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DAIRY AND PRINEVILLE-LEAVES Prineville every day except Sunday at 8 A. M.; arrives every day except Sunday at 6 P. M.
PRINEVILLE AND BURNS-LEAVES Prineville Monday at 8 A. M.; arrives at Burns Saturday at 10 P. M.
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PRINEVILLE LODGE NO. 78 A. F. & A. M. meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. F. H. BATES, Sec.
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Washington Letter.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)
Mar. 27, 1890.

Senator Sherman's alleged anti-trust bill which his republican colleague, Senator Platt, says is a sham and a delusion and nothing less than a business proposition, has been introduced with amendments by the senator. Of course everybody has seen that this bill, if it were a law, would not hurt a single trust. Mr. Sherman himself has admitted that the bill is not only intended as a warning to the trusts, and he might have added, that it would also, if passed, prevent the passage of any other measure that might be introduced with the intention to really injure the trusts. Perhaps that is what it is really intended for. Congress can break up every trust existing in this country inside of ninety days whenever it pleases to do so. All that is necessary is to remove the tariff from the articles dealt in by the several trusts.

Senator Chandler is one of the class of republicans who believe that this government exists for their special benefit. Having recently put a man who was his private secretary, into the navy department as chief clerk of the bureau, he has now the check to introduce a bill to increase that chief clerk's salary from \$1800 to \$2500 a year.

The house passed the Chicago World's Fair bill with amendments providing that women should be represented upon the board of managers and that the fair should be held from April to October, 1893. There is no doubt of the early passage of the bill by the senate. Circumstances have overcome whatever serious opposition there existed in that body.

The republicans of the senate have struck a streak of industry and agreed to meet daily at 11 o'clock instead of 12. They have also decided in a caucus that the Montana steel shall be called up on Monday and remain before the senate until the theft is consummated, to be followed in regular order by the dependent pension bill, the administrative customs bill, the land forfeiture bill, the Jones silver bill, and the bills for the admission of new states. An attempt was made at this caucus to bind the senators to support a federal election bill, but it failed most ignominiously. It is only by the aid of king caucuses that a federal election bill can be carried in either the house or senate.

The house committee on territories has practically "turned down" the applications of New Mexico and Arizona to become states at the present session, by deciding to postpone further consideration of bills for their admission.

Bills to allow Gen. Crook's widow a pension of \$2000 a year has been introduced in the house and senate.

The president and secretary of the Virginia republican league, of this city, have been arrested under the civil service law prohibiting the soliciting of campaign contributions from government employes. It was done with the intention of making these test cases in order to get a judicial construction of the law.

The civil service commission, not satisfied with the largely increased appropriation it had already asked for, has submitted a supplementary estimate to congress asking for \$37,000 more.

Secretary Proctor wants the pension bureau transferred from the interior to the war department. He says the work could be done there cheaper.

The republican members of the house committee of elections must have had some pretty severe twinges of conscience of late. This week they have decided two contested election cases in favor of the sitting democrats.

General bunkum has occupied the floor of the senate for the greater part of the present week. No legislative body on earth—farther from the people than the senate of the United States, but that does not prevent the liberal use of platitudes about the "dear people."

Woodruff and Plummer.
National Democrat.

Two years ago Franklin Woodruff, of Brooklyn, and John F. Plummer, of New York, were declaring that the democratic administration was hostile to the business interests of the country. They did everything they could to secure the election of General Harrison on the alleged grounds that business would be better under him than under President Cleveland. Mr. Plummer was especially active in organizing business men into republican clubs. They succeeded. Sixteen months ago a republican president and a republican house were elected. This insured republican domination for four years; it gave the protected interests a guarantee of undisturbed possession for four years.

Mr. Plummer did more. He entered into negotiations with the republican candidate for presidency and received a promise that if General Harrison were elected his secretary of the treasury should increase the duty on worsteds without waiting for congressional action.

This pledge was redeemed by Secretary Windom last spring. It was a pledge that Mr. Plummer had a personal and pecuniary interest in securing, because his firm was the selling agent for a number of American woolen mills. But in spite of the assurance contained in the republican victory of 1888 that the tariff would be lowered, and in spite of Secretary Windom's increase of the duty on worsteds, 1889 was one of the worst years in the history of the woolen trade. The list of failures in this industry during the year was appalling. Mr. Harrison's first year of office had not quite ended when Mr. Woodruff made an assignment, and his second year had only begun when Mr. Plummer made an assignment.

The Plummer's failure is attributed to the depression of stocks, especially of satinetts. But if the business of this country rests only on the protective tariff, why did not the election of Harrison, and the certainty of a continuance of high tariff prevent this depreciation? If Plummer had failed a year earlier he would have laid it all to President Cleveland and the Mill's bill. Why does he not now lay it to President Harrison and Messrs. Reed and McKimley?

We call attention to the misfortunes of Messrs. Woodruff and Plummer merely by way of reminding the people that all the evils that Plummer and Woodruff predicted would follow the re-election of President Cleveland have followed the election of General Harrison.

Queer Indian Depredation Claims.

Agent Bishop, who has been here and hereabouts for several weeks hearing claims against the government resulting from Indian wars or Indian depredations, had a varied experience in that time. While most of the claims presented appear meritorious on their face and the claimants are able to put forth a very laudible plea as to why they should be paid, there are others of an exceedingly frivolous character. One man wanted pay for a lost horse. He said he rode the horse from Birch creek to Unatilla landing in 1878, during the Indian war. He was afraid of Indians and urged the animal on faster than he ought to have been driven. The "critter" did not seem as well afterwards and died in a few months. Another had lost a valuable sheep dog and thought Uncle Sam should pay therefor fifty dollars with interest. Still another was at work in the field; he heard a warwhoop, mounted his horse and started for the stockade. He left his coat and wanted pay for that. It is these frivolous claims which make the department exceedingly loth to act upon matters pertaining to Indian depredations. Agent Bishop is sent here for the purpose of inquiring into the merits of the cases.

The Cause of Cyclones.

Scientists are already busy investigating the cause of the recent terrific wind storm that swept over the middle Western states, and did much havoc in the city of Louisville. Although first reports of the sacrifice of human life were greatly exaggerated, yet the actual facts were appalling enough. The hurricane was the most widespread since the establishment of a meteorological bureau in the United States, as well as the most destructive of human life. Yet there have been far greater storms, notably "the great hurricane," in 1780, which started from Barbadoes and visited several of the West India islands. It engulfed an English frigate anchored before St. Lucie, and ravaged that island, where 6000 people were buried beneath the ruins. It sank 40 ships of a French transport fleet, containing 4000 soldiers. It devastated St. Domingo, St. Vincent, St. Eustache and Porto Rico, destroying most of the vessels in its track. More than 12,000 people are said to have perished on these islands, and the destruction of property was enormous. Fortunately such appalling disasters are of rare occurrence.

Meteorologists draw distinction between these aerial disturbances, speaking of them as hurricanes, cyclones, tornadoes or tempests, as they vary in form or in intensity; but to those who witness them or feel their effects, there seems but a slight difference in origin, nature or destructiveness, except as to the latter in a greater or less degree. The chance contact of two harmless currents of air, one flowing from the torrid regions, superheated and supersaturated with moisture, and the other from the frozen regions of the North, dry and cold, seems to be the cause in every instance of these tempestuous storms. Currents of the air are like mighty streams, resistless in their onward sweep, and two swift flowing rivers coming together from opposite or nearly opposite directions could not make more havoc at their intersection than the collision of two air currents, when close to the earth.

It is not pleasant to reflect that the peaceful and life-sustaining air can almost instantaneously be changed into a terrible monster, with uncontrollable power to destroy human life and property, but that such is the case there is little room to doubt. And while scientists are able to account for such disasters after they have occurred, and may, by future advancement in knowledge, be able to foretell their coming, yet there can be no way to prevent the occurrence. Foretelling with certainty a cyclone will but have added the terror of anticipation to the horror of the hour of destruction. It cannot even be hoped that such warnings, if they can be given, will avail aught in the saving of life, for we have only to look back to the Johnstown flood for ample proof that warnings, however awful or earnest in their import, are always regarded lightly and seldom heeded.

Undoubtedly these aerial men-storms in very many cases exhaust their great force far above the earth, causing only gusty winds or gales, with ordinary precipitations of rain, hail or snow; and the infrequent cases are those which produce the fiercely destructive effects witnessed in Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana last week. Man now exhausts his labor and ingenuity in the vain endeavor to confine the waters of the earth in channels which he has marked out for them as best suiting his own convenience. How, then, can he hope to control the meteorological forces, invisible save in the urban damage which they do?

The supreme court of Wisconsin has decided that the reading of the Bible in the public schools is sectarian teaching, and therefore unconstitutional. Judge Bennett's "representative" decision is therefore reversed.

Mr. Curtis Asks a Few Questions.

Harper's Weekly.
If the present congress should raise the pension payments to a sum of \$150,000,000, what would be the conclusive argument of such a course? How would the party majority seek to justify their action to the people against the attacks of their opponents? On what grounds would the payment of pensions to a sum so very much more than that expended for the largest standing armies in Europe be justified? These are questions of importance which are carefully pondered by those who were soldiers, and by those who gladly sustained the soldiers in every way, and now gladly approve the pensions of those who suffered. Is a citizen by virtue of more service without injury in the late war a proper object of public bounty? Should a man who enlisted for the money and without principle or patriotism, and who now becomes disabled by causes not connected with the service, be supported at public expense, while another man did not enlist because he could be of infinitely greater service at home, and who also becomes disabled, is left without public thought or care? This is a question which emphasizes the other; why is the service pension so warmly urged and supported? It is not answered by what is indisputable, that we are a great and generous and grateful nation. That is not the reason. What can the reason be?

The Family Names of Women.

New York Mail.
There is a lawyer, who does a great deal of real estate conveying, one of the chief of grievances in life is how scant respect that women show toward their names. The fact that a certain alteration takes place in the name at marriage destroys, so he claims, whatever regard a woman might be expected to pay to an exact rendering, and the fact that any legal significance can in any case attach to the form seems to be quite beyond the grasp of the average feminine brain. If a girl baby is christened Elizabeth she will sign herself when called on to put her name to a deed after she is grown, Lizzie, Lisa, Elsie, Lisbet or Lisbeth, according to which diminutive happens to be her favorite for the year, and will omit her middle name, give it in full, or by initial, or sign instead of her own her husband's name, according to her sweet liking. The task of the lawyer, who has to trace up half a dozen of these signatures to make sure that they all refer to the same person, is not calculated to make easy the task of his wife who has to sooth his ruffled temper with a good dinner. That the women in all cases retain her own family name preceding it by her given name and following it by her husband's family name, is the lawyer's plea if he is to be saved from insanity. Frances Pelson Cleveland, Julia Dent Grant, Louise Chandler Moulton, Julia Ward Howe, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and others, set in this respect a good example.

The act of those riotous women at Lathrop, Missouri, the *Union Signal* approves as "a temperance crusade with practical features and speedy results." We do not believe in intemperance nor in rioting. Riotous "temperance" is intemperance none the less dangerous than saloon intemperance. These women ought to have been both more womanly and more temperate. They should not have allowed their zeal to get the better of their judgment.—*American Sentinel*.

Dick White and Jake Weeks, two Indians belonging to the Klamath agency got into a discussion concerning their rights on a certain piece of ploughed ground, hot words were followed by the use of knives, in which Weeks came out second best. Dick White is now under arrest, and the Klamath county *Star* says his victim is in a dying condition.