

OCHOCO REVIEW.

VOL. 2.

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

NO. 34.

OCHOCO REVIEW.

Published Every Saturday

J. A. DOUTHIT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00
(Payable in advance)

Office—On Third, between C and D Sts.

STATE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY:

Governor: SYLVESTER DEMAREST
Secretary of State: GEO. W. THOMPSON
Treasurer: J. W. WEAVER
Judge: J. H. HARRISON
County Judge: W. H. DODD
County Commissioners: W. H. DODD, J. W. WEAVER, J. H. HARRISON
County Clerk: J. H. HARRISON
County Treasurer: J. W. WEAVER
County Assessor: W. H. DODD
County Surveyor: J. W. WEAVER
County Coroner: J. W. WEAVER
County Sheriff: J. W. WEAVER
County Jailor: J. W. WEAVER
County Constable: J. W. WEAVER

County Official Directory:

County Judge: W. H. DODD
County Commissioners: W. H. DODD, J. W. WEAVER, J. H. HARRISON
County Clerk: J. H. HARRISON
County Treasurer: J. W. WEAVER
County Assessor: W. H. DODD
County Surveyor: J. W. WEAVER
County Coroner: J. W. WEAVER
County Sheriff: J. W. WEAVER
County Jailor: J. W. WEAVER
County Constable: J. W. WEAVER

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STAGES:

Prineville and Madras—Leave Prineville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrive at Madras Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Prineville and Madras—Leave Madras Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrive at Prineville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

MEETING OF SOCIETIES:

Prineville Lodge No. 28, A. F. & M. meets on Saturday night at 8 o'clock in the hall.
Prineville Lodge No. 41, O. F. meets every Saturday night.
Prineville Lodge No. 217, O. F. meets every Thursday night.
Prineville Lodge No. 1, O. F. meets on the first and third of every month.
Prineville Fire Company No. 1 meets the first Monday evening of every month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS:

H. P. BELKNAP, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Prineville, Oregon.
Office—At Old Court House.

E. L. IRVINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Prineville, Oregon.
Office—At Drug Store.

C. J. BEATTY,
DENTIST.
Prineville, Oregon.
Office—First door north of Old Court House.
All operations in mechanical and operative dentistry neatly done. Please your practice. All work reasonable. Charges reasonable.

C. S. WRIGHT,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Prineville, Oregon.
Office—Corner A and B streets.
Specialty—Gold work a specialty.
Largest and best administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

W. S. A. JOHNS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Prineville, Oregon.
Office—At crossing of plow ditch, on street leading to court house.

J. F. MOORE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Prineville, Oregon.
Office—Rooms back of Postoffice.

J. E. ATWATER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
THE DALLES, Oregon.
Office—Over French's Bank Second Street.

Geo. W. Barnes, B. F. Nichols,
BARNES & NICHOLS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Prineville, Oregon.
Office—Review Building.

D. L. PATEE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
Prineville, Oregon.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

FREE

To all our Subscribers!

THE "AMERICAN FARMER"

A fifteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the farmer, stock breeder, dairyman, gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the world, the farmer. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the house happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue silent.

All new subscribers to the Ochoco Review, who begin after October 1, 1885, will be presented with one year's subscription to the American Farmer. This is a valuable offer of value, as it only holds good for five months from this date, respectively 25, 1885.

Livery & Feed Stable,
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.

HAMILTON & COMBS
Would respectfully inform the public that they have the best of accommodations at their stable, and travelers can depend upon their animals receiving the best of care and attention. Terms reasonable.

Fine Box Stalls
For keeping stallions and other valuable animals.

DRINK RED ROCK SODA
From the finest soda springs on the Pacific coast.
A PURE NATURAL MINERAL SPRING.
Recently discovered in the Blue Mountains, Crook Co., Or.
This water is clear as a crystal and sparkles lightly. It is a delicious drink for the invalid and dyspeptic, and used as a beverage, is an excellent aperitif. Bottled and shipped in quart sizes, four dozen in a case, to any town in the United States. Special rates to dealers. Orders filled on short notice.
For further particulars address,
E. W. BURNS, Sole Proprietor,
Paulina, Crook County, Oregon.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE
FERRY'S SEEDS
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Largest and Best
D. M. FERRY'S
SEEDS
FOR SALE
In all parts of the world.
FERRY'S SEEDS
are the best
of all kinds of
seeds.
They are
the best
of all kinds
of seeds.
They are
the best
of all kinds
of seeds.
They are
the best
of all kinds
of seeds.

LEWIS & ARGETSINGER,
Tinsmith Artists,
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
First Door North of Jackson House.

Hot and Cold Baths at ALL HOURS.
War Has Been Declared!
C. ROGERS,
THE
Pioneer HIDE and FUR Dealer,
Will pay the highest prices for all of your HIDES, FURS and SKINS.
Cash only given for the same.
C. ROGERS,
Main Street, Prineville, Or., at W. H. Salmon Nursery, north side of bridge.

MILLINERY STORE.
Miss Maud Lewis,
First door South of M. Street & Co's.,
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.

The best selected line of trimmings, artificial flowers, etc., ever brought to Prineville.
The ladies of Prineville are requested to call and examine the stock before purchase by mail. Write for goods.

GENT'S CLOTHES
CLEANED AND REPAIRED
—BY—
Mrs. S. PARKER,
At the Logan Hotel, corner of 2d and B Sts.,
Prineville, Oregon.

SADDLER SHOP.
Wm. M. SHELLADANGER, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand
STOCK SADDLES
of all styles and prices.
Bits, Spurs, Riataes
and everything pertaining to the
BUCCANO TRADE.
REPRESENTATIVE OF
ALL KINDS OF HARNESS.
BUGGY TRIMMING
and all kinds of harness and saddle repairing done cheap.

C. A. GILBERT,
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
—DEALER IN—
Sewing Machines, Organs
and Pianos,
—ALSO—
Needles, Oil and Machine
Attachments.
Machines and organs sold on easy
monthly payments.
Covering repairs on all machines and
instruments warranted.

CHAS. M. ELKINS,
(Successor to Clark & Elkins)
BLACKSMITH.
Shop opposite Brick Store,
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
Horseshoeing and
General Jobbing
—Made a specialty—
Having bought Mr. Clark's interest in the shop, I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, and will be pleased to serve all the former customers, insuring general satisfaction to all.
CHAS. M. ELKINS.

BUCKS FOR SALE.
For further particulars
call on
Vanhouten Bros. & Co.,
Hay Creek, Oregon.

Government receipts today, January 13: Customs, \$485,379; Internal revenue, \$333,438.

I have noticed the reports every day for several months and have not observed that the government receipts have ever fallen below \$700,000 and frequently they exceed \$1,400,000. The average is a million a day, including Sundays, or \$365,000 a year. The government does not expend exceeding \$275,000 a year, and as a result there is a surplus of \$125,000 a year, which is not a large sum for a country of 40,000,000 people to be locked up in the treasury and kept out of the channels of trade. A sum sufficient to build four thousand miles of railroad, sufficient to improve for all time the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries, and save them from overflow and its devastation.

Here is the congress of the United States in session, but no effort is made to have the surplus in the pockets of the people. It is true that Mr. Morrison moved to consider the matter, but an almost solid republican party and a small minority led by Samuel J. Randall defeated his effort, and strange to say, Mr. Morrison has been inactive since. It is his duty to put these monopolists and their bond slaves from the northwest on record on this question to the front, shaped at the town meetings, would soon move heaven and earth, and bring congress to reason.

Day before yesterday congress jumped upon the Mormons with all four of its feet. Because \$900 of a population of 146,000 outraged decency and good morals, congress passes a law that robs the whole Mormon population of its property, and outlaws a community remarkable for sobriety, good order industry and peace. If every man in the house had acted upon the injunction touching the throwing of stones, there would not have been enough members favorable to this monstrous bill to demand the yeas and nays. But then the Mormons, unlike the tariff robbers, have no friends, and what property they possess is to be distributed by a master in chancery among the hungry and greedy gentiles of Salt Lake, who covet their neighbor's goods. Polygamy is an outrage upon society, but only a small percentage of Mormons practice it. Protection is an outrage upon common honesty, and the congress of the United States upholds it.

Bad state of affairs.
There were more than thirty murders in San Francisco last year and only one hanging, the condemned man in this case being a Chinaman. The railroad strike has assumed the form of a riot, and the police are overtaxed to keep order, the militia being kept under arms. On election day in November there were regular shops open for the purchase of votes. There were men even upon the streets with handfuls of gold pieces, buying votes at the regular market rate. The newspapers kept silent, their plea being that the men who did these things control the selections of juries and grand juries and can snap their fingers at the law, as murderers and other offenders do. But there is a deep indignation felt at all these things by the better people of the town and a remedy of some kind will be found and applied. Doubtless, if all else fail, the vigilance committee, to which many of the best men belong, still has its organization intact, and at any time may resume activity. It will be a pity and a shame if that heroic remedy is permitted to become a necessity. Public opinion, as those in New York have many times had proof, is powerful enough to compel even a corrupt legal authority to exercise its functions for the enforcement of law.

Swamp Land Matters.
The ultimate point in the twenty land investigations will be whether the act of 1878, which pays all prior applications for the purchase of swamp and overflowed or tide lands, are cut off, in cases where no part of the purchase price had been paid prior to the passage of the act, can be construed and held to mean that they are not cut off. The right and power to cut off all claims where no part of the purchase price had been paid, is spread throughout the act.

Section 10 of the act of 1878, (Secs. Laws, p. 44) says:
All applications for the purchase of swamp and overflowed or tide lands, made previous to the passage of this act, which have not been regularly made in accordance with law, or which were regularly made, and the applicants have not fully complied with all the terms and requirements of the law under which they were made, including the payment of the twenty per centum of the purchase price, are hereby declared void and of no force or effect whatever.
The committee of the legislature can word its every way through a great labyrinth of investigation, but there is but the one point in the swamp land question, whether when an act says in plain, positive and direct terms, that the claims are cut off, it can be said that they are not cut off.
In the decision by W. W. Thayer, when he was governor and a member of the board of swamp land commissioners, it is fully admitted, and a decision of the supreme court of the United States is cited to sustain the point, that in cases where no part of the purchase price had been paid, there is no "vested right" and that the legislature could rightfully cut off such claims, and declare them void and of no force or effect whatever.
Both political parties, at their last state conventions, adopted a resolution pledging the legislature to an investigation of the enormous swamp land claims that were being set up. The act of 1878 had been passed, cutting off these claims; and yet, vast areas, in different parts of the state, were being claimed by speculators and foreign capitalists, to the exclusion of actual settlers, whose homes were destroyed and whose houses had been pulled down from over their heads.
It is the highest prerogative right of the sovereign people, for their representatives to enquire and know whether the laws are executed or violated.
Not only does the act of 1878 specifically cut off all claims to swamp and overflowed or tide lands, where no part of the purchase price had been paid, but it repeals entirely and by direct provision, all former swamp land laws, and enacts an entirely new swamp land law, under the provisions of which, no one person can become the purchaser of more than 320 acres. This is a wise and correct principle.
If the board of land commissioners has been, since Jan. 1878, issuing certificates or other evidence of title to greater quantities of swamp lands than 320 acres to any one person, it has been doing so without authority of law; for the act of 1870 was repealed, and by the act of 1878, no receipt or certificate, whatever, was ever to be issued to purchasers of swamp lands under such act; but (see section 8) upon the payment of the whole purchase price, (for an amount not exceeding 320 acres,) the deed of the state is to be issued by the board.
By the decision of the board in the case of Owen vs the assignee of Ish's heirs, it seemed to be allowing an amended application to be filed in 1882. This was, supposedly, to cure a defect or irregularity in an original application under the act of 1870, which made such original application wholly worth-

less. This also was in a sense where no part of the purchase price had been paid prior to the passage of the act of 1878.

If language meant what it says, the act of 1878 cuts off all applications that were irregular and defective, whether the twenty per centum had been paid or not. There is no ambiguity, since the passage of the act of 1878, to allow amended or supplemental applications to be filed.
The acts of any state officer done without authority of law are absolutely void.

Stand by the Farm.
A correspondent of the Belvidere N. J. Apollo offers sound advice to farmers' sons who contemplate selling their patrimony in order to embark in some kind of business which will bring them "out in the world." The view which the correspondent takes us to the rising value of American farmland is one which must commend itself to every observing and thoughtful mind. Pursuing this line of argument the writer says:
"Nothing is sorer of yielding an income than the lands of America; and also that the size of the country cannot be greater, while it is absolutely certain that within the next twenty-five years our population of about sixty millions will double, or reach the enormous figure of one hundred and twenty millions. Values of farms, and all real estate in fact, advance in price the world over just about in proportion as population becomes dense. Thus in England to-day good farms sell for from three to four hundred dollars per acre, and there, as in Germany and France, it is esteemed the best property to hold or descend to heirs, whether it nets two or three per cent, or more or less. Periodically, we have a depression in farming real estate, owing to various causes—bad crops, or overabundant crops for several years, each go to produce this result. But after each such depression an upward bound carries the prices of farms higher than ever known before. This fact has occurred no less than four times in the past fifty years in all the good agricultural portions of our Eastern states; and we are now apparently on the eve of another material advance in farming real estate, which has been sold, in many cases, lower during the past two years than in any ten years previously. Many of our capitalists are beginning to look around to see where they can invest so as to net three or four per cent per annum on such lands (which is more than government bonds net), and have at the same time the advance in value due to the great increase of population.
The four million farm owners, and the four million lot owners of America, are to-day the best off of any body of men of the same number on this planet of ours, and they 'hold the fort' against any species of anarchy in our land. Our advice to one and all is, keep the old homestead when you can, and to those who are tending and saving also, get a bit of free soil that you can call your own as early as you can."

A Penitential Death Sentence.
Among the old papers in the county clerk's office in Freehold, N. J., is the death sentence of a negro named Caesar. It read: "Therefore the court doth judge that thou, the said Caesar, shall return to the place from whence thou camest, and from thence to the place of execution, when thy right hand shall be cut off and burned before thine eyes. Then thou shalt be hanged up by the neck till thou art dead, dead, dead; then thy body shall be cut down and burned to ashes in a fire, and so the Lord have mercy on thy soul, Caesar."