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NO. 5.

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J. C. FRANCIS, City President

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J. C. FRANCIS, City President

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STILLS:
DAIRIES AND PROVISIONS—Dowdy, Prineville, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, noon; Tuesday, Saturday morning; Thursday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.

PRINEVILLE, AND OREGON—LAWRENCE, Prineville, Monday at 4 p.m., arrives at 8 o'clock next morning.

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MEEVING OF SOULS:
Prineville Lodge No. 72 A. F. & A. M. meets on Saturday nights at 8 o'clock.

Oregon Lodge Social Club, P. M. meets every Saturday night.

Prineville Lodge No. 224, O. O. F. meets every Thursday night.

James Lodge No. 10, O. W. W. meets on the first and third Mondays of each month.

PRINEVILLE FIRE COMPANY No. 1 meets the 2d Monday evening of every month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS:

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

PRINEVILLE, — — — — OREGON.
Office—First door north of Old Court House.

C. J. BEATTY,

DENTIST,

PRINEVILLE, — — — — OREGON.
Office—First door north of Old Court House.

All operations in mechanical and operative dentistry, dental, etc. Five years practice. All oral operations. Charges reasonable.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

PRINEVILLE, — — — — OREGON.
Office—Acrossing of Main street, on street leading to court house.

J. F. MOORE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

PRINEVILLE, — — — — OREGON.
Office—Rooms back of Post office.

J. E. ATWATER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

The Dalles, — — — — OREGON.
Office—Over French's bank, Second street.

GEO. W. HARRIS, H. E. NICHOLS,
BARNES & NICHOLS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

PRINEVILLE, — — — — OREGON.
Office—Review Building.

D. L. PATEE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

PRINEVILLE, — — — — OREGON.

WORKING CLASSES

We are now preparing a schoolhouse, with ample yard at home, the whole of our time, or their part.

Businessmen, light and peridotic.

Persons without any family from 16 years old, to 25, are welcome to come here.

Devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and tell them what we make the offer. To such as are good, all they will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particular, and with free.

All free general printer & Co.,

Portland, Oregon.

SPRING OPENING 1887.

—THE—

One Price House

Having Just Opened a Very Large and Extensive
Assortment of

New Spring Styles and Shades

—IN—

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Also a full and complete stock of

Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries,

We guarantee to sell the same at decidedly low prices, and ask an inspection of our goods before purchasing.

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BUCKETTE MOWERS AND REAPERS,
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Country orders solicited.

STEWART, PALMER & CO.

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GENERAL MERCHANTISE DEALERS—

PRINEVILLE, — — — — OREGON.

—FULL LINE OF—

Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Goods,

FANCY GOODS AND HARDWARE.

Our Stock is New, Fresh and Stylish.

Our Assortment Is Full and Complete.

LOOK US OVER!

If we do not sell you goods we will make some one else sell
you low.

—FINE LINE OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

All orders by mail promptly filled at prices that
CANNOT BE BEAT.

Sole agents in Crook County for

Ashland Woolen Mill Goods

—AGENTS FOR THE—

MITCHELL WAGON

—AND—

CANTON CLIPPER PLOW.

Farmers and Taxation.

(Continued, in column 5.)

"Extreme remedies are very appropriate for extreme diseases."

Hypocrites.

We have the same old story now that has been heard in the land since 1875. It comes from the Randall crowd now, as then, that the democratic party can not afford to revise the tariff on the eve of a presidential election. "We must not correct the evils of taxation until after the next election lest we lose a few congressional districts in the East" is the admonition given. And the democratic powers begin to give relish because of cowards on one hand and traitors on the other.

Here is a talisman that I have got hold of that shows something is wrong. It is taken from the last census:

For one hundred households
No. under 1000 1000 to 2000 2000 to 3000 3000 to 4000 4000 to 5000
Number of families 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
Number of persons 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
Number of households 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
Number of families 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

From this will be seen that 25,840 manufacturers employing 2,538,339 laborers, produce the value two and one-half as much as the more than 4,000,000 farms, employing nearly 8,000,000 laborers. The farmer is a living man. He toils from sun to sun, and sways as much as the man who toils in the shop, but he is not protected by a tariff, and can not be so protected, and, as a consequence, the product of his labor is less in proportion to the time and sweat he toils up on it than is the product of the man who is protected. Here is an evil that has been grinding the farmer since 1862, but we are told that we must wait until after the presidential election to correct it unless we want to give the farmer free whisky, which the protectionists are ready to do at any moment.

We are also told that to take the tariff off manufactured products the business interests of the country would languish and universal bankruptcy result. But it is a fact that at this moment Pittsburgh, Pa., is shipping shovels to Australia and competing with the English-made shovel and all the other English-made shovels in the world. Plain people will have difficulty in seeing how it is that Pittsburgh can send shovels half way round the globe and compete with the paupers of England on soil that belongs to England, and cannot compete with those same paupers right at the doors of Pittsburgh upon American soil.

If Pittsburgh can sell her products in foreign markets in competition with all the world, how does it happen that she can not sell them in the home market in competition with everybody? It may be that Pittsburgh gets such a profit off the American people upon shovels that she becomes greedy and overcrops herself, and makes more shovels than America needs, and it was the over-flow that was sent out of the country; but admitting that to be true, it only shows that a tariff acts upon trade and commerce like a royal drunk acts upon a man—stimulates for a time, with the inevitable reaction in the future.

The day must come when the main issue in politics will be revenue and taxation. That day will come when the Bloody shirt is buried. If Fairchild's palpy don't overtake us, maybe we will have a square fight next year, when, as is probable, all protectionists must get out of the democratic party and all free-traders out of the republican party.

Here is what one Salem resident said to another Salem resident one day this week: "Say, Billy, I want to engage you for a plug ugly on the fourth of July. I think you will be a cheap man, for you wouldn't need any mask."—Statement.

Trial By Newspaper.

(Continued, in column 5.)

Taxation of Labor.

(Continued, in column 5.)

There has been a great deal of comment on commercial, first and last, over what American fiscal methods is afforded by a comparison of our own with foreign budgets. They are all in chronic deficit; ours, in chronic surplus. Now revenue is taxation; revenue is not derived from the sun nor from the moon. It is money taken out of the pocket of somebody who had to earn it before got into his pocket. Taxation in the United States is nearly double that of the most heavily taxed country in Europe. How then have the United States been able to bear it? The answer is simple: We have been living on our capital—or the first heavy produce of our virgin lands. The lobby interests have seen to it that their employers have been made the recipients of taxation. In order that they may continue such we see successive congresses voting away this surplus taxation into every legitimate and illegitimate channel. We repeat, the sums squandered do not—for they cannot—be derived from the atmosphere. They are all drawn from the earnings of labor. Europe, possessing no land of virgin land, the products of which it can appropriate and waste, perfuse keeps her taxation down. For some years past land in Massachusetts has been reverting to a state of wilderness. The first heritage of our race on this continent, which nourished its hardy youth, can no longer support the drain of the virtual monopolies which are living on its life blood. What is the meaning of these trials so far have only served the colossal fortunes which are springing mushroom wise all over the land? They, too, are not derived from the air! From what, then, but one source from which it can have been derived, namely, from the earnings of labor. It is the misappropriated avails of virtual monopoly.

No innocent man need be afraid of the results of trial by newspaper. These trials so far have only served the colossal fortunes which are springing mushroom wise all over the land? They, too, are not derived from the air! From what, then, but one source from which it can have been derived, namely, from the earnings of labor. It is the misappropriated avails of virtual monopoly.

As a general thing, the officers

of the law are not slow in pursuing the offender in a small way of the dignity of the law, for he is not liable to have many friends or supporters to offend by the action, but when it comes to the wealthy criminal it is sometimes well for the press to furnish them some necessary backbone; and this is "trial by newspaper." Men who respect virtue, love honesty and are in sympathy with justice, hope that the ease of trial by newspaper may be as frequent as there is occasion for it, and the occasions will speedily diminish in numbers.

Remnant of the Iroquois.

The Modoc tribe of Indians are fast disappearing from the face of the earth. Since their removal to the Indian territory their ranks have been greatly thinned by the grim visor. One of the fighting chiefs of this bloodiest band, Bogus Charley, when asked several years ago when the tribe was progressing in the territory, pointed pathetically to the Indian burying-ground and said in broken English: "Only a hundred all over there!" Charley himself was a short time after gathered unto his fathers. He having died in La Grande about six years ago, while on his way to visit his sister in Walla Walla. He had been granted a permit to make this visit, and papers found with him at his death directed that in case he died before reaching his destination all personal effects should be forwarded to the said sister, his only surviving relative. Bogus Charley was buried in the old cemetery on the hill, and his grave is marked with a headboard on which is inscribed his name and the date of his death.—Ex.

The Land Laws.

Commissioner Sparks has suggested to the secretary of the interior, and the law division has it under consideration, to make the term of residence upon a pre-emption entry twelve instead of six months, as at present. The time of residence upon an entry of this character is fixed by the department regulations, although an impression seems to prevail that it is a statutory requirement. The law simply commands that a pre-emption entry shall "prove up" within twelve months, and the limit of residence required has been fixed by the department. The commission is of the opinion that a longer residence will militate against fraud and exact more from the entrant in the way of his showing good faith in his intentions to make the tract his home. The matter is being thoroughly considered in the assistant attorney general's office.

Not Patriotism.

(Albany Democrat.)

"May God palsy the hand that wrote the order; may God palsy the brain that conceived it, and may God palsy the tongue that dictated it."

This is what Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic said when he heard of the orders of the president directing the rebel flags to be restored to the Southern states. That language needs no comment. It carries its own condemnation in every word and every letter. There is neither patriotism nor good sense in it.