OCHOCO REVIEW.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Congressman, Second District,
JAMES H. RALEY, of Umatilla.
For Governor,
WILLIAM GALLOWAY, of Yamhill.
For Secretary of State,
CHARLES NICKELL, of Jackson.
For State Treasurer,
T. L. DAVIDSON, of Marion.
For Supreme Judge,
A. S. BENNETT, of Wasco.
For Attorney-General,
W. H. HOLMES, of Marion.
For Supt. Public Instruction,
D. V. S. KERR, of Lane.
For State Printer,
JOHN CUTTEN, of Multnomah.
For Prosecuting Atty., 2nd District,
E. M. BOZORTH, of Wasco.
For Member State Board of Equalization,
T. H. LAFOLLETT, of Crook.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
R. W. RAYNES.
For County Judge,
J. C. SUMNER.
For County Clerk,
ARTHUR BOHLMAN.
For Sheriff,
W. A. POOTS.
For Commissioner,
H. T. HILL.
For Treasurer,
GEO. S. WHITE.
For Assessor,
W. J. CONDITON.
For School Superintendent,
W. R. McFARLAND.
For Surveyor,
S. J. NEWSOM.
For Coroner,
F. F. PARKES.

Prineville Precinct Ticket.

For Justice of the Peace,
KNOX HUSTON.
For Constable,
L. W. WOODS.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

"These hard times are the result of the threat of the democratic majority in congress to reduce the tariff." This is a lie that is sent up by every republican orator and paper in the state. but is it true? Let us go back a few years and see. What was the condition of affairs a few years ago, when McKinleyism was in full vogue? Was the price of any commodity produced by the farmers of the West higher under McKinleyism than under the tariff law of 1883? From 1883 to the taking effect of the McKinley law, the average price of wheat in Chicago, the growers whole market, was 93 cents a bushel, and the average price paid during the three years the McKinley law has been in operation was 88 cents a bushel, a loss of five cents a bushel to the farmers. The price of beef has suffered a greater loss, more than three-fourths of a cent per pound. And the wool business, while claimed to be fostered by protection, has suffered most of all. The average price of wool in The Dalles, our market, from 1883 to the taking effect of the McKinley law, was 16 cents per pound. The average price in that market for the two years under the McKinley law prior to the inauguration of a democratic president, and the threat of putting wool on the free list, was 13 cents a pound. How then did the McKinley law help our western farmers? How has the "threat of free trade" brought about hard times? Has it really caused the fall in prices of our products? Did it cause the financial panic of '93 and the business failures of that year? Let us look back and see.

Prices of every product of the farm steadily declined during the two years of McKinleyism, money commanded a higher rate of interest, investments were less certain, and business failures increased. In 1891 there were 9618 business failures in the United States; in 1892, 10,673; and in 1893, 11,174, an increase of only 1556 over the average of the two previous years. Two years of McKinleyism came so near bankrupting nearly every industry in the country that it was on the verge of going into the hands of receivers, and the truth is that the change of administration had nothing to do with it. It was simply the result of too much class legislation, a burden even prosperous America could not stand.

The republicans of this county urge that certain democrats should not be elected, because they are now in office and have been for the past four years. If they are really in earnest, why do they not carry their principles into state politics, and refuse to vote for State Treasurer Metschan? Congressmen Ellis and Hermann are also up for re-election, but we have the first republican yet to hear say either of them should not be elected because he is at present an office holder. If they intend to make this an issue in the county election, why do they let the state ticket go scot free?

MORE THAN A NATIONAL ISSUE.

As the *News* said last week, there is a question of national politics in the election of a legislator to represent Crook county next session. It is a question whether we send a representative to Salem to vote for Corporation Dolph, or for a man of the people. Whether we endorse the republican principle which taxes our imports of manufactured woolens 96 per cent, our imported iron 95 per cent, our imported glass and stone ware 57 per cent, etc., or whether we endorse a principle which extends equal taxation to all. However, there is another question outside of national issues. It is whether we endorse the acts of the last legislature in repealing the mortgage tax law, and exempting indebtedness from taxation, for paying $20,000 to a gang of clerks and office boys for performing about worth of services at the last legislature, for appropriating $120,000 to furnish free education for a few rich men's sons and daughters at a few of our high institutions of learning, in fact for taxing the people of Oregon over $1,000,000 for needless expenses. While the voter is led to thinking of national issues when he seeks to select a legislator, he also wants to take into consideration if it is to his advantage to retain in power the party that has been so reckless in appropriating the money wrought from him in taxes.

On April 21st, Dolph tried to have called up in the U. S. senate his bill to forfeit nine settlers 28.25 per acre on lands within the forfeited railroad grants. His motion was defeated 25 to 19—a party vote.—*Antelope Herald.*

Well, well! The republican press is making a pretty hard effort to convince voters that Dolph is of some little benefit to them, but Bro. Shaw is the first one to accuse the senator of trying to pay back to the settlers $8.25 per acre for land that only cost them $2.50. Were the settlers protected manufacturers or railroad corporations this accusation would be in keeping with some of Dolph's acts, but the *Herald* cannot make us believe he wants to loot the treasury at this rate for the benefit of the poor settler. He ain't built that way.

One of the most important offices to the people of this county is that of assessor, and the greatest caution should be exercised in the selection thereof. He should be a man well acquainted with the values of property, one who cannot be bluffed by the heavy taxpayer who seeks to keep his assessment below the actual value of his property, and one who has sufficient vim and nerve to call upon the county and assess every dollars worth of property therein. One who fills all the requirements is W. C. Hodgerson, democratic nominee for the office of assessor.

Unless there shall be a republican majority in the legislature, Hermann will receive no more United States assets.—*Oregonian.*

No more true-based statement was ever published by the Oregonian, and the Oregonian editor knew it when he wrote the article. Pennoyer was not down upon in the democratic convention, and not one-tenth of the democratic candidates for representatives and senators in the state are favorable to the old turn coat. As a rule they would as soon vote for Dolph or Simon as Pennoyer.

Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by the last legislature to construct a fishway over the falls of the Willamette at Oregon City. Wonder if the farmers along the Upper Willamette river have caught $10,000 worth of fish since the thing was built?

What's the matter with those fool English wool buyers anyway? The N. Y. Times, a good republican paper, says they are paying from 22½ to 26 cents a pound for American wool right over there in free trade England.

What can voters make by electing any one of the republican nominees to office in this county? While they are fairly good men, the opponent of each on the democratic ticket is fully as good, and better qualified.

The obnoxious legislation of the last session of the legislature can only be repealed by the election of democrats. The republicans enacted them and will never strike them from the statute books.

WHAT HAS IT DONE FOR US?

Protection is a great, big word, and sounds well to the ear when emphasized by a campaign orator. It is a pleasant sound to listen to, but what has it done for the toiling masses, the farmers, the bone and sinew of America? We have had it in America during the lifetime of many of us, and what has it done for us?

Twenty-eight years of tariff protection has plastered nine million farms with mortgages, held by men who do not toil.

Twenty-eight years of protection to farmers has reduced one-third of them to tenantry; has reduced the price of wheat from $1.38 in 1868, to 40 cents in 1894; fat steers from 8 cents per pound to 2 cents.

Twenty-eight years of tariff protection to mill laborers in our various industries has reduced the average wages from $2.50 a day in 1866 to less than $1 a day in 1894.

Twenty-eight years of tariff protection against foreign pauper labor has filled our protected factories with men, women and children of foreign birth, who can neither read nor write our language, and who have no idea of, nor interest in American institutions. Twenty-eight years of tariff protection has made millionaires of mill owners and paupers of their employes.

Twenty-eight years of tariff protection has placed sixty-five millions of people at the mercy of a few thousand exploiters, called capitalists, who dictate to the prices we shall receive for our produce and the prices we shall pay for what we consume.

And this is the record on which the republicans today ask you to elect them to congress, and to the legislature, that they may send J. N. Dolph to the U. S. senate to give you more of this protection.

BECOMING DANGEROUS.

Coxeyism, when it was first spring on the American people, was laughed at, and little serious attention was given it. It was thought a mad idea that an army of unemployed men would march on the steps of the national capitol with the avowed intention to there remain until congress should grant their demand that an appropriation be made out of the government's revenues to furnish them employment. At first Coxey was looked upon as a crank, who could not get a following for such an absurd undertaking. But in a short time he has found a large following in almost every state and territory in the union, who are working every effort to reach Washington with the avowed intention of joining their supposed chief.

Now Coxeyism has assumed a more serious aspect. It is a phenomenon that must be met and dealt with. It has ceased to be a mere harmless nuisance to our free institutions. It is a phenomenon which the people must deal with, not for years to come, and in some cases this is the fault of those who have furnished them sustenance along their route of travel.

By no means do the rank and file or the leaders of the coxeyite movement represent the laborers of America. The hobo and tramp element predominate to a large extent. As a rule they are not tramping work, but are seeking an opportunity or way of subsisting without work. Hitherto, while tramping singly or in small squads, they found it difficult to subsist without working. But recent experience has taught them that in numbers there is strength, and so long as they travel together in large swarms, they are fed and housed and otherwise helped, hence they are held together by the cohesive force of three meals a day. But what is to be done to check them? The lesson thus learned will not be forgotten in a day. The individual tramp offend problems enough to the communities through which he passed. Hundreds of tramps in organized armies offer a very serious aspect. It seems that severe means will be required to cope with this threatened danger. And the real solution appears to be in some organized effort to make these men earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." It is for every country, every state, county, city and village to determine that no man shall eat who does not work. Feeding them for a day and passing them on for some other community to feed is only encouraging the evil. Had free food been taken away on the start their march would have been plucked in its infancy. But this was not done, and now Coxeyism is upon us, an organized vagrancy, an effective device for getting a living without work.

However it must be met sooner or later, for those who toil cannot long support such armies of idlers and if it cannot be checked by the acts of communities in refusing the "soldiers" sustenance, it must eventually be suppressed by the government, by armed force if necessary.

We believe that every voter and taxpayer in Crook county will readily see that it is to his interest to elect H. T. Hill county commissioner for the next four years. A kind of a man we want is a shrewd business man, one who is well acquainted with the needs of every section of the county, and who, while he will not be niggardly in managing the affairs of the county, will not squander the people's money in extravagant expenditures. During Mr Hill's former term as commissioner—from 1888 to 1890—the county's affairs were well managed, taxes were kept at their lowest possible limit, and still no interest was overlooked. He having been a faithful servant once is assurance that he will be again. Elect him by all means.

Mr. Edwin C. Chase
Bothell, Wash.

Insist upon HOOD'S

Read Mr. Chase's Experience with a Substitute

And the Glad Result of Taking Hood's.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Last March I had to give up work, completely worn out. I took cold all the time, had frequent headaches, and spells of dizziness; I had no appetite, and what little I did eat, distressed me terribly. My wife was being about the same. I went to the drug store and called for Hood's Sarsaparilla. The druggist said he was out of Hood's, but that he could give me a medicine made from about the same formula.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

just as good. I bought a bottle and carried it home, and with my wife I took it faithfully. That bottle was followed by another, and by the time we had taken five bottles we felt like new people. We put the last bottle away last July, and I want to say to the proprietors and to the public that Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills. In less than a week

We Began to Improve.

We began to relish our food, and it didn't distress us as it used. That tired sensation feeling left us gradually, and after taking five bottles we called ourselves well and gave Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit it deserves. Whenever I take a cathartic pill I always take three of Hood's Pills at night, and in the morning find my cold broken. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills are a household medicine with us. Recommended and I heartily recommend Hood's to everyone." Edwin C. Chase, Bothell, Washington.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of Crook County, State of Oregon.

In the matter of the estate of A. T. Jenkins, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that A. A. Jenkins and R. H. Barrett, the executors of the estate of A. T. Jenkins, deceased, have rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in said court, their final account of their administration of said estate, and that Tuesday, the 8th day of May, 1894, being a day in regular term of said court, at its court room, in the court house in the town of Prineville, in said County and State, has been duly appointed by the Judge of the county court, at said county and state, for the settlement of said account, at which time and place, any person interested in said estate may appear and file any exceptions or objections to said account, if any they may have, and have the same heard and adjudged by the court.

Dated April 12th, 1894. A. A. JENKINS,
R. H. BARRETT,
Executors.
J. F. MOORE,
Atty for the estate.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LAKEVIEW, OR.
March 26, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. S. Dodge, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on May 12, 1894, viz:

ROBERT S. SHEPHARD, Hd App No 3[illegible] for the S½ of SE¼ of SEC 30, and N½ of NE¼ and NW¼ of SW¼ sec 1 tp 13 S R 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. W. Smith, Robert Wiley, Robert Wiley, jr., T. D. Spafford, all of Prineville, Or.

J. W. WATTS, Register.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The town council of Prineville will receive bids up to May 5, 1894, for a bridge of one span, 72 feet long and 16 feet wide to be built across the Crooked river at Prineville.

By order of the council.

H. H. BELL,
Recorder.

THE IMPROVED

Queen City Incubator.

CANNOT BE OVERHEATED
AND HAS NO EQUAL.

First Premium, Seattle
First Premium, Los Angeles, Cal.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Thoroughbred Poultry, Eggs for hatching, English Setters, Fox Terriers, Irish Setters, Skye Terriers. Four (Imported) stock; One stock in three months has won 82 premiums in the show room.

CALDWELL & LARKINS,
1310 Front Street,
Mention this paper. Seattle, Wash.

The Dalles and Prineville Stage Line.

J. D. PARISH, Prop.

Leaves The Dalles at 5 a. m. every day and arrives at Prineville in 35 hours. Leaves Prineville at 5 a. m. every day and arrive at The Dalles in 36 hours.

Carries the U. S. MAIL, PASSENGERS and EXPRESS.

CONNECTS AT PRINEVILLE WITH

Stages from Eastern and Southern Oregon, Northern California and all Interior Points.

Also makes close connection at The Dalles with trains from Portland and all Eastern points.

Good accommodations along the road. First-class Coaches and Horses used. Courteous Drivers. Express Matter handled with Care.

All persons wishing passage must pay their bill at office before taking passage; others will not be received. Express must be prepaid at office, or the Stage Co. will not be responsible. *The Company will take no risk on money transmitted.*

Particular attention given to delivering express matter at Prineville and all intermediate points in Oregon, and advance charges will be paid by the Company.

Stage offices at M. Sichel & Co's. Store in Prineville, and at Umatilla House in The Dalles.

Brick Saddler Shop.

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

M. A. MOORE, Proprietor.

The Finest stock Saddles on Earth, Side Saddles, Harness, Submetaline

A full line of the best Solid, Tire and Spurs, Whips, Lap Robes, and everything pertaining to the Saddlery and Harness trade of this and adjoining country. Manufacturing the finest and most durable and cheapest to order a specialty.

Never buy the best, but when you do send in your order.

FARMER POWELL.

Next Door to O'Neil's Saloon.

Only First-Class Billiards in Town.
Sterling Sharpening Hole Cutting, Horse Clipping and Shearing.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

E. H. SMITH,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

CALIFORNIA STYLE
OF
SADDLES,

Chaperejos, Bits, Spurs
AND
Everything pertaining to the trade.

No Machine Work.

Next door to Barker's Office.

PRINEVILLE, - - - OREGON.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Crook County.

LUCINDA HAMMERLY, PLF,
vs
J. A. HAMMERLY, Def.

To J. A. Hammerly, in the above named Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, within ten days from the date of this summons, to be held at Prineville, in the County of Crook, State of Oregon, beginning on the 7th day of May, 1894, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff, and will ask for general relief.

This service is made on you by publication in the Ochoco Review, a newspaper published at Prineville, Oregon, and designated by the Circuit Judge for Crook County, Oregon, as the newspaper most likely to give you notice of this suit.

Done by order of the Hon. Cecil W. Bradshaw, Judge of said Circuit Court, said order made in chambers at the Dalles, Oregon, on the 25th day of March, 1894.

J. F. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Closing Out Sale
---OF---
Uren & Son.

The senior member of the firm wishing to retire from active business, we offer our stock of

General Merchandise

CHEAP for CASH ONLY.

Now is the Time To Get Bargains.

This is no hoax. We intend closing out, and have put prices WAY DOWN.

Try us and be convinced.

UREN & SON.

FULER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.

BALD HEADS!

What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

Skookum Root Hair Grower

TRADE MARK

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.,
87 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. L. SALOMON,

Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Pumps, Pipe and Pipe Fixtures.

—ALSO DOES—

BLACKSMITHING and WAGON WORK.

General Repairing Quickly Done.

Full Stock of Iron and Wagon Materials.

NOTICE FOR REPUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LAKEVIEW, OR.
March 26, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. Arbuckle, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville Oregon, on May 12, 1894, viz:

JOHN W. SHEPHARD, Hd App No 7[illegible]

For the W½ of NE¼ sec 25 and S½ of SE¼ sec 14 Tp 15 S R 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. W. Smith, D. R. Nichols, Robert Wiley, of Fife, Or., T. D. Spafford, of Prineville, Or.

J. W. WATTS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT BURNS, OR.
April 11, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk Crook County, Or., at Prineville, Or., on May 26, 1894, viz:

JOHN DELIONE, Hd No 720.

For the SE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼ and N½ of SE¼ sec 20 T 13 S R 20 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: V. M. Courtney, Jas. O. Garner, Isaac Mills, John Davine, of Stewart, Oregon.

J. B. HUNTINGTON, Register.