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The Drought in Southeastern Arizona.

CARSON'S MINT INSPECTED.

Citizens of Butte, Mont., Exercised Over Frequent Hold-ups, Burglaries, Etc.

Nevada's militia will camp near Carson.

The Arizona ranges are overstocked with cattle.

Arizona claims to have more newspapers in proportion to its population than any other section of the Union.

A large number of men have been discharged from the navy yard at Mare Island, and more discharges are expected.

Inspectors from Washington have been looking through the Carson mint, and they declare everything in excellent condition.

The others and men on the cruiser Boston have raised over \$1,000 to place a monument over their dead shipmates at the Mare Island cemetery.

Mrs. Woodworth, the doom-sealing evangelist who created so much excitement in Oakland, Cal., last year, has begun a series of meetings at Salem, Or.

There is some talk at Vallejo of re-tilting the old Hartford, on a rumor that the chief of the bureau of construction will make a recommendation to that effect.

Reports from the southeastern part of Arizona Territory are to the effect that unless rain falls in a few weeks cattle will die by the thousands. Already they are dropping off.

Electricians from the East are now at Sutter, Nev., figuring on the cost of putting up a power line from Sutter to the mill on quartz brought through Sutter tunnel from the Comstock.

The government exploring party, in charge of Prof. Reed Cleveland, has left Tacoma for Alaska on the City of Topeka to measure the movement of Mair's glacier and to examine the surrounding country.

The chief of the bureau of yards and docks at Mare Island is strongly in favor of having a bridge built from Vallejo to the navy yard for the greater facility of travel and convenience to employees and others.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Superior Court at Sacramento that Hedges, the recently elected Chief of Police, is ineligible to the office, he refuses to vacate only on special order of the court that he must do so.

Sydenham Mills, while on his way to Murray, Idaho, with \$2,000 worth of gold dust, was stopped near Sutter by two highwaymen, was robbed by two highwaymen. Rewards to the amount of \$750 have been offered for their arrest.

The schooner Halcyon has been seized at Victoria, B. C., by the customs authorities for an alleged infraction of the customs law. The offense charged was that of lying in the harbor on the west coast of Vancouver Island without entering at the customs.

The killing of Police Officer William F. Jordan at Butte, Mont., by burglars has aroused the people. Frequent hold-ups, burglaries and robberies have tended to intensify the feeling, and a vigilance committee will probably be organized. Over 100 men are engaged in the search for the murdering burglars.

A man named Edmund Forner, who admitted that he was the author of scurrilous letters written to a San Francisco newspaper, was choked by a woman at Colusa whom he had defamed, and beaten over the head with a parasol by another. A subscription was raised at once and each of the women presented with a \$15 barasol.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Chamber of Commerce has published a pamphlet of about fifty pages on the resources of the Salt River Valley. The illustrations of farms, fields and town life are many, and the homesick is introduced to a section of the Territory which is very fertile, but whose agricultural resources have not been generally known.

For six weeks a force of men has been engaged at San Diego in moving the large frame hotel, Punta Banda to Edsennoda, Lower California, by water. The building was successfully loaded on a barge lighter to be towed to its destination, but the other night the house collapsed and fell into the ocean. It was valued at \$14,000, and is a total loss. The lighter drifted out to sea.

Owing to the non-answering of the labor cards sent out by the Board of Labor Education either in person or by letter, to come to work or reason of not being able to, more than fifty names within the last few days have, in compliance with the regulations, been stricken from the rolls of those eligible for employment. McMillan declared the names of those residing in all parts of the state, who doubtless are unaware of the law now governing employees at the navy yard.

An enormous school of fish known as barracuda was sporting in Monterey Bay off the bath-house wharf the other day, when with a sudden turn they headed straight for the beach without heed to their speed and were soon landed high and dry upon the shore. Many parties who were fortunate enough to be in the vicinity gathered baskets of the squirming fish, which they could not get to eat. The belief is that the fish were driven ashore by a school of whales that has been sporting about the bay.

In the United States Circuit Court at Portland the injunction suit brought by the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern Railway Companies against the Northern Pacific railway was decided in favor of the defendant. Judge Field refused to pass any resolution extending the injunction on the ground that plaintiffs cannot compel defendant to let its own cars stand idle and use plaintiffs' cars at mileage rates, and that in the matter of passenger rates there is no obligation on the part of either company in the absence of a specific agreement to honor tickets issued by the other company.

Germany Takes the Lead for Compulsory School Attendance—Boston Philanthropic Merchant.

Boston schools will teach shorthand. Chicago University is rounding up a big band of instructors.

There are about 9,000 school children in New York unprovided with school accommodations.

The School Board of Council Bluffs has appropriated money to purchase flags for all the schools.

The prescribed course of medical instruction in the Mexican National University is seven years.

President Low of Columbia College, New York, will make an effort to stop jailing at that institution.

The common-school children of Athens are taught ancient and modern Greek, French and sometimes English.

Mrs. Hiram Kelly of Chicago has been chosen for one of the proposed buildings for women at the Chicago University.

At the graduating exercises of the high school at Jacksonville, Ill., the second honors were carried off by a colored girl.

The school board of St. Paul has decided to make no distinction of sex in the matter of teachers' salaries, women receiving the same as men for the same work.

Germany takes the lead for compulsory school attendance. In 1888 out of 5,000,000 children of school age, from 10 to 14, but 545 were absent without cause or 11 in every 1,000 were in school.

A friend of Barnard College, the female annex to Columbia, has offered \$50,000 for a building if the site be chosen near the new uptown site of Columbia itself. Heretofore Barnard has existed in a Madison avenue dwelling house.

There are at present 123,000 colleges and schools in India for men, with 3,626,300 students, but there are only to be found a few hundred schools of low venacular standards and half a dozen colleges for women, with 254,261 students.

It is, we suppose, quite in accordance with the tendency of mankind to be always in extremes, which philosophers have deplored, that we have now alighted upon a time when in many a university athletics have usurped the place of honor, and the highest ambition of the average student is to get a place in some team of players or rowers.

For the day which has seen the amusements of the playground raised to the dignity of a profession, and college "teams" of other numbers furnishing choice material for the trade of the gambler. But there is some reason to hope that the pendulum, having swung to the farthest limit of its arc, is now on the return.—Toronto Globe.

An experiment well worthy of imitation is that of the Boston merchant Fleet Jordan, who has opened a gymnasium for his female employees and gives three to the benefit of professional instruction in the art of physical exercise. The classes are free to all who choose to avail themselves of the privilege, and daily instruction is given between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Six hundred girls have already begun a course of exercise, and soon the success of the trial opens the accession of nearly a thousand of their associates. Those who have seen the classes are well pleased with their experience, and say that the tired feeling caused by close confinement in the store soon gives place to one of elasticity and freshness. Mr. Jordan expects to see in the near future a gymnasium attached to every large business establishment where women are employed.—New York Post.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Secretary of the Treasury to Transmit to Congress Plans and Estimates for San Francisco Postoffice.

Caminiti has hopes that he will yet succeed in buying his hydraulic power before this session of Congress adjourns.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing for transmission to Congress plans and estimates for the San Francisco postoffice. He thinks a building to be in keeping with the size and importance of a city like San Francisco should cost not less than \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000.

The Committee on the Columbian Exposition decided to report favorably a bill in aid of the fair substantially the same as that agreed on by the House Committee, providing for 10,000,000 bonds, \$100,000,000 in all, to be used in providing the fair shall be closed on Sunday.

Representative Cummings' bill, equalizing the pay of letter carriers, has been favorably reported from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. The bill fixes the pay of letter carriers in all free delivery districts at \$60 for the first year, \$80 for the second, \$1,000 for the third and fourth and thereafter \$1,200.

McAleer of Pennsylvania introduced in the House a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to inquire into the case of arrest and imprisonment of Dr. Thomas Gallagher in England. The resolution states that it was thought he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life through political prejudice, which existed against Irish people in England. He was sentenced in 1881, nine days after his arrival in England. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The action of the House in rejecting the first two conference reports presented this session on the regular annual appropriation bills has given rise to much unfavorable comment among Senators. There is no doubt that it has seriously jeopardized the prospects of an early adjournment of Congress. Bad blood has been engendered on both sides, and certain Senators stated recently that conference would remain in session until election day if the House persisted in maintaining its position. McMillan declared the House would remain in session all summer before accepting amendments increasing the appropriation. The Senatorial programme is to sit tight in quiet defiance of the House. McMillan declared the House would remain in session all summer before accepting amendments increasing the appropriation. The Senatorial programme is to sit tight in quiet defiance of the House. McMillan declared the House would remain in session all summer before accepting amendments increasing the appropriation.

Cut Worms Very Destructive in Tennessee.

MAY IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

Negroes of Kentucky Threaten to Boycott Railroads in That State—Etc.

Harvest hands command \$3 a day and their "keep" in Kansas this year.

The Cleveland street car strikers have refused the compromise proposition.

Cut-worms, proving very destructive to tobacco in Henry county, Tenn.

The population of the town of Okarche, Oklahoma, grew 1,500 in one night recently.

The Louisiana Legislature has repealed the law creating the board of food inspectors.

Great trouble is experienced in ventilating the St. Clair tunnel, which was opened last year.

A leather trust has been incorporated in New Jersey. It will deal in all kinds of goods made from leather.

Building and loan associations of the United States are trying to perfect a national organization at Chicago.

Because of the enactment of the separate coach law, the negroes of Kentucky propose to boycott the railroads.

About 1,000 negroes in and around Nashville, Tenn., are making ready to emigrate to Oklahoma in the fall.

Immigrants to the number of 92,942 arrived in this country during May; in May, 1891, the number was 85,941.

The Missouri crop bulletin reports a very good condition and yield in harvested grain, but with light acreage.

The great drought in Northern Mexico and portions of Texas still continues, and there is much suffering in consequence.

The delinquent Treasurer Dahn of the Buffalo National Savings Bank will probably reach between \$230,000 and \$390,000.

The English party composing the syndicate which owns the Black Hills tin mines near Rapid City are to visit the property.

The Sugar Trust has agreed to give the Hawaiian Islands their tribal system, a rebate of one-eighth of a cent per pound.

It has been estimated by a high authority that the country will have as much wheat to export this year as it had last year.

It has been discovered at Mulball, Kan., by a man digging a well, who, when down some seventy feet, struck iron. A shaft is being sunk.

The elevator men at Chicago have wired to their country correspondents to stop shipping corn there till after July 15th, as it is coming in such bad condition it will not grade.

Senator Gallinger is at the head of a movement to establish government sanitariums in the South. When these are established his plan is to assist consumptives to emigrate thither.

The New York State census shows that there are about 4,000 Indians living on the several reservations in that State and about 10,000 in the tribal systems, subject to State jurisdiction.

A clergyman of Indianapolis, Ind., has entered upon a vigorous crusade against chair fairs, grab bags, raffles and all other schemes to raise funds for church purposes in illegitimate ways.

An eight-foot tunnel, extending four miles out into Lake Michigan, has just been completed at Chicago. It will supply to the city 120,000,000 gallons of water per day, and has cost over \$1,000,000.

The Broadway cable line in New York City will be operated in October. Nearly 3,000 horses are to be displaced. The total cost of the new road is \$5,000,000. Cotton drive rope is used to prevent noise.

The Chicago river is swollen to such an extent that nearly 1,000 houses at a suburb of Chicago, were surrounded by water. The main sewers in Chicago are clogged and basements flooded.

Following are the newly elected directors of the Nicaragua Mail, Steam and Navigation Company: Albert D. Warner Miller and George W. Davis, all of New York.

There is a law on the Kansas statute book which provides for the delivery of all letters for girls under 18 and boys under 21 years of age to their parents and guardians, but it would take the militia to enforce it.

Owing largely to the pollution of its water by sewage, there were 1,997 deaths from typhoid fever in Chicago last year, that being the highest known rate for a great city and more than five times as many as in New York.

In order to keep sea porgies through the summer, the fishermen of Rhode Island have nets so arranged that the passing schools are led up into salt water ponds and the channels connecting with the ocean are closed.

The Lighthouse Board has arranged for a series of experiments on Staten Island, N. Y., of a new magnesium light, which is reported to have developed wonderful illuminating powers at recent observations in Germany.

New York and Brooklyn merchants have received requests for subscriptions to the fund for the building, in Richmond, of a monument to the private soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Confederate army and navy.

Newfoundland will hold an industrial exhibition in October, and it begs the United States to send such articles—fishing, agricultural, mining, etc.—as are suited to the uses of that island people. St. Johns will be the seat of the show.

In the Senate the other day Stewart offered as a substitute for his free coinage bill one providing that the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be coined for his benefit, the coins to be legal tender for all debts and dues. Foreign silver, coin or bullion, is excluded, and the silver act of 1880 repealed.

The chimney thunders, the weather boards crack

And we lie in our beds of lead.

Oh, Lord! have mercy on my brother Jack, Aboard in the coming track.

I can't say where his ship may be,

And I hope he's well away.

But such a sight to see on the sea!

Oh! keep her safe, I pray.

When noon and stars show never a speck

To see through the rolling clouds,

And the waves rise over the good ship's deck,

And sound like the storm;

And the boatman's voice is all blown back,

And the water gambols the boat,

Oh, God! have mercy on my brother Jack,

For he's so young and bold.

As long as the pumps can keep her afloat,

He'll be working stripped to the skin;

And if they're obliged to lower the boat,

He'll be the last to get out.

And my father went down to sea,

And I hope he's fast asleep;

But my mother, she stays at her work below,

That he may not hear her weep.

And we all of us pay to thee, good Lord,

Who once did sail the wave

And sail the longest voyage we'd,

That ship and her lands to save.

And as, when she could the lighthouse buoy,

Safe on the seaward track,

How all our hearts leap with joy

At the sight of my brother Jack.

—Montreal Star.

Among the Arabs.

I was a stout, active boy of 16 when

I shipped on a small brig called the Indian

Prize for a voyage from the port of Goghlo,

in the Gulf of Cambria, to the port of Aden,

in the Gulf of that name. While these waters are a part

of the Indian ocean, they are particularly

valuable to the Arabian sea. The brig was owned

by a well-known English merchant and factor there.

My eyes had become weakened from hard study, and it was decided

that I should make a sea voyage in hopes to benefit them. I could have gone

anywhere in these waters as a passenger, and by the very

best of craft, but I preferred to go as a regular hand

and have a full taste of sailors' life. There were two boys of my age, captain,

mate, cook and two men. The other boy was the captain's nephew, and was named Henry Williams.

All but the cook were English. Williams was a year older than myself, and had made several voyages.

We had a fair run about half way down the Arabian sea, when the weather suddenly

changed and we got a heavy gale from the north. As we had

to lie to in this drift we went a long way to the south, or out upon the Indian

ocean, and it was while we were seeking to recover our lost ground, and in the darkness of night, that a ship

crashed into us and nearly lifted the brig out of water. The ship struck us on

the port bow, crushed in a dozen planks, and then raked us along the

whole side and disappeared in the darkness as if she had never been.

The captain and I were the only ones who had raised his voice to give the alarm.

It was a quarter of twelve minutes from the time we were struck until the brig was at the bottom of the sea, and we were

afloat in a yawl. We had a breaker of water and a bag of biscuits, but nothing was saved from the brig.

The watch below did not even save all the clothing they had, thrown off on turning in, and the captain was without a hat and the mate without a coat as we counted noses and compared notes.

An observation taken by the captain at noon had given our position about thirty miles to the east of the island of Socotra. This island is 200 miles off the African east peninsula which pushes out to make the gulf, and we were intending to run between the coast and this island to make our port. Being without a compass, our course had now to be laid by guess work. The yawl was provided with mast and sail, and after we had seen the land, which we called away to the west, it was the beginning of a voyage of suffering and death. When morning came and the sun rose out of the waters it was seen that we had been steering wide of the course for several hours. A change was at once made, but the weather thickened up until one could not have seen a ship a mile away, the wind howled to the west, and the island which we expected to see by 8 o'clock in the morning never greeted our vision. We passed it to the north, by how many miles no one ever knew, and at the end of two days' sailing the captain announced that our only hope was in being picked up by some of the craft voyaging up and down the gulf.

This gulf, between the island of Socotra and the Arabian coast, which is its widest part, is not more than 250 miles wide. Craft were numerous even at that day, and the chances seemed ten to one in our favor. On the morning of the fourth day, when we must have been fairly in the gulf, we sighted two sailing vessels, but they were afar off. On this morning the captain was found dead, though up to 10 o'clock at night he had seemed to be all right and in good spirits. He had laid himself down in the bottom of the boat to sleep, and he must have died without a word or a struggle. We were on short rations of biscuit and water, but there was no suffering, and on this morning, too, half an hour after we had placed the captain's body in the bows and covered it with a sail, the cook began to rave and curse and demand that he be allowed to eat and drink his fill. We realized that his mind had given way under the mental strain alone. He was looked upon as a harmless fellow, and even when we found him crazy we took no precautions in his case. This was a criminal oversight on our part, as about half an hour before noon, the sun beating down very hot, he rose up, drew his knife and declared that he would kill any one who interfered with his eating and drinking. He attempted to get possession of the water keg, which was in the stern sheets at the feet of the mate, and when repulsed he hurled himself upon the officer and stabbed him to death before a hand could be raised to prevent. Then a new horror came upon us, re-

sulting from the attempts of the sailors to secure the frenzied native. He retreated to the bows, shouting and cursing and waving his bloody knife, and they attempted to beat him down with the oars. The result was that he stabbed one of them in the side, and then leaped overboard, and the wounded man died within an hour.

The sailor now in charge was named John Paul. He took the helm and held the boat as she had been going until about mid-afternoon, and then, as he could see no light, ordered us to leave the two dead bodies overboard. We did this with the greatest reluctance, as you may believe, although it was a proper thing to do, and the sail or afterward attempted to cheer us up with the assurance that another day could not possibly pass without our being picked up. Just before night he passed the reefs, allowing himself what he gave to, but when darkness came he heard him eating and drinking his fill. We then had about two quarts of water and seven biscuits. Henry and I crept forward and talked the matter over in whispers, but we had no idea of interfering. We were

cooled and afraid, and the sailor had a look about him which made us tremble every time he spoke to us. If our lives depended on the food and water we had with us, he was going to save his at the cost of ours. At about 10 o'clock he called us aft, gave us a particular star to steer by, and ordered us not to stir him until daylight. We steered as he directed, and the sailor had then been forward and lay down on the sparboard, and in two minutes was sound asleep. We examined the breaker and found it empty, and there was not a single crumb left. The wretch had pinched us and made a hearty meal himself.

As the breeze was gentle and the sea smooth it required little effort to steer the boat, and about midnight both of us fell asleep. It was sunrise when any one of the three was awakened, and it was the sound of voices which aroused us. We jumped up to find ourselves in a light surf on a sandy shore, with a dozen Arabs pulling the boat up on the beach. As the sailor stumbled up he drew his knife and showed light, and was promptly knocked down with a blow from the barrel of a long rifle which one of the dusky fellows carried. Henry and I rose up and stepped ashore at their order, and after being searched and relieved of our knives and trinkets were seated on the sand.

When the sailor came to after the blow he received he jumped up and attacked the man with the gun, and four or five of the natives pitched into him with knives and clubs, and he was soon so badly wounded that I have no doubt that he died within two or three hours.

We had come ashore, as we afterward learned, about sixty miles to the west of Keelin, and the Hadramaut mountains were in plain view to the north of us and about twenty miles inland. Only one of our captors was mounted. We were ordered to follow him, while the others remained behind, and we trotted along after his horse about three miles before coming upon the camp of his people. At the foot of a long and winding valley, which was rich with grass and running water, there was a camp or village containing about 400 people. They were huts of brush and mud, and we had a canvas and everything thing indicated that the people had been there for some months. There were horses, cattle, sheep and goats in plenty, but no camels. A great hullabaloo was raised by our appearance, and we were at once conducted to the tent of the chief. He came to the door, surveyed us with anything but a pleasant look, and then ordered us away. We were thirsty, hungry and drunk, but got nothing more than a drink of water before being left to ourselves in an abandoned hut, and a guard with a lance stationed before the door.

We knew that we had fallen into the hands of the Arabs, and we knew that the people along the coast had no mercy on foreigners, but as we could say nothing to console each other we stretched out on the ground and slept until aroused about noon. We were given some boiled mutton and cakes of barley, and after dinner was disposed of we were reconducted to the tent of the chief. He had with him now a man who seemed to be a trader, and who could speak and understand English fairly well. We told this man who and what we were, and how we came to be cast ashore, and he repeated it to the chief. The only English word the latter could use was "dog," and he kept barking that at us pretty freely. The interpreter was patient and good natured, and after we had told our story and he had consulted with the chief he said:

"I am sorry for you. He hates the English, because they once wronged him, and he is angry that your boat contained nothing. He may not put you to death, but you will have to work very hard."

In reply I told him of the financial standing of my father, and that he would be willing to pay a handsome sum to ransom us, and he wrote down the address and said he