Blaine.

Representative Cooper proved that Lemon, the pension attorney, who endorsed Commissioner Raum's notes for \$12,000 the day after Raum made a ruling that put more than \$200,000 in Lemon's pockets, had committed a forgery more than twenty years ago in this city and had been therefore disbarred from practice before a Government department, and that the patent upon which the Refrigerator company, of which Raum is president and Representative Sawyer, to whom has been delegated the task of electing Representative McKinley, is a large stock holder, was a worthless fraud before the republicans of the white-washing committee got their heads together and decided not to investigate the private business affairs of Raum. The majority of the committee may whitewash until doomsday, but it will not change the verdict of "guilty as indicted," which the unprejudiced public has found against the Commissioner of Pension, and Mr. Harrison will remain in office at the peril of his party. It is stated quietly by republicans that Mr. Harrison would have demanded the resignation of Raum before this if the Congressional elections were not so near, and that after Raum gets his coat of white wash and the elections are over he will be compelled to resign.

Has Mr. Harrison the backbone to carry out the threat he made of vetoing the River and Harbor bill if the \$5,000,000 of Senate amendments were agreed to? We shall soon know, the Senate amendments were agreed to, and the bill is now in his hands.

The democratic Senators like most members of the party believe in the principle of reciprocity and would be glad to see it extended to every country which buys our products or sells us theirs, but they want none of the so called reciprocity which is contained in the Aldrich amendment to the tariff bill, which puts it in the power of the President to close our ports against friendly nations whenever it may be his pleasure so to do, and that makes it possible for combinations of unscrupulous speculators to manipulate our tariff for their own benefit at the expense of the consumers.

That isn't the democratic idea of reciprocity, therefore it was not surprising that the solid democratic vote was cast against it. Two republicans—Messrs. Evans and Edmunds—also voted against it, and another republican—Senator Hoar—had the unflinching effort to state in substance in his closing speech that he only supported it because he regarded it as make believe reciprocity. He told the truth, the object of the republicans in adopting the so-called reciprocity amendment is to catch votes for the party. They recognized the

popularity of the idea and have attempted to take advantage of it. The democrats have this week been engaged in justifiable filibustering to prevent the seating of two negro contestants whom the majority of the committee on Elections have unjustly decided were entitled to seats held by democrats. If the republicans will persist in their dirty political work let them keep a quorum of their own members present to do it.

Senator Gibson says the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill will rob the sugar planters of Louisiana of more than a million dollars a year which will go into the pockets of the members of the sugar trust.

If the conference committee to which the tariff bill has now gone allows October 1, to remain as the date for the new tariff bill to go into effect, and it throws the country into a financial panic, as the bankers of New York say it will, owing to the unusual demand on the part of importers for money to get their imported goods on of the bonded warehouses before that date, the responsibility will be with the republican party. They have been warned, and if trouble ensues the people of the country will know where to place the blame for it.

Crop-Weather Bulletin No. 27

Of the Oregon Weather bureau, co-operating with U. S. Signal Service Central Office Portland, Oregon. For the week ending Saturday, Sept. 13th, 1890.

WEATHER.
About normal temperature prevailed during the week. In various sections frosts were more frequent and of greater severity, though the period for any serious damage being done has passed.

There was no rainfall reported.

The winds have been light, generally from the northwest. The mornings have been partly cloudy or foggy, the atmosphere is becoming more filled with smoke from forest fires. The coast and Willamette valley are more free from smoke than the other sections. A few leaves have begun to fall, a few varieties are coloring, showing the rapid approach of autumn.

CROPS.

Grain harvest is over; the crop is generally threshed and hauling to warehouses, mill, &c. is now in progress. Good crops of extra good quality of wheat, oats and hay are generally reported to have been secured.

Fruit drying is in progress. The prune crop was large, of good quality and in demand. The onion crop is being pulled. Potatoes are ready to be dug, they are generally of more than average in quantity, quality and size. Some hops are already being hauled to the market. In Marion Co. hops are active at 32 cents per pound. Grapes are ripening. The vines are very healthy and are bearing heavily. The grape yield in Jacksons Co. is unusually large. The corn crop is fair. The general yield of grain in Sherman, Wasco and adjoining counties was larger than expected. Through the sections south of the Blue mountains grain and hay crops are unusually good. Forest fires are quite extensive, though not so great as in former years.

There will be issued from the central office in a few days, a circular, asking for information relative to the grain and fruit yields of the state this year, and it is hoped that those receiving the same may answer promptly, fully and comprehensively. The quantity, quality and average yield of the crops, in Oregon, in 1890, should be put on record.

B. S. PAGE,
Observer, U. S. Signal Service.

The distance traveled by Stanley in the interior of Africa is estimated by him at 5,400 miles, of which all but 1,000 were on foot. The expedition occupied three years, and rescued 300 persons, at a cost of less than \$200,000.

Dr. Barber who has made a number of professional trips to the upper South Fork lately, informs us that there are six cases of spinal meningitis in that locality, and on his last trip all of them were improving. Doc says this disease is engendered in a measure by a form of malarial poison in the system, and one way to account for its almost wholesale ravages in that country is because of the air and water containing large quantities of poisonous gases from the decaying bodies of cattle which died last winter and were neither buried nor burned.—Grant County News.

Commissioner's Letter.
I am in receipt of a motion filed by Messrs. Brinton and Gray, of this city, the 16th ult., asking that proceeding in cases where you have ordered hearings to determine the character of land claimed by the State of Oregon under the swamp land grant, be summarily stopped; that you had no authority to order such hearings and that all such proceedings are a nullity. They also, ask that hearings ordered by this office be consolidated as much as possible, in order to save time and expense to all parties in interest.

They allege that the report of the special agents is conclusive except in cases where settlers have initiated at or prior to date of examination in the field, and that such settlers, alone, can be heard to call in question the correctness of such report.

The finding of the special agents if questioned, are no more conclusive than are the decisions of the district land officers in ordering contests. Such examination and report by agents are made merely for the purpose of enabling the Department to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the character of the land. The department is not bound by such a report, as the Secretary of the Interior has decided that he may adopt any means he chooses to arrive at a correct conclusion. 3 L. D. 474, and L. D. 555. See also the decision of the Hon. Secretary in the case of Wm D. Jones, et al. vs. State of Oregon, Oct. 5, 1888 [not published].

The district land officers, in my opinion, are authorized under Rule 4, of the Rules and practice, to order hearings in cases where claims are initiated on lands covered by swamp land selections prior to the certification for approval of such selections.

Rule 4, of Practice, authorizes the Register and Receiver to order hearings in all cases where the entry has not been perfected only and no certificate has been issued as a basis for a patent. It is only where a certificate or basis for a patent has been issued that hearings must be ordered from this office.

In swamp land matters in Oregon, the tract claimed must be examined in the field by agents, after which a list is prepared and submitted to the Secretary for approval. After approval the list of lands so approved partakes of the nature of a certificate or basis for patent.

The circular of Dec. 13, 1886, [L. D., 279] relating to the swamp lands, provides:

1st.—For entry by settlers of lands selected as swamp.
2d.—That upon the admission of any entry or filing in accordance with rule 1, the Register and Receiver will notify the Governor, thereof, and allow him 60 days within which to object to the perfection of the entry and to apply for a hearing in behalf of the State.
3d.—When a hearing is ordered the burden of proof will be upon the State to prove the swampy character of the land.

4th.—When no protest or application for hearing is filed, the State will be deemed excluded from thereafter asserting any claim under the grant to the land etc., and 7th the district officers are required to report to this office when notice was given the Governor in any case, describing the land and stating date of notice and, also, the Governor's actions in each case.

The last provision in said circular, was necessary in order to guard against the possibility of certifying for approval, a tract upon which a conflicting claim might have attached, as the posting of entries and filings upon the tract took at this office is frequently several months in arrears. There is nothing in the circular, of Dec. 13, 1886, that prohibits district land officers from ordering hearings in cases arising under its provisions, and I must hold the Rules of Practice give them sufficient authority for so doing, and that the hearings thus ordered will not be disturbed by this office.

The manner of conducting hearings is largely within the discretion and sound judgement of the district officers, but I will have to direct that you will [unless some good and sufficient reason is shown to the contrary] so arrange the hearings in swamp land cases, that all cases arising in one township may follow each other as closely as possible without detriment to other business.

Such a course will enable the State and settlers to present their evidence with less delay and ex-

pense than they could if a hearing was had for a tract of land in one township to be followed by one for a tract in another, and perhaps in distant township. You are also authorized to consolidate such hearings provided both parties stipulate so to do. On Nov. 1, 1889, Messrs. Brinton and Gray filed in this office a similar motion and I am informed that the assignees of the State have, in some instances, failed to appear at the hearings on account of pendency of such motion. In such cases if it is clearly shown that the default was occasioned by reason of such motion alone, you are directed to order a new hearing in order to allow all parties an opportunity to submit evidence that will enable this office to arrive at a determination as to the true character of the land.

It must be expressly understood however, that the above instructions are not intended to apply to any lands embraced in revoked List No. 5, for the reason that an appeal from office decision of July 11, 1890, relating thereto, was denied Aug. 26, 1890, and the parties aggrieved are entitled to avail themselves of the provision of Rule 85, of Practice.

Very respectfully,
LOUIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

Demorest's Magazine.

The ideal magazine should be like a perfect dinner: seasonable, tempting, satisfying, never heavy, each course perfect in itself, with dainty entrees and enticements to give zest and piquancy, the whole affording such pleasure and satisfaction that it leaves a desire for a repetition of the feast. This is the case with Demorest's Family Magazine for October, just received; when one has read it all through (and every one who takes it up will do so) there is a desire to begin at the beginning and enjoy it all over again.

The October number takes us visiting again, this time to the palatial residence of Senator Hearst of California; and when one has looked through the magnificent illustrations, one feels quite at home "upstairs and downstairs and in my lady's chamber." The young folks will all be interested in "The Game of Golf for Ladies," which is quite new on this side of the water; and old and young will read with interest and profit the curious facts about animals embodied in "Disguises in Animal Life," and soft-shell crabs will be invested with a new interest after on has read about "The First Armor-Wearers." In fact, every page is as good as it can be. Demorest's Family Magazine is the ideal magazine.

But this month there is a special attraction; the new List of Club Premiums. Not only is there a host of handsome as well as useful articles offered, including material for an elegant silk dress, but the more than liberal offer is made that if this generous list does not include the thing or things desired, the prospective getter-up of a club may write to the publisher stating what would be liked better, and special terms will be made for the coveted article. The offer is unprecedented, anything from a paper of needles to the complete furniture of a house being obtainable without paying out a cent!

Published by W. Jennings Demorest
15 East 14th St., N. Y.

New York Sept. 11.—The New York Tribune says that Captain-General Holveja of Cuba proposes to rid the island of bandits. The most powerful bandit chieftain is Manuel Garcia, who signs himself "Garcia, the first King of the Country, People and of Nearly the Whole Island of Cuba." Garcia receives a monthly assessment from planters and merchants, to whom he promises immunity from his depredations, and occasionally he retains one until a ransom is paid for obtaining his freedom. Recently he levied an assessment of \$20,000 on the railroad company. The latter refused and Garcia, at the head of a squadron of banditti in blue uniforms, captured the depot at Quivican, took possession of the archives and the safe and set fire to the building. Before leaving he informed the company that he would increase the assessment to \$22,000. The company not paying this he raided another depot and compelled the employees to tear out some rails from the track, and the next train was derailed, and Garcia and his band fired upon it, wounding some of the passengers. He captured the locomotive engineer and gave him another letter for the railroad Directors, whom he assessed again, this time to the amount of \$20,000.

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But this month there is a special attraction; the new List of Club Premiums. Not only is there a host of handsome as well as useful articles offered, including material for an elegant silk dress, but the more than liberal offer is made that if this generous list does not include the thing or things desired, the prospective getter-up of a club may write to the publisher stating what would be liked better, and special terms will be made for the coveted article. The offer is unprecedented, anything from a paper of needles to the complete furniture of a house being obtainable without paying out a cent!

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