

MORO LEADER.

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L. W. HUNTING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

William McKinley, President.
Garrett A. Hobart, Vice President.
John Sherman, Secretary of State.
Lyman P. Gage, Secretary of Treasury.
C. N. Bliss, Secretary of Interior.
Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War.
John D. Long, Secretary of Navy.
James A. Gary, Postmaster General.
Joseph McKenna, Attorney General.
James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE OF OREGON.

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H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of State.
Phil. Metcalf, Treasurer.
G. M. Irwin, Supt. Pub. Instruction.

U. S. SENATOR.

George W. McBride.

CONGRESSMEN.

W. R. Ellis, Thomas H. Tongue.
W. H. Leeds, State Printer.

SUPREME JUDGES.

F. A. Moore, R. S. Bush, C. E. Welverton.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

W. L. Bradshaw, Circuit Judge.
A. A. Jayne, Prosecuting Attorney.
E. B. Dufur, Joint Senator.
Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties.
John Michell, Joint Senator.
Sherman and Wasco.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

John Fulton, County Judge.
R. P. Orr, R. H. King, Commissioners.
Wm. Henrichs, Clerk.
Wm. Holler, Sheriff.
Geo. N. Bolton, Treasurer.
W. J. Peddicord, County Supt.
R. E. Pike, Assessor.
F. E. Brown, Coroner.
J. T. Johnson, Surveyor.
J. V. O'Leary, Stock Inspector.
District No. 3—L. W. Hunting, Justice;
E. B. Wheat, Constable.

ANTI-FUSION.

There seems to be a strong current of opposition to fusion among the "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists cropping out just now, and well it may be if they intend to maintain the respect of conscientious people who understand the situation.

The People's party has among its adherents many who turned to that party not for spoils of office, but because they honestly believe in the principles of that party, and those principles are the same as at first, or if not, then it must be admitted by them that they were mistaken. Those principles—at least the cardinal ones—were summed up in their war-cry of "Money, Land and Transportation." In short, their object in organizing the People's party was for the sole purpose of endeavoring to have enacted laws changing the present laws concerning money, making irredeemable paper, or as commonly termed "flat," the money of our country as well as coin; the regulation of land laws so as to take away the right to secure landed properties by certain people and corporations, and the government ownership of railroads. The anti-fusionists feel that to fuse with the Democrats and other silverists and not get their endorsement of the other two cardinal principles—of "land and transportation"—is not just; that it is not only giving two for one, but, in the light of the way the Democrats treated them in the last campaign—a virtual surrendering of their party organization to the party that no longer than 1894 they denounced as being as much, or even more opposed to them than the Republicans. We shall be surprised if this time the true Populist submits to any such thing.

Since the above was in type our prediction has been proven true. The Populist county convention assembled in Moro refused to fuse.

Work upon the extension of the C. S. R. R. from Wasco to Moro is expected to begin to-day, and will be pushed with vigor. Some of the differences between the railroad people and those over whose land the road will run, have been adjusted, and the company will go right ahead without further delay and reach this point as soon as possible, in order to catch the large amount of freight that now does not come this way. We predict that within three months Moro will be in the midst of a very healthy boom, or at least some will call it a boom. Moro is in the heart of the very best farming land in Sherman county, and the county at large is the best for its size of any in Oregon. This county stands high in the list among wholesale merchants for being good pay. Moro merchants carry large stocks of merchandise and their sales are so rapid that it keeps them hustling to keep up their stock.

No charge will be made for the sample copies of the LEADER. We send them simply to let people see the paper, and we here invite all who receive copies to read and subscribe.

SUGAR.

Of the consumption of sugar in the United States in 1897 about one-sixth was of home production, being, in round numbers, 336,000 tons; of this about 41,000 tons was beet sugar, or nearly one-eighth. Only a few years ago no beet sugar of American production was used. Now we produce only a little over one pound to each inhabitant, while we consume 116 pounds per capita. If the foreign supply should be for any reason cut off, we would have to reduce the use to about 20 pounds each, or increase the home production 600 per cent. The production of cane sugar is practically limited to a small area in a few states, and cannot be increased very much. Beet sugar, it has been demonstrated, can be produced in nearly every state, and to that would we have to look. When we consider the amount used as compared to the amount produced here, we see an opportunity to build up a larger home production, and thus render it unnecessary to send abroad for so much. The making of sugar from beets has passed the experimental stage, and it is only a question of time, and we believe only a short time, when beet sugar factories will be in successful operation in many places in Oregon. The people of Sherman county should take hold of the matter, get seed and experiment, and keep at it until it is demonstrated thoroughly whether sugar beets can be raised here at a profit for the price usually paid by beet sugar makers. When that is established, then it will be an easy task to get capital interested and beet sugar factories built here, and thus add another paying industry to Sherman county's resources.

SHORT SERMONS BY SIMPLE SIMON.

Avoid appearance of evil, by doing nothing that can be reasonably charged as being done in the way evil-minded ones would do.

If you cannot get into politics without doing, or seeming to do that which honest men condemn, then stay out.

"You scratch my back and I will scratch yours," is getting to be altogether too common among professional politicians who claim to belong to radically different political faiths.

Lust for office causes the downfall of some of our brightest, and erstwhile best men.

Beware of politics, for in the end they may be worse than sheep ticks. I am speaking of politics as too often understood to-day.

True politics is the science of government; but alas, as too often taught, the science (?) of getting into office.

A man may be great, yet not good. So a man, may be a great politician, yet not a good one.

Be content with public honors bestowed because of your worth, rather than strive to gain what you cannot carry with honor to yourself and the public.

Better to be unknown in politics, than to be too well known therein. Seek to be worthy of the office, then perchance the office will seek you.

Conduct your private business honestly and ably, and thus show that you are competent to attend to public business.

He that is careless and wasteful with his own, should not be given charge of public property.

Time and conditions change, so must we, or be left in the forgotten past.

The Times Mountaineer of The Dalles evidently is fully alive to the situation. In a recent issue of its daily is foreshadowed the inevitable result of the extension of Sherman county's railroad from Wasco south. Even at its present terminus, Wasco, freight destined for the interior can be handled with profit to the railroad and to the freighters. The only salvation for The Dalles, from a business standpoint, is to bestir herself and do all in her power to get a road built connecting with the C. S. R. R. Otherwise freight once aboard the cars will pass on through The Dalles without even stopping long enough to be seen, much less be consigned to warehouses there.

Among our exchanges we welcome the Lebanon Criterion, published in Linn county, and while it gives its readers a bright newsy local paper, it also is striving to maintain the principles of the only party that has a record of prosperous times during its administration of public affairs. Go ahead, Bro. Brown! battle for the right, and never mind the dyspeptic tirades of certain papers that have not yet awakened to the fact that the St. Louis platform means that, until the nations of the earth change, their estimate of the utility of silver as "primary money," the present gold standard must be maintained.

PEOPLE'S PARTY DOINGS.

The Populist county convention, held in Moro last Saturday, consisted of the following delegates.

From Wasco—W. J. Peddicord, Dell Porter, I. H. Maxwell, Henry Root, M. A. Vangilder, Sam McDonald, Chas. Buhman and W. M. Reynolds.

From Monkland—N. W. Thompson, H. Thompson, Chris Anderson and John Christianson.

From Rutledge—E. T. Vanlandingham and P. M. Ruggles.

From Grass Valley—R. H. King.

R. Hargraves and C. H. Fredenberg.

Kent—R. Myers and M. H. Bennett.

Bigelow—J. H. Johnson, G. C. Fridley and A. V. Underwood.

Moro—A. C. Huff, J. O. Howell, Frank Sayers and J. M. Powell.

Grant not being represented.

They lost a great deal of time trying to arrange a plan of fusion with the democrats, but failed. The delegates to their state convention are W. J. Peddicord, O. P. King, N. W. Thompson, with Dell Porter, A. V. Underwood and J. M. Dunahoo as alternates.

After failing to fuse with the democrats, they at once proceeded to place a county ticket in the field as follows: For Sheriff N. W. Thompson; Clerk, R. Hargraves; Treasurer, T. R. McGinnis; Assessor, M. A. Vangilder; Coroner, M. H. Bennett. School superintendent to be filled by county central committee.

For Moro justice district, J. M. Dunahoo, for justice, and J. M. Bartlett for constable.

Democrats in Session.

The Democratic county convention met in Moro Saturday at the school house. Frank Fulton, chairman, and J. W. Armsworthy, V. C. Brock, Geo. Pulliam, W. M. Barnett, Lysander Madden, D. S. Young and John Medler were delegates from Wasco; John Hull from Grant; James Hays from Grass Valley; C. D. O'Leary, Geo. Thompson and W. C. Rutledge from Rutledge; R. Newton from Monkland; D. W. Howard, B. F. Schaeffer, James Tomlin and H. W. Strong from Moro. Jos. Marsh represented Bigelow and C. D. O'Leary Kent. D. W. Howard, James Hays and Frank Fulton were selected to attend the state convention. They declined to fuse with the Populists, on the basis offered by the latter, on the ground that it would virtually be renouncing their party, joining the Populist party and pledging them to support all the tenets of that party. They made no nominations for county offices.

Call for Republican Congressional Convention—Second District.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of the State of Oregon is hereby called to meet in the city of Astoria on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress. The convention will consist of 140 delegates, chosen by the several counties as follows: Baker, 10; Clatsop, 10; Crook, 4; Columbia, 4; Gilliam, 4; Grant, 4; Harney, 4; Malheur, 4; Morrow, 4; Multnomah, 60; Sherman, 3; Umatilla, 11; Union, 8; Walla, 3; Wallawa, 3; Wasco, 10.

The same being one delegate at large for each county, and one for each 200 votes or fraction thereof, cast for President McKinley at the election held in November, 1896.

The committee recommends that the primaries and county conventions be held in accordance with the recommendation of the state central committee. The committee also recommends that the same delegates be chosen to attend the state convention as are elected to the congressional convention, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county convention.

By order of the committee for the second congressional district.

CHAS. H. CAREY, Chairman.

J. M. VAUGHN, Secretary.

St. Patrick's day was remembered in Moro in a quiet way, many wearing "the green" who were not Irish at all, but from respect for those of our citizens who are. The origin of the day is hidden in obscurity, so far as the exact date is concerned. Somewhere about the year 425 a young man about 30 years old, began the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. He labored for 40 or 45 years, and was so successful, that to this day his memory is cherished and his name enrolled as the patron Saint of the Emerald Isle.

The eyes of the world are upon Oregon, whose vote in June will be an index of the sentiment of the people upon the vital question of our future financial policy. In the face of the responsibility resting upon them, Oregon Republicans cannot afford to allow factional strife to rob them of a victory within their grasp. Let us eliminate disturbing elements and present a united front to the enemy.—Tillamook Herald.

Circuit Court.

The circuit court for Sherman county adjourned Wednesday at 9 o'clock P. M. The cases disposed of and continued since our report last week are as follows:

306—Moore Bros vs Geo. C. Vincent, Jr; continued for term.

331—State of Oregon vs F. E. Seely; continued.

332—Mary Bohan vs Joseph McCabe; judgment for want of answer.

333—John Clark vs Heydt & Co; continued.

337—W. R. Fowler vs Sherman county et al; argued and submitted.

344—First National Bank vs J. A. and M. P. Smith; settled and dismissed.

346—J. P. McCay vs T. J. Moffit; at issue next term.

348—C. R. Aylsworth vs A. Haphold; continued.

349—Parlin & Orendorff Co vs W. M. Barnett; continued.

351—Oregon Mtg Co vs Chas. H. Belshee et ux; continued.

352—H. S. Solomon vs M. Rosendorf; continued.

353—R. C. Wallis vs Chas. H. Belshee; continued.

354—R. C. Wallis vs E. C. Delryt; continued.

355—T. J. Moffit vs J. P. McCay; judgment for defendant for \$128.

This case was appealed from justice court at Moro, and judgment there was sustained.

356—State of Oregon vs S. G. Morris and W. H. Westfall; plea of guilty; fined \$25 each.

357—State of Oregon vs Henry O. Cartwright; not a true bill.

358—State of Oregon vs W. H. Westfall; not a true bill.

Use Your Thinker.

In talking with a lawyer of considerable experience in practice the other day about the difficulties which young lawyers meet in their early practice, aside from the matter of getting business, he said: "My observation in the courts makes me believe that the great difficulty with young practitioners is that they do not use their thinkers. A man gets a question of law and he immediately runs off to hunt up some case on all fours, or nearly so, with the question that he has, and he will spend days wading through digests and reports with that idea in mind, instead of sitting down and giving the subject a common sense consideration. If he will think out what is the common sense of the matter first, he will usually find that the law is not very far away, and he will not only get a much better understanding of the whole matter, but he will save a lot of time in looking up authorities and will, in nine cases out of ten, get authorities that are much more applicable to his case than if he follows the example of many young lawyers who seem to rely entirely upon the digests and reports, in other words, upon the work of others, instead of using their own minds a little. Furthermore, the mental exercise of thinking out what ought to be the rule of law on a particular case will prove valuable to him, both in the matter of developing his ability to think, and also in bringing to him a clear idea and understanding of the principles of the law in general. There are too many parrot-like case lawyers in practice to-day. It is the man who can and does think who wins in the long run, and usually at the start."—Law Student's Helper.

Practical Beneficence.

A new brand of philanthropist has appeared in Maine. He is a gentleman who believes in the moral and educational influence of the press and he has ordered a newspaper sent at his expense to each family in his town. And why not? We endow chairs in universities, and provide funds for the maintenance of educational facilities of every kind, and it will generally be admitted that the press is a greater educator than all of them.—Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

Through the munificent endowment of a gentleman residing in a remote New England town, the income from \$50,000 is expended for keeping newspapers on file in the Boston Public Library.

Progressive Japan.

Although it is but eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan, there are now 575 daily and weekly newspapers in the island kingdom, in addition to thirty-five law magazines, eleven scientific periodicals, thirty-five medical journals, and an equal number of religious newspapers. This rapid growth of the press in Japan affords a striking illustration of the progressiveness of that nation in comparison with the slow-moving, conservative Chinese.—Newspaperdom.

The O. R. & N. Co. have a large force at Grant loading gravel, with two steam shovels, to ballast the track between Umatilla and The Dalles. Heavy 70 lb rails will be laid in place of the old ones.

MORO LEADER. \$1.00 per year.

METAPHYSICS.

Why and wherefore set out one day To hunt for a wild Negation. They agreed to meet at a cool retreat

On the point of Interrogation.

But the night was dark and they missed their mark,

And, driven well nigh to distraction,

They lost their ways in murky maze

Of utter abstruse abstraction.

Then they took a boat and were soon afloat

On a sea of speculation,

But the sea grew rough, and their boat though tough,

Was split into an Equation.

As they floundered about in the waves of doubt

Rose a fearful Hypothesis,

Who gibbered with glee, as they sank in the sea,

And the last they saw was this:

On a rock-bound reef of Unbelief

There sat the wild Negation;

Then they sank once more, and were washed ashore

At the point of Interrogation.

—Life.

Horse Philosophy.

The following words contain the essence of horse philosophy: "Reins may guide the horse, the bit may inspire him and the whip may urge him forward, but the human voice is more potent than all. Its assuring tones will more quickly dispel fright; its sharp, clear, electric commands will more thoroughly arouse his ambition, and its gentle, kindly praises will more completely encourage the intelligent road horse than the united force of the bit and reins and the lash. No animal in domestic use more readily responds to the power of kindness than the road horse."

When persimmons wrinkle in the wind and the candy oozes out, when the berries turn to sugar, then the 'possum walks about, and the cur that slept in idleness, while the summer's sun was hot, knows the time has come to stir his stumps and find meat for the pot. And the nigger digs his 'taters and spreads them in the sun, he cares no more for chicken, and he leaves his work undone; he pets his dog and spends his night in looking for a meal that's sweeter than anything he can buy or grow, flanked deep with potatoes brown, needs nothing but persimmon beer to float it richly down. And then the nigger, is a king—you couldn't make him vote, and he cares not for his neighbor's gold, his chicken, nor his shoat; he will not pick your oranges; he's rich as well as free, and swears that Florida is the land for him as well as me.—Chippley Enterprise.

Masterful Mrs. Slims.

The man who was doing the talking has endured a good many hard knocks while making a very successful way through the world, and, like most persons who have survived such experience, has very decided opinions of his own.

"I've always regarded woman as the weaker vessel," he said, "but want to say right here that Mrs. Slims is a very remarkable person. I don't believe she could tell a Percheron from a Kentucky thoroughbred, yet I saw her start a balky horse the other day after twenty men and boys had been beating, kicking and cursing the poor brute for half an hour. The persuasion she used was a couple of lumps of sugar and a few kind words.

"But it was yesterday that she convinced me of her great knowledge of dogs from the fact that she paid \$5 for a long-haired mongrel puppy under the impression that she was buying an aristocratic pug. Slims has a bull terrier that's a professional fighter, and Torton, who lives next door, owns a big St. Bernard. The two dogs began an argument through the fence, and the larger one simplified matters by crashing through a board into Slim's yard. The whole neighborhood was soon engaged in an effort to part them. Strong hands tugged at tails, legs and ears. Clubs were freely used, water was dashed upon the belligerents, and the stern orders for them to 'break away' could be heard blocks off. When Mrs. Slims appeared on the scene she seemed to grasp the situation in one terrified glance. She flew into the house, dashed out again, and inside of a minute had the savage fighters slinking away from each other."

"How did she do it?"

"Bottle of ammonia. Surest thing on earth to break up a dog-fight, and it's original with her. Why, those two beasts quit like pet sheep, and the joke of it is that each dog thinks the other administered the awful dose. They never see each other now that they do not curl up their nose as though sniffing ammonia, and trot briskly in opposite direction."—Detroit Free Press.

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Bargain No. 2—320a ranch 7 miles south of Moro, fair improvement, plenty of water; terms, \$2000; \$1000 to be paid in crop payments; \$500 extra for crop on place.

Bargain No. 3—160a ranch 5 miles from Grass valley, 80a farm land, plenty of water; terms, \$1100, \$500 cash, bal. in two payments; int 10 per cent.

Bargain No. 4—478a ranch 8 miles east of Wasco, 300a farm land, 240a sown to wheat, house of 6 rooms, barn 40x33, and granary 18x24, machine shed 20x32; terms, 4500, \$2500 cash, bal. on easy terms; \$500 extra for crop.

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Moro, 1:15 p m Grant, 4:30 p m

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