

OCHOCO REVIEW.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

WILL IT BE MITCHELL?

Many are now speculating as to the chances of Senator Mitchell's re-election, and some claim there is at least a possibility that he will not succeed himself. Of this it seems very doubtful. The republicans throughout the state were looking to Mitchell's interests when nominating the legislative ticket, and it is next to a foregone conclusion that he will be re-elected. But if justice were done he would not. Not that Senator Mitchell is not an able man and capable of representing the interests of the state, but that his locality and personal interests are against him. Senator Mitchell is a Portland man and his interests are concentrated there. Whatever that is not for the benefit of Portland he will oppose, or give it such light support that it would be certain of defeat. Eastern Oregon has interests which demand the attention of congress. Chief among these interests is the improvement of the Columbia river so that vessels can load at the head of navigation and float to tide water. This Portland does not want, nor does Senator Mitchell; for if vessels could load with the products of the Inland Empire at the head of navigation and float down the river to tide water, they would go direct to Astoria, thus taking an immense trade from the former city, and with both of Oregon's senators residents and property holders of Portland, there is little hope of their aiding measures that will end in such results. Of course Senators Mitchell and Dolph pretend to favor the opening of the Columbia, yet how far they have succeeded in accomplishing this end is evidenced by the dilatory work at the Cascade locks. Had Oregon's senators really been earnest in their pretense of favoring this public improvement, they would, in the light of past failures, have opposed the government building the locks directly, and would have endeavored to have secured an appropriation sufficient to complete the locks—a certain amount to be paid annually at such times as certain work was performed—and letting the work by contract. Had they taken such steps, there might be some reliance placed in their pretense of favoring the improvement of the river.

With such matters of importance to Eastern Oregon demanding the attention of congress, is it not fair to give it at least one member in congress? And should not every section of the state unite with a portion that has been so long neglected, and aid in giving it what it is entitled to? If Eastern Oregon legislators will combine in demanding the election of a senator who will represent their interests, it is not improbable that Southern Oregon will come to their assistance and help them to elect some one outside of Portland to the United States senate.

TO MAKE IT PERPETUAL.

The success of a republican returning board in disfranchising certain voters in Montana, whereby Sanders and Power were seated in the United States senate, has emboldened partisan workers in the lower house of congress so that they have laid a plan by which the republican party hopes to retain perpetual control of congress, and if their plan succeeds will in a short time make the house unanimously republican. The real animus of their scheme is made known by the provisions of the national election bill framed by the republican house caucus, the principal features of which are as follows:

"The chief supervisors of elections in judicial districts are charged with the execution of the law, which is to apply to federal elections in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, and in entire congressional districts exclusive of such cities, upon application to the supervisor of 100 voters, or in counties or in parishes forming part of a congressional district, upon application of fifty voters.

"The supervisors are required to make in towns of 20,000 people and upwards, a thorough house to house canvass before the election, to inform voters upon inquiry where and in what box to deposit their ballots, and scrutinize naturalizations. In canvassing voters the state laws are to govern, except that all ballots are to be counted by two, first by

the inspector of the election and second by the supervisor, the local election officers and supervisors keeping separate tally sheets, which are to be counted. The returns are to be made by the supervisor, who is to tabulate and refer them to the United States board of canvassers of congressional vote, which is to be appointed by the U. S. court, and consisting of three citizens of the state and persons of good repute, not more than two of whom are to be of the same political party. The board is to convene on September 15 of each year and declare and certify to result of election, and send one return to the clerk of the house, one to the governor of the state and one to the proper chief supervisor of elections. The clerk of the house is to place upon the rolls the names of the persons declared elected by the U. S. canvassers, in case there is a difference in the result reached by them and by the state election officers."

The last sentence in the above shows how the thing would operate should it become a law. "The United States canvassers are to be appointed by the United States courts and shall consist of not more than two persons of the same political party." Now a large majority of the judges of the United States courts are republicans and the boards will consist of two republicans and one of some other party, and "the clerk of the house is to place upon the rolls the names of the persons declared elected by the United States canvassers, in case there is a difference in the result reached by them and the state election officers." Plainly interpreted, this means that if the state election officers certify that any one but a republican is elected, the United States canvassers may certify to the contrary and the clerk of the house must accept the latter certificate. In other words, three United States canvassers have it in their power to disfranchise the votes of a whole congressional district of the entire nation if they see fit, and taking the action of the Montana canvassing board and the majority in the senate sustaining them for a criterion, there is little doubt but the operation of such a law would be to unseat every member of congress who is not of the same political faith as the United States canvassers. Such a grand plan for a mammoth steal was never before perpetrated.

While Crook county has nearly as much territory as any county in the state, its population, liberally estimated, is not more than 5000. That it would support twice that number is certain. But that all the available land suitable for comfortable homes will not be utilized until there is a railroad running through the county is alike certain. People in search of homes do not leave railroads and drift out on the frontier as the used to, hence Crook is placed at a disadvantage when she invites immigration. When we have a railroad we may expect to see every foot of tillable land in the county taken up, but until then we may expect to see the country develop slowly.

Gov. Ferry has called an extra session of the Washington legislature. He certainly has a serious grudge at the people of Washington or he would have never indicated another session upon them. The monkey show the legislature gave last winter was certainly enough punishment for the people to endure without giving the animal a show to perform again.

The silver man in congress are now confident that a free coinage bill can be passed, and are held enough to demand that and nothing else. The only hope of the gold bugs is that the president will veto the bill, but Western congressmen think he will not dare to do it.

A just rebuke for his avarice was administered to Prof. McElroy, by receiving a majority of less than 3000, when his associates on the ticket were elected by majorities ranging from 6000 to 10,000. He ought to have been defeated.

The Oregonian of the 10th presents figures to show that Hermann's majority is 10,947 and Penney's 4,909, though in these figures it only gives estimates of the vote in Harney, Lake, Sherman and Wallowa counties.

The total vote cast at the recent election in this state was a little over 71,000, showing quite an increase in the past two years.

GIVE THEM EMPLOYMENT.

Hardly a day passes but one is going along Main street will see from two to a dozen lads ranging from ten to twenty years of age, who seemingly have no employment except to lounge around the streets, look tired, smoke cigarettes, swear and cultivate an indolent, don't-care disposition. The majority of these same boys are not naturally bad or lazy, but for want of some useful employment, they become averse to any manner of activity, and will eventually become worthless sloths and grow up to be perfect nonentities in society, unadmitted to any calling in life which requires push and energy, and in this age there is scarcely any calling, trade or profession, in which a man will succeed unless he has energy, so the prospect for success of men who grow up in idleness is by no means flattering. Though the fault is not so much with the boys as with the parents. If the parents would furnish their boys with some useful employment and endeavor to impress upon their youthful minds that "work or starve" is a maxim they will learn sooner or later in life, that "work or starve" is a fundamental principle in every law of nature, they would more readily take to some work that would be beneficial to them either mentally or physically. The parents could also inculcate some disposition to work by stimulating their boys to look upon an idler as the most despicable object of humanity, also that any kind of labor is honorable, that cleaning stables and sawing wood is preferable to and more honorable than loafing on the streets, leading a life of idleness. If no more profitable work can be furnished, let the boy throw a pile of stones over a fence one day and throw them back the next—anything is better than doing nothing—so the boy is made to know he has something to do and to realize that there are certain responsibilities devolving upon him.

What can parents expect of boys they are thus rearing in idleness, who are excluded and fed without a stroke of labor on their part and who have no idea that there are any responsibilities resting upon them? Do they expect them to cultivate habits of idleness during their youth and readily take to active employment when they arrive at maturity? If they do they are hoping against the old adage that "as the twig is bent so grows the tree." And by observation of those who have succeeded or failed in the battle of life, they have abundant examples of the correctness of the old saying. It is a rare instance that a boy who was reared in idleness has succeeded in the struggle for fame or wealth; it is more common that he has found his way to the poor house or penitentiary. The boy who is taught to believe that he is too good to work or that work is beneath his dignity will never make a valuable citizen, and is too often ready to adopt a dishonest calling—stealing or swindling—in preference to one in which there is any manner of physical exertion. Parents who are permitting their sons to follow the occupation of street loafer are doing them an injustice that cannot be repaired. They are sowing the seeds of idleness which are liable, yea, almost certain, to mature in vice and crime. If they would make men of their boys, let them be furnished with some useful, wholesome employment.

Spokane Falls is getting to be kind of a straight jacket place. A murder case was on trial in the courts there, and the Review published an editorial demanding a fair and impartial trial of the accused, whereupon the editor was arrested for contempt of court. The courts of Spokane probably don't want to be dictated to or reminded of their duty.

When Speaker Reed made his calling that members of congress, whether they wished to answer call or not, should be registered as present, he was stigmatized as an usurper of authority; but now he has gone a step further in the exercise of his supposed power and stated that he will not allow the river and harbor bill to go through the house unless the appropriations recommended by the committee are scaled down 25 per cent. What is this man Reed, anyway? He is certainly only the executive officer of the house of representatives, yet he proposes to dictate as to what shall or shall not pass that body. If he is to be clothed with such au-

thority, what is the use of having a congress? Why not just delegate Mr. Reed with all the powers of congress and do away with the rest of the superfluous? If Mr. Reed would look back over history and read the fate of Cromwell who assumed to become dictator of a nation, he might profit by it. His fate may yet be similar.

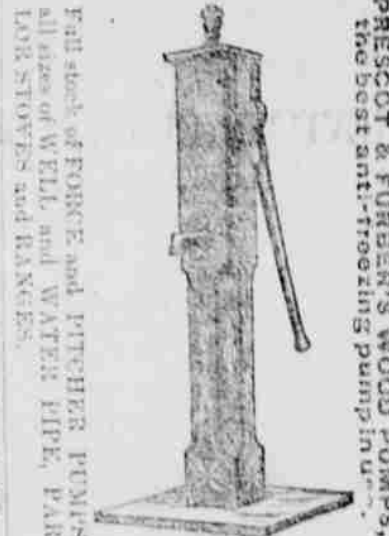
Some of the republican papers have the majority received by Mr. Hermann as the real republican majority in the state, and claim that he alone on the ticket represented the national republicans in the election. Such a calculation will certainly be misleading in taking retrospection in the future. For Mr. Hermann's personal popularity is such that many votes among democrats. As evidence of this we might cite the vote in Morrow county. Hermann carried the county by 65 votes, while the rest of the democratic state ticket received majorities ranging from 9 for Townsend to 210 for Penneyer. If Hermann's majority of 10,947 as estimated by the Oregonian represents the republican vote of Oregon, and Penneyer's majority of 4,909 is correct, Mr. Thompson only ran 14,847 behind his ticket.

The Prineville papers are now saying the Oregon Pacific railroad has indefinitely postponed construction, and advise efforts to induce the proposed dates to push through to completion at an early date. But Prineville friends will do well to hold on. The Oregon Pacific is not dead, it only sleeps, and will awaken soon with a vigor and push that will be astonishing, and the court of the iron horse will startle Prineville ere the Dalles finds out how to water stock.—Albany Herald.

If the Herald will show us something to hold on to in the way of tangible prospects for the building of the O. P. we will hold on with all our vigor, but we have been holding on to an almost hopeless hope for the last five years, waiting for the snort of the O. P. iron horse, yet it has not been heard in bushgrass. If the O. P. only sleeps, we would like to wake from its Rip Van Winkle slumber and move on.

Mark Train handled the matter of bribing a legislator to vote for the Hon. Senator Dilworthy, in his own sarcastic way. He showed how the member who received the money marched to the speaker's desk with it, and proclaimed that he had received that money to vote for Dilworthy. Dilworthy was elected just the same while the honest legislator was pronounced a receiver of bribes whose word was unworthy of belief. A similar case has occurred at Olympia with the state school board. A man named Leach, a member of the board, stated to the board that he had received a check for \$5000 to vote for a recommendation of a motion adopting certain text books for use in the public schools. Now comes Eames, the man who gave him the check, and says it is worthless, and that he was a detective employed to shadow Leach, and that the check was given to see if he could be bribed, which Mr. Eames says he would, and further adds that Leach is a contemptible bribe-taker, and he Eames is horrified that so base a man could exist. Eames' pretense Senator Dilworthy understand his part.—Great River Glacier.

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Send for pamphlet, map and price list.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1890.

TREASURER'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that all warrants of 1890 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1891 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1892 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1893 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1894 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1895 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1896 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1897 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1898 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1899 are now returned, and that all warrants of 1900 are now returned.

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