

OCHOCO REVIEW.

VOL. 5.

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

NO. 36.

OCHOCO REVIEW.
Published Every Saturday
—BY—
J. A. DOUTHIT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Year \$2.50
Six Months \$1.50
(Payable in advance)
—In Masonic Building.

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TRAVEL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS:
PRINEVILLE AND PRINEVILLE—Leaves Prineville
Monday at 8 A. M.; arrives at Prineville
Monday at 8 P. M.
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Monday at 8 P. M.
PRINEVILLE AND CANTON—Leaves Prineville
Monday at 8 A. M.; arrives at Canton
Monday at 8 P. M.
PRINEVILLE AND MITCHELL—Leaves Prineville
Monday at 8 A. M.; arrives at Mitchell
Monday at 8 P. M.
PRINEVILLE AND HARTIN—Leaves Prineville
Monday at 8 A. M.; arrives at Hartin
Monday at 8 P. M.
A. C. FAIRBANKS, P. M.

MEETING OF SOCIETIES:
PRINEVILLE LODGE NO. 70 A. F. & A. M. meets
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PRINEVILLE LODGE NO. 411 O. F. M. meets every
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at 8 P. M. at Masonic Hall, W. M.
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THE ANGRY WATERS.

The Willamette Valley Flooded—Washed Away—Terrible—Kinds of Property Squashed—The Flood of 1881-2.

The following report of the immense flood which swept the Willamette Valley last week is condensed from the report given in the Oregonian of the 5th:

IN PORTLAND.

The continuous rising of the river was the one absorbing object of interest yesterday. Business, at least as far as the wholesale houses are concerned, was practically suspended, and from early in the morning until late in the evening crowds of anxious spectators besieged every dock on Front street to catch a glimpse of the turbulent Willamette as it coursed its way madly toward the Columbia, bearing on its bosom, logs, lumber, massive roots, parts of shattered buildings and all kinds of floating debris. The river presented a grand sight, awful in that it carried with it the elements of danger, and fascinating in its tumultuous rush, which no human power could stay. Huge logs were tossed about in the swirling eddies as though they were straws, and ever and anon massive trees and parts of buildings struck the two bridges with a crash that made the very piers tremble. Both bridges, although getting some tremendous shocks, withstood every collision, and last evening they were still safe. The Morrison-street bridge was closed about 11 o'clock in the morning, as Superintendent Campbell did not

deem it safe to open it to the public, but the iron trestle bridge remained open the entire day. The water reached the edge of the Front street sidewalk at an early hour yesterday morning, and before noon the street was flooded between Washington and Oak streets to a depth of nearly eighteen inches. By four o'clock in the afternoon Stark street was flooded up to First, and front for several blocks presented the appearance of a street in Venice. Even the gondolas were not wanting for several enterprising boys ferried people around in row boats the entire afternoon. Front street was flooded, being navigable for small crafts, and much damage was done to goods in cellars and basements.

One saw mill, a box factory, and Power's factory were washed away UP THE RIVER. Between Eugene and Irving the railroad track is badly washed out and six small bridges are gone in that distance. The east approach and a small span of the Eugene wagon bridge across the Willamette were washed out Sunday at 6 P. M. At Harrisburg the river commenced falling slowly at 6 o'clock. Several hundred yards of track were washed out, and some of the Harrisburg bridge spans displaced. The town is submerged.

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY. The water this morning was ten inches above the rise of 1881. People living on the lowlands along the river have moved out, and the offices of the transportation companies along the wharves have been moved to higher ground. The Union Pacific wharf was washed out, and later the Oregon Pacific wharf, which was at the Monticelli mills, went out. Trains are running to Lebanon on time. On the Oregon Pacific all trains are stopped. No large bridges have gone out, but several hundred feet of track between this city and Corvallis is washed away.

The headgates of the Santiam & Albany canal were washed out, and a great lake of water was formed at and below Lebanon. It submerged the track of the Southern Pacific, but it only remained so for a short time. The basement of the woolen mills has water in it, and the dry-house is almost afloat. All the houses in the lower part of town are surrounded by water. The Union Pacific offices are full of

water, and the building is shaky.

THE SALEM BRIDGE GOES.

The most disastrous result of the flood, so far as Salem is concerned, is the washing out of the second pier from the Marion county side of the big bridge to Polk county, and the consequent collapse of the two longest spans resting upon it. The lower portion of the bridge now lies in Kizer's bottom below Salem. At just twenty minutes to two yesterday afternoon the south one of the center piers swung around, apparently from the bottom bent, and cracked just above the water line and crashed to the bottom of the river, followed by the two main spans of the bridge. The crash was awful. Water was thrown high in the air, and in a few seconds the better part of the structure was floating down the stream. The north pier stood half an hour, swaying from the immense pressure below, and then toppled over with a mighty noise. The two spans that fell first were 500 feet in length, the east one being 270 and the center one 230. All Monday afternoon the frame approach on the west was cracking and giving way in places. Driftwood caught in it, and the pressure was so great by 5 o'clock that it too gave way and fell with a roar. This left nothing but the west span standing. It was 200 feet long and was supported by two piers at either end. It stood the strain until 11:40 last night, when the iron and concrete piers gave way beneath it, and it was precipitated into the water below.

River steamers have been busy picking up people that had been on the bridge, and saving property that was liable to be washed away. A saw mill, two wharfs and a number of dwellings have gone down the river.

OREGON CITY IN PERIL.

The water is standing eight feet on the floor of the Brick mill and over two feet deep on the floor of the Imperial mill. The Barlow house was vacated at 3 o'clock this morning, and an hour later the Portland house was abandoned. All night men, women and children, with all sorts of conveniences, were busy carrying out household goods. Whole families moved by hand, and in an incredibly short space of time. Drays were running all night and boats were seen in every direction in the lower part of town, removing household effects and their owners, not infrequently from second-story windows.

To-day the flat below town presented a sorry appearance. All is under water. Houses are washed from their foundations, and several tipped entirely over. Peter McGrath, keeper of the locks, moved out of his house yesterday and to day it is a wreck. The flume of the Excelsior Company is washed out. The locks are still uninjured, but the keeper's house on the west side has gone down, unable longer to withstand the current. The box factory and office has been destroyed, and the saw mill is heavily, as the company had on hand a large stock of boxes. At 3 o'clock it became apparent that the saw mill must go down before the flood. The building creaked and groaned, the timbers cracked, while the waters raged through doors and windows with tremendous force. At exactly twenty minutes to four the mill collapsed and went down with a frightful crash.

The new suspension bridge is in great danger from a heavy mass of driftwood which has collided about its pier. The Clackamas bridge, which was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$50,000, has been swept away. The buildings and office of the Oregon City Furniture Mills have been overturned, but hopes are entertained that the machinery, which is comparatively new and very valuable, may be saved. The office of the Willamette Falls Excelsior Company has just toppled over but still remains in place.

The warehouse of the same company has been moved on its foundations since 2 o'clock. The Excelsior Company has lost eighty tons of cottonwood.

Sixteen houses on Goose Flat have been turned completely over on their sides, and some distance from their foundations.

THE FLOOD AT HILLSBORO.

The flood is the highest since 1861 and has done great damage to bridges. The long bridge west of town is afloat at the Cornelius end. The Chalmers, Ingles, Dudley, Jolly and Wooley bridges, north of Hillsboro, are gone. The Minto, Jackson, Harris and Scholl's Ferry bridges, south of town, are greatly damaged, and numerous small bridges, fills, etc., were carried away. An old wheat ware house on the Tualatin, near Jackson bottom, was washed away.

THE OREGON PACIFIC WHARF AT INDEPENDENCE WAS WASHED AWAY.

Nearly all of North Independence was compelled to move out. The wagon bridge to Mouth was floated up several feet, and the long county bridge floated about sixty feet to one side, without a break. There are about four million bushels of wheat in the warehouses, but this is safe, the water not reaching within two feet of the bins.

EQUALS THE FLOOD OF 61-2.

In Portland the water is twenty-seven feet above low water mark, which equals the rise of 61-2, though up the river the water did not reach this height. At present there is no estimating the amount of damage done by the flood.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent, Jan. 31, 1890.

"The Star" is the title given Speaker Reed since he, in accordance with his threats, ruled that a visible quorum was a constitutional quorum. Never has greater indignation been expressed by the democrats of the house than was contained in the vigorous protests of Messrs. Carlisle, Crisp, Breckenridge and others against this revolutionary proceeding on the part of Mr. Reed; and never was the house in a greater uproar than when it was seen that the rights of the minority were being so ruthlessly taken from them. The only republican that possessed the moral courage to even indirectly disapprove of the proceeding was Butterworth, of Ohio. Mr. Reed attempted to defend his action by quoting from decisions made in the state legislature of New York and Tennessee. The ruling was made for the purpose of taking up the contested case of Smith vs Jackson, which was opposed by the democrats because the house had not yet adopted a code of rules.

The administration silver bill, recently introduced in the house, is meeting much opposition from republicans. Senator Teller is making an argument against it before the house committee, and characterized it as "a Wall street measure," and Senator Morrill in introducing it in the senate took special pains to say that he would ask to have it printed and referred, without committing either himself or any member of the finance committee in its favor. The administration seems to lack influence with its party in congress.

One negro is satisfied with Mr. Harrison's views on the negro question. That is ex-Senator Bruce, who has been appointed recorder of deeds for this district.

A very silly rumor was current here this week, to the effect that the republicans would not pass a tariff bill at the present session, because they wish the question to remain open for the next campaign. They will pass a bill because they hope to close the question, knowing very well that the tariff is their weakest point. No bill, however, that will pass can close this important question.

Tariff reform as preached by the democratic platform the last campaign is daily making converts, and in the most unexpected quarters, and the fact is apparent that

if voted on by the people now it would sweep the country.

The rumor that Secretary Noble was to be appointed to a seat on the U. S. district bench succeeded Justice Brewer, recently appointed to the U. S. supreme court, is a confirmation of the republicans who have been waiting to get him out of the cabinet hope that it will turn out to be true.

The direct tax bill refunding about \$20,000,000 to the states that paid the direct tax levied in 1861, which was vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, passed the senate again with only seven votes against it, five democrats—Berry, Call, Coke, Vance and Vest—and two republicans, Messrs Blair and Plumb. It will shortly become a law and the surplus of the treasury will be \$20,000,000 less.

The Montana cases will be heard by the senate committee on elections February 15th. If surface indications count, the two democrats have little show for getting seated.

The World's Fair question still drags. The house committee is engaged in perfecting a bill with the right left blank, and the senate committee is waiting for the house to act.

The house has ordered the committee on reform in the civil service to investigate the civil service commission, and the committee will decide Monday when it will begin.

The publication by the newspapers of the new extradition treaty with England before the senate has acted on it, has angered the members of the British mission in America. They should remember that in America the newspaper always get the news, and print it without asking anybody's permission. The G. A. R. has a strong lobby here working for the passage of a service pension bill. The bill they want passed will cost the government more than \$110,000,000.

How Barr Killed Hamilton.

N. Y. Independent.

Fitz Green Washington, a great-grand-nephew of George Washington, has recently described the Burr-Hamilton duel as it was seen by his grandfather, Captain Fitz Hughes, in the following words:

"When Captain Hughes discovered that his friends had gone to fight he took a boat and a couple of slaves—both of them good oarsmen—and rowed as fast as possible to the battle ground. He got there in time to see the fight occur, as follows, but not in time to stop it, as was his hope: Hamilton and Burr were each to fire twice or thrice at one another. At the word of command for the first fire, Hamilton fired at Burr and Burr fired in the air; but at the second firing Hamilton fired in the air and Burr shot Hamilton. Hamilton thought Burr meant to kill him as he meant to kill Burr, therefore at the third firing Hamilton aimed at Burr. Burr, seeing that Hamilton would at the next shot endeavor to shoot him, therefore changed his tactics and shot Hamilton. Hamilton, wishing to not be outdone by Burr, and presuming that he would again make an effort to shoot him, fired his pistol off in the air. This is a true history of the duel fought by these two great men."

Turning the Tables.

(Boston Beacon.)

Tenderfoot (entering saloon at Wayback)—I—beg pardon, but will you be so kind as to let me have a—glass of—of water?

Ferocious cowboy—See, here, bartender, nobody drinks water in this here saloon while I'm here, d'ye hear? Hand that young feller a glass of whisky.

Tenderfoot (trembling)—Whisky?

Cowboy—Yes, whisky; there it is; it's my treat; you drink that down slick an' clean er say y'r prayers, an' be quick about it.

Tenderfoot (after drinking and reaching the door)—Thank you. Whisky is what I wanted, but I knew if I asked for water some of you cowboys would be fools enough to order whisky and pay for it.

Sample room. House.