

OCHOCO REVIEW.

VOL. 6.

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1890.

NO. 9.

OCHOCO REVIEW.

Published Every Saturday

J. A. BOUTHIT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year \$2 50
Six months 1 50
(Payable in advance)

Office—In Masonic Building.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

DALES AND PRINEVILLE—Leaves Prineville every day except Sunday at 8 A. M. arrives every day except Sunday at 9 A. M.
PRINEVILLE AND BURNS—Leaves Prineville Monday at 8 A. M. arrives at Burns Saturday at 2 P. M.
PRINEVILLE AND CAMP FOLEY—Leaves Prineville Monday at 8 A. M. arrives at Camp Foley Tuesday at 9 A. M.
MICHOLETT AND PRINEVILLE—Leaves Mitchell on Monday and Friday at 8 A. M. arrives at Prineville at 9 P. M. of same days; returns to Mitchell on Tuesday and Saturday.
PRINEVILLE AND HARTS—Leaves Prineville Wednesday at 8 A. M. returns to Prineville on Saturday at 9 P. M.
A. H. PALMER, P. M.

MEETING OF SOCIETIES.

Prineville Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W. meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 7 P. M.
Prineville Lodge No. 1, O. E. F. meets every Saturday at 8 P. M.
Prineville Lodge No. 1, O. E. F. meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
Prineville Lodge No. 1, O. E. F. meets the first Monday of every month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
All dental work done in the most approved style.
Local anesthetics applied for the painless extraction of teeth.
All work done at Portland prices.

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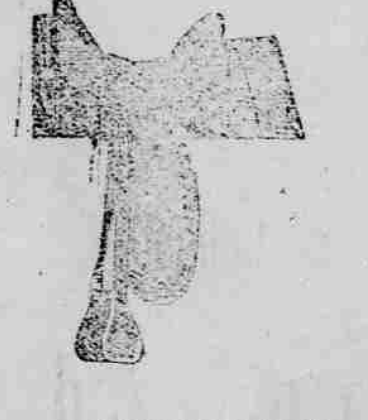
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First-class STOCK SADDLES and
HARNESS of every description.
Everything pertaining to
the trade of this country.
All work warranted.

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Prineville Land Office, Files Arguments, and
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Every Saturday Morning, COOP'S SETTLER'S
GUIDE, 12¢ price only 25¢ (postage stamp).

M. Sichel & Co's.

Bid for Business

Are you Willing

to be convinced that you may be wasting your money? Or are you like the old lady who was willing to be convinced, but would like to see the person who could convince her?

To pay the prices

others ask is simply rank nonsense. It is paying a premium to greediness and emptying your purse to fill pockets bulging with plunder.

That others ask

two prices is no reason why you should pay more than one, or that you should suppose that the two-price piratical profit plan is associated with every business.

When you can

come into our store, handle our goods, compare them in price and quality, and prove to your own satisfaction that we are living up to our claim of low-price dealing, why don't you come?

Get lower prices

and save money. That's the idea. You can get them. If no other store offers them our store does. Our war cry is "low prices." That's our bid for business.

At our store

you will find as choice a display as you ever looked on. Nothing that belongs to a fine stock is missing—except the usual exorbitant prices. Our prices are very low.

M. Sichel & Co.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
July 25, 1890.

Attention is directed to the 43d congress and the attempt to pass the Force bill when Blaine was speaker of the house, and E. F. Butler was chairman of the judiciary committee, which reported the bill to the house. General Wheeler, of Alabama, recently made a great argument against the Force bill, and General Butler wrote to him for a copy, as worth preserving and received an answer as follows: "Upon the question of the constitutional right of congress, involving its right to take charge of federal elections, in cases of emergency can by the U. S. statutes and constitution be only this: (Sec. 4, Chapter 1:) When the state shall refuse or neglect to provide for the election of United States senators and representatives the national legislature may appoint the representatives of the state. But the time, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof."

It is a notorious fact that a number of republican senators are disgusted with the Lodge bill, and would say so, but for the trouble such frankness brings. No sooner does a senator say he that he deprecates such legislation than he is hounded by a lot of partisans into denying, or modifying his published expressions. It has become as much as a republican senator's life is worth, to think aloud, contrary to the republican journals in this matter.

Every senator who is reported as being a lukewarm is immediately seen; if he does not contradict it, it is contradicted anyhow. It is not strange that under the circumstances senators should, for the sake of peace, keep their views to themselves. They will not, however, be regulated or subjugated, if ever the time comes, to jump upon the neck of the Lodge bill and choke the life out of it.

Mr. Harrison must have learned something recently which caused him to think that his chances of being re-nominated are improving; he has authorized a statement to be made to the effect that his wife did not accept the cottage at Cape May Point, because he refused to allow her to do it; and that he paid for it with \$10,000 of his own money. The effect of this statement would have been greater if it had been made sooner.

The house in obedience to the dictation of Speaker Reed, has passed the original package bill, and the national bankruptcy bill. The Behring sea correspondence has been sent to congress, and the fact is apparent that Mr. Blaine has done nothing but maintain the claims of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs and a pretty good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles better than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man who is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts do.

Co-Education.

The following extract is made from a correspondence furnished the *Educational Compendium* by State Superintendent E. B. McElroy while attending the National Teachers' Association at St. Paul last month: "The discussions of the council on last Saturday were interesting, yet on account of the division of sentiment and opinion no complete results were reached, and there was no satisfactory solution of the question whether or not it is best for boys and girls to be educated in the same school. So far as the public schools are concerned in this country, it is very impracticable to separate the sexes. As a matter of fact, the problem of co-education will probably solve itself, and it is already, perforce, an established feature of our American public school system. In addition to this there is a decided tendency toward co-education existing among private institutions of learning. It should be noted here that some of our prominent educators who advocate co-education admit that they do not practice what they preach. In this they display a lack of confidence in the correctness of their own theories by refusing to send their sons and daughters to mixed schools. In our public schools there must be no question about the duty of granting equal opportunities to both sexes. In their discussions, however, the members of the council arrived at some conclusions. First, that girls are as capable of receiving as high education as boys, and they are entitled to an equal chance. Second, as to the departments of higher education, their conclusions were not so certain. It would seem, however, that in our advanced institutions of learning the bonds of propriety have been overstepped in the promiscuous education of the sexes. The argument as to the mental capacity and physical strength of women being equal to that of men does not, of course, apply to this place. One member of the council presented this thought: That granting all that is claimed for women by the advocates of co-education there still remains the question as to the lack of restraining influence, which is of vastly more concern to the future women of America than the question of mental equality or of equal privileges."

The Tomb of Eve.

The Arabs claim that Eve's tomb is at Jiddah, the sea port of Mecca. The temple has a palm growing out of the solid stone roof (a curiosity which is of itself the wonder of the Orient) is supposed to mark the resting place of the first woman. According to Arabian tradition, Eve was over two hundred feet in height, which strangely coincides with an account of our first parents written by a member of the French academy of sciences a few years ago, who also claimed a height of 200 feet for both of the tenants of the Garden of Eden. Eve's tomb, which is a grave yard surrounded with high white walls, and which has not been opened for a single interment for over a thousand years, is the shrine of thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who make a pilgrimage to the spot once every seven years. It is hemmed in on all sides by the tombs of departed sultans and other worthies who have lived out their days in the region of scorching sun and burning sands. Once a year, on June 23, which is according to Arabian legends, the anniversary of the death of Able, the doors of the temple which forms a canopy over this supposed tomb of our first mother remain open all night in spite of the keeper's efforts to close them. Terrible cries of anguish are said to emit from them, as though the memory of the first-known tragedy still haunted the remains which blind superstition believes to be deposited there. The census shows that the Chinese population has been increasing, in spite of the restriction law.

Tariff Humberg.

"To protect the product of labor is to protect labor," says the high tariff advocate. This is true only as long as the laborer controls the product of his own toil. When a man receives pay for his labor as such, and gives to another the product of that labor, the latter and not the former receives whatever benefit may accrue from a tax on competing products. The product of the laborer is "protected," but some one besides the laborer reaps the benefit. His labor is subject to a ruinous competition. He is the man who really needs protection but does not get it. So this is the situation: The capitalist, the manufacturer, the man who controls the products of labor, seeks and receives the protection which the tariff affords. The man who sells his labor has no protection whatever. He is compelled to enter into the sharpest competition with labor that is dumped upon our shores from foreign countries, while the product of that same labor in those countries is excluded from our markets. The free entrance of the products of the "pauper labor" of Europe would not be half so demoralizing as is the unchecked flow of that labor itself, with all its evil associations and elements of social disorder. Is there any justice in keeping a choice market for products that the capitalist may profit by it, while the labor employed in producing them is degraded by a filthy competition that enfeebles our institutions and corrupts every function of the body politic? Whether the protection be great or small, let it, at least, be equal. Relieve the honest toiler of the appalling disadvantage of his present position and labor will recover its dignity, and there will be more happiness, more patriotism, more enlightenment in the land. We can well spare the institutions that thrive only by injustice to the working people.

Oregon Beats the East.

The *Statesman* prints the following extract from a letter written by Dr. T. C. Smith, of Salem, who has been visiting in the East and is now traveling in Europe: "I have been visiting in New York and Pennsylvania since the first of the month. I have found it exceedingly hot and consequently unpleasant. The hot spell culminated, however, with a terrific thunder storm, accompanied by rain and hail, and knocking down all the corn and doing an immense amount of damage generally. "When I get back to Oregon and hear the farmers kick about their hard luck—well, I was going to say what I would do, but I don't really know what it will be. I shall surely tell them that they are better situated than the same people in any other part of the world. Here much better farmers than they generally are in Oregon, just manage to live. This is a very slow country. I find nearly everything just as I left it 25 to 30 years ago. This place I had not seen for 35 years, and I see but little change. Many of the old buildings are standing just as then, only a little more weather beaten, not even having had a coat of paint; and if the people were really posted on the resources of Oregon they would almost go there in a body. "Crops of all kinds will be short this year, and there is absolutely no fruit at all. The open winter started the buds too soon, then cold weather coming on in the spring killed them all, and from Buffalo, N. Y., as far as I have traveled the condition is the same, and I think it is general throughout the Eastern states. "The more I travel and the more country I see the more I am in love with Oregon. I trust active measures will be inaugurated at once to make the best possible display at the World's Fair at Chicago. We can outdo all others if we try, and now is the time to do it."

China's Great River.

China is spending this year about \$5,000,000 in the effort to regulate its wayward river, the Hoang Ho, which has recently caused such terrible loss of life and property. A part of its waters are to be permanently diverted into the Tuhai, a river north of the Hoang Ho and almost parallel with it. Dams are also to be built to hold back a part of the waters at flood, and the stone walls will be rebuilt along the banks to confine the stream. The ingenuity of man has not yet devised effective protection against this most troublesome of rivers, and when the remedy is found it will probably cost a colossal sum of money to apply it. The governor of Shantung reports that he needs in his province alone at least \$5,000,000 to prevent the recurrence of the floods.

Christianity and the Wages System.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher in the Plymouth pulpit, who has studied the industrial situation from a conservative and Christian point of view, formulates his latest conclusions in the August number of the *Forum* in an essay on industrial democracy. He gives his reasons for believing that the wages system must pass as slavery has passed; that competition, as it now exists, must yield to a more just system; and that the present oligarchic industrial organization will give over to what he calls industrial democracy; in other words, that as the people have taken the place of kings and oligarchs in managing their social organizations, their religious organizations, and their political organizations, just so there is coming an organization of industrial life which will be administered by the people, for the people, and not by the laborers for the capitalists.

The State War Claims.

There is a good prospect, says the San Francisco *Examiner*, that the claims of California, Oregon and Nevada for assistance given the federal government in the civil war will be settled at this session of congress. The bill giving California \$2,451,369, Oregon \$224,525 and Nevada \$444,000, as the sums of money "shown by the reports of the secretary of war to have been paid by those states in the suppression of the rebellion," is now on the calendar of the house with a favorable committee report, and the appropriations committee will probably provide for the required amounts in the deficiency bill.

The favorable progress of the bill has been due to the energy and judgment of Representative Clinie. The report of the committee in favor of the bill was secured by his active personal efforts. This has been the main part of the work, and with the bill thus far along there is precedent for putting the appropriation in the deficiency bill. The California, Nevada and Oregon delegations will doubtless unite in pushing the claims, now that they have been before the appropriations committee, and with one member from the state on that committee it should be possible to settle the long delayed claims at this session.

"A Bad Year to Increase Duties."

A month ago Secretary Blaine told Senator Allison that "this was a bad time to ask the people to stand increased duties." Yet, in spite of that friendly warning of the wise old statesman, there are no signs of an intention on the part of the senate to trim off the monstrous tail of the McKinley bill—to sign a blue pencil through the wool, cotton and linen schedules, which largely raise the price on every article men, women and children wear; to chop off the double duties on cutlery and hardware, imposed for the benefit of a few money gluttons in democratic states; and to knock out the big tax on tin-plate levied for the benefit of some Pittsburg pet whom it is proposed to convert into another Carnegie millionaire.

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