OCHOCO REVIEW.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890.

AN UNJUST LAW.

There is probably no factor in our public institutions which tends more to build up and perpetuate the principles of a free republican form of government than its public schools, where the masses may be educated and enabled to become intelligent voters. Hence it is all-important to the future of Oregon that her public school system be nurtured with that care that will eventually bring it to the highest state of perfection attainable. The national government has been most bountiful in the gift to the state of two sections in each township for school purposes, the proceeds of the sale of which form an irreducable school fund to be placed on interest and the interest to be applied to the maintainance of public schools. In addition to this fund, now amounting to about $1 25 for each person of school age every year, the people of Oregon, through the legislature, have voted upon themselves a five-mill school tax, and this, together with the amount received from the state, of the fund mentioned above, ought to, if properly managed, furnish free schooling for every youth in the state for at least six months each year. But if mismanaged, will, like many other public beneficiaries, fall short of its possibilities.

That the members of past legislatures have been honest in their endeavors to pass laws beneficial to the public schools is not questioned, neither is the fact that they have made some serious blunders put in question. One of the most glaraing of these blunders is the law governing the granting of certificates to teachers, which in very many instances is most expensive to the teacher, and indirectly is an expense to the patrons of schools, for every extra expense imposed upon the teacher in the obtaining of his license to teach must increase his salary just that much, and is virtually taking just that much schooling from the children whom the state proposes to, and should, educate free. One of the most objectionable features of the law is that certificates granted in one county are not valid in another. A teacher granted a certificate to teach in this county is licensed to teach in any of the schools here, but so soon as he steps across the county line and desires to engage in teaching in another, he must, if the time for holding the public examination is not at hand, go before the superintendent of that county, stand an examination that requires at least two days writing, and often a week's travel, in order to obtain a temporary certificate, "permit," which licenses him to teach only until the next regular quarterly examination, when he must present himself before the county board of examiners, go through the same old gag of answering rudimental questions taken from the text-books, pay the extra expense of reaching the place of holding the examination and retuining to his school, extra expense for board and lodging during the time he is on examination and one dollar fee for a certificate that licenses him to follow a legitimate calling, to practice his chosen profession, only in the county in which it is granted. If the teacher is in a remote part of the county from the place of holding the examination, these combined expenses will aggregate not less than twenty dollars, and from whom must it come? Directly from the teacher, but indirectly from the school patrons, or rather from the pupils in the school, as it deprives of just so much schooling as the twenty dollars would pay the teacher's salary, for if the teacher is put to extra expense in order to be allowed to teach, he must have an extra salary in order to repay him for his extra outlay, thus depriving the pupil of the proper use of money that is intended for his education, but is squandered in satisfying the demands of a nonsensical law. The most absurd part of this law is that a uniform list of questions, prepared by the state board, is used by all county boards throught the state. And if a teacher, on examination before one county board, shows himself competent to teach, it ought to be evidence that he is competent to teach in any county in the state. But the law makers seemed to think that climatic influences or change of locality might disqualify him, or, perchance, they may have questioned the ability of the examiners, whom different superintendents call to their assistance, to interpret the "profound" questions prepared by the state board and do justice both to teachers and students, so they do an unreasonable injustic to the many in their attempt to right a few imaginary wrongs.

This law has two detrimental effects upon our publice school system. It deprives the pupil of the use of money which the state intended should be used exclusively and to the best advantage for his education, and it drives the better class of educators out of the profession. Men and women who have aspirations above obtaining a mere subsistance will not long continue in a profession which is so handicapped, in which they are compelled to spend so much of their hard earnings in order to be allowed to practice their profession. Teachers having no capital invested in their work except their intellect, are seldom permanently located, and move about, from county to county, wherever wages are best and surroundings are most favorable; therefore any law that hampers them in this exercise is an injustice to them and detrimental to the young whose only means of securing an education is through the medium of the public schools, for it often deprives them of the tutorship of the ablest educators, and forces upon them teachers of inferior ability—though at first-class wages—men and women who are indifferent to their own interests and likewise indifferent to the interests of their pupils and patrons.

It may be argued that the teachers who object to the inconvenience imposed upon them by the workings of this law may attend some one of the so-called colleges or academies that are authorized by the state to issue "normal" state diplomas, which authorize the holder to teach in any public school in the state. But this is objectionable for many reasons. A great many of our most efficient teachers have already finished their educations and have not the time nor inclination to take up a normal course, others are not financially able to attend these "normal" schools but are fitting themselves in the public schools of the state for proficient teachers, while those who desire to obtain a thorough education, and who may become the best instructors, do not choose the inferior institutions the state has designated as "normal schools," as a place of gaining knowledge, but seek some school where real knowledge can be gained. There is no question but a good normal course will better fit a teacher for his work in the school room, but it is indeed questionable if a teacher can get such a course at either of the so called "normal schools" in Oregon, yet it seems that the legislators who passed the law referred to were determined to force the best educators out of the profession or compel them to patronize those pet institutions, the "normal schools." At least it seems to be a scheme with this end in view. It certainly is an injustice to teacher and pupil and detrimental to the interests of our public schools, therefore ought to be repealed.

The county court has done a wise, and we believe acceptable act to the people of the county generally, in appointing S. R. Slayton county commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Foster. Mr. Slayton is a careful, conservative business man, one who has been successful in the management of his own business and will be careful in the management of the county's affairs. And another convenient thing regarding Mr. Slayton is that he lives near town and can attend every term of county court, without neglecting his own business.

It is truly saddening to learn from somewhere in the state of Pennsylvania that British gold is being used to prevent an increase of the duty on tin-plate. John Bull should at once be made to understand that an outrageous tax on every American household is none of his business. We love to be taxed, we want to be taxed, and we expect to get very rich by taxing ourselves.—*Courier Journal.*

Crook county is now run on the principle of "pay as you go." This week Treasurer White advertises to pay all county warrants registered prior to July 12, 1890. If there is another county in the state that is paying up its debts so closely we would like to hear of it.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Within the past six months or year the taxable property of the state of Oregon has been materially reduced, by the loss of stock in Eastern Oregon and by the ravages of disastrous floods west of the Cascades, and there is no getting around the stern reality that the rate of taxation for the next few years must of necessity be high. So it is important that every dollar's worth of taxable property in the state be assessed at its real value in order that it may pay its proportional part of the burden of taxation. It is not just that any class of property be favored or totally exempt, therefore it is necessary that the next legislature do something to remedy the present assessment laws, so that every class of property be equally valued and assessed. That our present laws are inadequate, is undeniable, but how to remedy them is a question that will puzzle the law makers who will meet at Salem next January. As the law now exists, the principal fault seems to be with the assessors in not placing the full value on property and also in property owners not giving in all their worldly effects. How to remedy this defect then is the question. It is probably impossible to legislate to make men honest, so that they will enumerate to the assessor every dollar they possess, but it is not impossible to force assessors to place actual values upon such property as they find. They are the servants of the people, and can be made to perform their duties honestly. Every parcel of property should be assessed at its real cash value; that is, if an acre of land is worth $10 it should be assessed at $10; if a horse is worth and can be sold for $100 it should be assessed for that amount; if a note for $100 can be cashed at the bank for $95 it should be assessed at what it would bring, and so on through all the list of property subject to taxation. When this is made an uniform rule, assessors will get at real values and every class of property will bear its just burden in defraying the expenses of the state and county. To avoid the possibility of property owners, wealthy ones especially, covering up their property when called upon to enumerate it to the assessor, he should be clothed with authority to take charge of a man's property, and accounts for a sufficient length of time to inform himself of their real value and then be forced to so list it. Another fault in the present manner of assessment is that in different counties in the state different values are placed upon staple property that does not fluctuate or change by locality or surroundings. For instance, last year in some counties money, notes and accounts were assessed at one-half their face value, while in others they were assessed at their face, thus doing an injustice to the latter in the payment of state taxes. This and many other like errors could be avoided by a state board of equalization, composed of one member from each county, or perhaps to make the body less cumbersome, of one member from each senatorial district, vested with power to equalize values on similar classes of property throughout the state, to raise or lower values placed by assessors so that they are equal everywhere and cause one dollar in one part of the state to be assessed the same as it is in another. With such a state board of equalization, dissimilar valuations would be impossible, and the practice of avoiding equal burden of state tax would be avoided, and as a rule assessments could be made to be nearer a correct listing of the property throughout the state.

The conference committee, to whom the silver bill has been referred since the refusal of the house to concur in the senate amendments, is said to have been made up in the interest of the gold bugs, and the advocates of silver money are greatly discouraged in consequence. The republicans continue to carry out their compact with the capitalists to turn the country over to the trusts and monopolies.—*Jacksonville Times.*

The McKinley bill has one glaring and astonishing omission. It fails to put a tariff on imported ice, and the inhabitants of New York and Boston are cheating the Eastern ice trust by importing ice from Nova Scotia and New Foundland. This is an ice state of affairs. The bill should at once be amended so as to protect the infant ice industry against the pauper labor of these barbarous provinces.—*East Oregonian.*

The McKinley tariff bill raises the average duties on imports over ten per cent, yet it is entitled to a bill to "reduce the revenues and equalize taxation."

NOES AND NEWS.

Peter Hanson while sailing on Willipa bay last week was drowned.

Milton has raised $3000 as a donation toward the building of a large academy by the Adventists.

The people of McMinnville have subscribed $1750 for the building of an electaic motor line in that city.

Engineers are at work in Baker City locating extensions of the street railways. They are to be built as soon as possible.

S. Jewett last week displayed in Grant's Pass 9¾ ounces of gold taken from 1000 pounds of ore from his mine near that place.

Another coal mine has been discovered on the line of the Coos Bay & Roseburg railroad. The coal is of good quality and the owners claim there is plenty of it.

A paint mine has been discovered near Monroe, Benton county. It is a dark red color, and the necessary experiments have been made with it to satisfy men who proposed to develop it.

Work begins this month on the new railroad grade through Cow creek canyon, on the Southern Pacific. It is said 2000 men will be employed during the summer in grading and building seventeen miles of track and constructing a 350-foot tunnel.

At a meeting of the Southwest Oregon Agricultural Society, held at Coquell City, the following board of directors was elected; J. W. Wimer, W. H. Harris, J. Henry Schroeder, James McNaughton and James Aiken. It was decided to hold the annual fair at the fair grounds at Arago.

Jackson county is ninth in point of population in the state, judging from the vote cast at the recent election. The *Times* gives several others for comparison, the vote being on governor: Multnomah, 12,802; Marion, 4637; Linn, 4009; Lane, 3383; Union, 3679; Umatilla, 3441; Douglas, 2938; Clackamas, 2935; Jackson, 2825; Yamhill, 2479; Clatsop, 2600; Washington, 2475.

A water spout occurred last Tuesday on Sutton creek, says the Baker City *Democrat*, starting on the summit and running a perfect flood down on the ranches below, destroying grain, dams and garden patches. The principal losers by the rush of waters were Judge L. O. Sterns, who had a large reservoir washed out, and Mr. Brichaux, whose grain field was badly damaged by slum washing over it.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
TRADE MARK.
DO NOT GRIPE, SICKEN OR CONSTIPATE.
SURE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, and all troubles arising from Indigestion or Constipation. Improve the Complexion by purifying the Blood.
The dose can be nicely adjusted to suit the case. In one pill one never is too large a dose. Easy to take as so much sugar. 42 pills put up in a strong vial which can be carried in vest pocket. A Great Convenience to Travelers and Business Men. Sent Sealed without Observation or Publicity. Sold Everywhere. Office Sample, SAMPLE BOOK and DREAM BOOK for 2c. in Stamps.
DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE LIVER and STOMACH, RESTORES THE FACULTIES to HEALTHY VIGOROUS STRENGTH of YOUTH.
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Tin & Hardware
STORE.

W. H. ROWAN,
—DEALER IN—
STOVES AND RANGES, TINWARE, GRANITE IRON WARE, SHELF HARDWARE, PUMPS, PIPE, ETC.
Also a fine line of fishing tackle.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
All Kinds of Tinware, Camp Stoves and Camp Outfits.
Pump work, repairing and all job work done on short notice.

HAVE A CAB?

When you are interested as above, your first impulse is to look at the driver. If the day be stormy and the driver is a wise man, you will find that he wears a "Fish Brand Slicker," and he will tell you that he is as comfortable on the box as his passenger in the cab, and that for his business this coat is invaluable. When you get once inside a "Fish Brand Slicker," there's no such thing as weather for you. It doesn't make the smallest difference whether it rains, hails, sleets, snows, or blows. You are absolutely and solidly comfortable. Get one at once. No danger of your not liking it afterwards. It is a waste of money to buy any other waterproof coat. They are worthless after a few weeks of hard usage. Beware of worthless imitations, every genuine garment stamped with the "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.
A. J. TOWER, - Boston, Mass.

DR. HARTER'S
TRADE MARK.
THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC
Will Fortify the Blood, regulate the Liver and Kidneys and Restore the Vigor of Health and Rosy Cheeks. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enfeebled Mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—see the ORIGINAL and BEST.
(Dr. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.)
Dr. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ED. N. WHITE
MAIN STREET, PRINEVILLE, OREGON
—PROPRIETOR OF THE—
POPULAR RESORT FOR ALL
—WHO WISH—
A good cigar,
A nice refreshing drink,
A game of billiards, or
A social game of cards.
Club Rooms for Games.
Call early, late and often.

Oregon Land Co.,
—WITH ITS—
Home Office at SALEM, OR.
(In the State Insurance Building)
AND BRANCH OFFICES IN
PORTLAND, ASTORIA AND ALBANY,
Has for sale a large list of grain, stock and fruit farms, also city and suburban property.

The Oregon Land Co. was especially organized for the purpose of buying and subdividing large tracts of land, and has during the past two years bought and subdivided 3200 acres of land into 5 and 20 acre lots. The succes of this undertaking is shown in the fact that out of 280 tract placed on the market, 225 have been sold.

We claim that ten acres of choice land in fruit will bring a larger income than 160 acres in wheat in the Mississippi valley.

We also make valuable improvements in the way of roads, fences, etc. We can sell a small tract of land for the same price per acre you would have to pay for a large farm.

Send for pamphlet, map and price list.

ANNOUNCEMENT
To the People of Crook County!
Grand Closing Out Sale!
—AT THE—
BRICK STORE.
UREN & SON
Desire to Close Out Their Business in Prineville,
And Wil Sell for
Cash Only.

—AGENTS FOR THE—
MITCHELL WAGON
—AND—
D. M. OSBORNE & CO'S.
Farm Implements.
UREN & SON.

FULLER & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
STEWART & DAVIS
---DEALERS IN---
General Merchandise.
AGENTS FOR
Eagle Woolen Mills Company,
Schuttler Wagons and
Buckeye Mowers & Reapers
FULLER & CO.