

Justice Stanley Mathews of the U. S. Supreme Court, died in Washington City on the 22d.

The Oklahoma proclamation was signed by the President on the 23d and made public on the 25th. It is understood that May 1st is named as the date of allowing settlers to enter the lands.

The President and his Secretary of the Interior were at loggerheads last week over the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office. Harrison favors Chilcott of Colorado, but Noble wants Stone of Iowa; while Indiana is urging a pet candidate, and the Pacific Coast insists on Wren.

"There never was a time," says an exchange, "when all the towns of Oregon were so alive to the need of making known their special advantages and the value of the country tributary to them as now. In all directions efforts are made to advertise local interests and to make the State better known abroad. That such a course must have a salutary effect there can be no doubt."

The New York World says this is no longer a government of free people, but of an oligarchy of wealth. And the New York World is right in its censure of the new king—money. It has played an important part in the elections for the past ten years and bribery has been a feature of both of the old parties. The administration and messages of Grover Cleveland have left a pathway of light, which, in our feeble opinion, will lead to better and grander things. From tariff reform, civil service reform, ballot reform and other reforms now being agitated in all parts of the country, much good will come to the people and in a few years they must reign again. We cannot expect equality, justice and freedom to all men in anything but a people's government. If the purse-strings of the plutocrats are to decide elections what chance do the people stand? Will they not be slaves in a decade of years? If bribery is to be the new patriotism, then the people are to suffer, and misery and poverty are to be the features of their lives. Does a man deserve well of his country in proportion as he helps to corrupt his fellow citizens? Is a "property qualification" for public office to be tacitly written into the constitution, which declares "all men free and equal" and equally eligible to the honors of the Republic.—Ex.

East Oregonian: R. J. Slater has received word from Washington that the Republican Senate has decided to confirm no more of Cleveland's appointments, and that his, of course, will be laid on the shelf along with the rest. He thinks if his appointment as Register of the Land Office at Drewsey had but been confirmed, he would have been allowed by the new administration to serve out his term.

Latest news received regarding the Harney Land Office is the appointment of Messrs. Lang of The Dalles, and Huntington of Baker City, for register and receiver, respectively.

"A great change is taking place in the physical condition of our section of country," said State Senator Cogswell of Lake county to a reporter of the Oregonian last week. "The water of many of the lakes is subsiding, due in a measure to drawing it off for irrigating purposes, and also, to natural causes. Not over four square miles of the original bed of Warner lake is now covered with water. In 1865 there was seven feet of water on it. [On what is now dry land?] In Warner valley, a few days ago, 300 tons of hay were burned; in 1874 the spot where the fire took place was surveyed as Warner lake. From lake has subsided five feet since 1869." Clay Meyers, who was out in Lake county recently, finds that Warner lake is five feet lower than ever before known, and Goose lake which once reached Lakeview, is now five miles away.

Lake Malheur of Harney county registers eight feet lower than at any period within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Roseburg Plaindealer: O. F. Godfrey brought over and sold at 5c a pound a sack of new potatoes, grown on his farm across the river. We are having new potatoes, radishes and lettuce, peas in bloom, grass a foot high and our tables decorated with bouquets of wild flowers.

Baker City Democrat, 25th: A few days since 800 tons of hay was burned by incendiaries on the Diamond ranch, Grant county, owned by Peter French. Subsequently a man was caught in the act of firing a haystack. He was beaten until insensible, and may die. Bad feeling exists between some of the prominent owners of land in that locality, of which this incendiarism is supposed to be the outcome.

Mixing sweet and sour cream just before churning does not result in any advantage to the sweet cream, the same loss being incurred as when each is churned separately. The same increase in the yield of butter produced by ripening the cream may be obtained by adding acid to sweet cream just before churning.

Corvallis Times: There are now in the hatchery at Oregon City ready to be turned, into the river, about 500,000 young fish, making total number hatched since last August, 5,500,000. It is expected that the output for this year will be between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 of young fish.

Corvallis Times: Chas. Kennedy, the popular O. P. conductor, who has a great hankering for water gates, took a stroll along the mudflat below Yaquina City in search of them, without being posted as to the time-card of the tide. It was coming in, and before he took in the situation he was surrounded. In his desperation he bounded astraddle a saw-log, on which he floated nearly three hours, until the waters ebbed and left him and the log once more on terra firma.

No wonder Levi P. Morton is President of the United States. He has "paid the fiddler" liberally since 1872. Here is a list of contributions for political purposes in the last sixteen years:

Table listing names and amounts: Grant, President \$50,000; Mayer, Secretary of State 5,000; Dix, Governor 15,000; Seward, Secretary of State 15,000; Hayes, President 20,000; Morton, Congress, (defeated) 75,000; Church, Secretary of State 5,000; Morton, Congress, (defeated) 125,000; Cornell, Governor 50,000; Garfield, President 250,000; Morton, Congress, (elected) 150,000; 1868—Collected 700,000; 1869—Secretary of State 5,000; 1869—Polign, Governor 20,000; 1869—Carr, Secretary of State 5,000; 1871—Blaine, President 75,000; 1873—Davenport, Governor 10,000; 1875—Morton, U. S. Senate, (defeated) 50,000; 1876—Daniels, Court of Appeals 5,000; 1877—Grant, Secretary of State 10,000; 1878—Harrison, Pres't, Morton, V. P. 400,000; 1888—Collected 550,000.

Do not the people see in this enormous amount, \$2,755,000, Mr. Morton's power in politics? Is it not plain why he received the nomination for Vice President of the United States, and the cause of his election? If money is to give men high positions, is there not danger of this government becoming a plutocratic one, instead of a government of the people and by the people?

A newspaper, if it has any brains, conscience and muscle back of it, must continually decide between doing its duty and injuring its pocket. In any position but that of an editor, the public is able to separate the individual home from the citizen; but if the editor does not please them, it's his pocket they aim at. Thus it is that newspapers learn who their friends are. The man who reads a newspaper and admires it all the year around, yet gives his business support to some other concern whose principles he detests, is not a friend of the former paper. Admiration alone will not run a newspaper. Sooner or later such admirers will find that the object of their affections has become wedded to other ways that they do not admire—in other words, a newspaper is compelled, in order to live, to seek the friendship of those who are not so platonic in their love, but unite that practical esteem with sentiment that binds mutual admiration in other professions. There are too many men expect an editor to slave in defense of their pet notions and hobbies, advocate their views against the strongest opposition and coolly withhold the business support by which alone a small newspaper can live. Talk about a paper having a public duty to perform, and an editor having to labor for his principles, is cheap while others stand back and, while extending a lukewarm neutrality with one hand, are filling their pockets with the other hand.

as a result of the editor's labors for his principles, which they admire but do not support.—Ex. Catholic Sentinel: Rev. Father Gessner, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Elizabeth, N. H., last Sunday expelled from the church five young ladies for attending a masquerade ball and waiting.

A WRITER in a Portland paper says the true way to secure immigration and make a country prosperous is to be able to sell land at a fair price and to cut up great farms into small ones. The money to be made here in Oregon by agricultural pursuits cannot be made by trying to farm on a large scale, but by selling off land in small tracts, especially land that is located near towns, or suited to fruit growing. One man can make money off twenty acres because he can do much or most of it without hiring, and by the gardening, small fruits, and orcharding, his crops will be of the remunerative kind. Even if engaged in ordinary farming it is possible to make more clear money off a quarter of a section than has been made from a whole section as commonly done. Diversified farming is all that can pay.

Corvallis Gazette: Little Joe Avery is still very low and very slight hopes of his recovery. He has been a silent sufferer for weeks, not being able to speak. Everything has been done to help him, but as yet the best medical skill and the most attentive nursing have availed but little.

S. F. Examiner: Winnemucca (Nev.), March 17.—News was brought here to-day by Captain Smith that 800 tons of hay were burned by incendiaries on Diamond Ranch, Grant county, Oregon, owned by Peter French. Subsequently a man caught in the act of firing a haystack was beaten until insensible, may die. Bad feelings exist between some of the prominent owners of land in the locality, of which the incendiarism is supposed to have been the outcome.

Ochoco Review: The grass on the range is getting excellent, and now in order for sheep owners in Wasco and Sherman counties to drive their flocks over here and eat our ranchers' out of house and home. The legislature has said they shall not be denied this loan, so the sooner they eat us out the sooner our agony will be over. Come on, ye foreign sheep owners, with your bleating herds, but God have mercy on your poor souls when you come to answer for the devastation you have wrought.

The Review man, a week or so ago, spoke regretfully of Mr. Moore's resignation of the Prineville post-office. While we cordially second his remarks in regard to the trying place which he has occupied over three years, we deem it fitting and proper to add a few kind words of thankfulness to Mrs. J. F. Moore for the thousands of favors she has shown, in patience and good humor to all who have asked for their mail in the Prineville postoffice during the period mentioned. Courteous and lady-like almost to a fault, Mrs. Moore has labored day after day in the office, frequently under difficulties that sickness produces, to satisfy a curious if not thankless people. It will be a long, cold day when the people of Prineville and vicinity will receive the same special favors from Mr. and Mrs. Moore's successors in office.

Look over this paper. There are valuable literary inducements offered to subscribers. Some of them ought to suit you. The general manager, Wm. M. Hoag, expects to soon receive orders to commence the season's work on the eastward extension. The completion of the Oregon Pacific road to its eastern connection is one of vast importance to Oregon, and especially to the Willamette valley, and many a farmer's and merchant's purse has already been benefited largely by the miles now in operation. The two sections of Oregon, west and east, will be brought into such close connection as has never seemed possible until the Oregon Pacific was taken in hand. The great barriers of the Cascade mountains will be wiped out for all practical purpose.

Wasco Sun.—The repeal of the pre-emption law is causing a rush to the land office by persons desiring to take advantage of the old law before the new comes into effect. The old law allows thirty-three months in which to prove up and requires a continuous residence of six months. But this has been repealed, none made to take its place. The timber land law still remains

Fashion Notes. The fashions of the present spring show but little positive change, so far, from the styles of the past winter. This was to be expected, after the thorough revolution in the make of dresses which has taken place during the past six months. The adoption of flat-plaited skirts, of short demi-trains, and of modified leg-of-mutton sleeves, together with the revival of dresses with corsage and skirt or overskirts cut in one piece, such as the redingote, and the polonaise, and the princess dress, are sufficient to mark the inauguration of a new era in feminine toilet. Looped skirts are abolished, to the great misery of the dress-makers' who have discovered, after years of disuse, that it is much harder to make a gracefully cut skirt, falling straight plain folds, than one that admitted of being looped up here and bunched up there whenever any little irregularity presented itself. The Directoire sash is losing some of its suddenly acquired popularity. It is so very unbecoming to ladies with stout figures, that every woman of moderate embonpoint that had once tried it abandoned it immediately.

For walking-wear, the polonaise or princess dress, with long straight lines in the back, flat sides, large square pockets, bodices with revers from the shoulder to the waist, vest and petticoat of a different material, are very much worn. The bustle or "improver" is still worn, but quite small; for the extreme top of the dress is decidedly held out, though steels have disappeared from the lower part of the skirt. Bodices are usually made with loose edges over a vest and with rolling collars, even if the skirts are not made so long and flat. The backs of bodices are made with a slight fullness; but broad sashes are often worn, falling over the back-breadth of the skirt, relieving the straightness. Sleeves are frequently made of a different material from the dress or puffed at the top of the arm, or epaulettes far down the arm, or have a strip of different material let in from shoulder to wrist. Satens, gingham, challis, India silks, foulards, and all other thin materials will be worn slightly draped, the very plain long lines being quite unsuitable for such thin materials, but the back-breadths will fall in straight folds, while the draping at the sides or in front will be so scant that the general effect of the straight lines will be given.

Scotch flannels, half cotton and half wool, come in all the new beautiful colors, are growing in popularity for walking-dresses. Mantles are small, with long ends. Bonnets are worn quite small, as a rule; though the large Directoire style is affected by those who wish something new. It is not usually becoming, however.

Hats are either quite large and picturesque or small and close-fitting, in the toque style. High crowns are not in favor. Some of the most original evening-dresses of the season skirt-fronts or side-panels in white satin, painted by hand with groups or long sprays of flowers in water-colors sometimes with birds or butterflies introduced into design.

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