

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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Correspondence from all parts of the county solicited. Address all communications to A. K. Jones, Editor Oregon Scout, Union, Ore.

Lodge Directory.

GRAND BONDE VALLEY LODGE, No. 55, A. F. and A. M.—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
O. F. BELL, W. M.
C. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

UNION LODGE, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings on Friday evenings of each week at their hall in Union. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the lodge.
S. W. LONG, N. G.
G. A. THOMPSON, Secy.

Church Directory.

M. E. CHURCH—Divine service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. H. YERSON, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Regular church services every Sabbath morning and evening. Prayer meeting each week on Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. Rev. H. YERSON, Pastor.

St. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m.
REV. W. R. POWELL, Rector.

County Officers.

Judge.....A. C. Craig
Sheriff.....A. L. Saunders
Clerk.....B. F. Wilson
Treasurer.....A. F. Benson
School Superintendent.....J. L. Hindman
Surveyor.....E. Simpson
Coroner.....E. H. Lewis
COMMISSIONERS,
Geo. Ackles.....Jno. Stanley
State Senator.....B. Hinchey
F. T. Dick.....E. E. Taylor

City Officers.

Mayor.....D. B. Rees
S. A. Pursell.....W. D. Beddeman
J. S. Elliott.....J. B. Thompson
Jno. Kennedy.....M. E. Davis
Recorder.....M. E. Davis
Marshal.....E. E. Bates
Treasurer.....J. D. Carroll
Street Commissioner.....L. Eaton

Departure of Trains.

Regular east bound trains leave at 9:30 a. m. West bound trains leave at 4:30 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. CRITES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Collecting and probate practice specialties. Office, two doors south of Postoffice, Union, Oregon.

R. EAKIN,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Office, one door south of J. B. Eaton's store Union, Oregon.

I. N. CROMWELL, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon

Office, one door south of J. B. Eaton's store, Union, Oregon.

A. E. SCOTT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Has permanently located at North Powder, where he will answer all calls.

T. H. CRAWFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Union, Oregon.

D. Y. K. DEERING,

Physician and Surgeon.

Union, Oregon.

Office, Main street, next door to Jones Bros. variety store.
Residence, Main street, second house south of court house.
Chronic diseases a specialty.

D. B. REES,

Notary Public

Conveyancer.

OFFICE—State Land Office building, Union, Oregon.

H. F. BURLEIGH,

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

Land Office Business a Specialty.

Office at Alder, Union Co., Oregon.

JESSE HARDESTY, J. W. SHELTON

SHELTON & HARDESTY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in Union, Baker, Grant, Umatilla and Morrow Counties, also in the Supreme Court of Oregon, the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States.

Mining and Corporation business a specialty. Office in Union, Oregon.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Places Where Trees Can Be Raised with Profit for the Purpose of Producing Fuel.

Arranging a Barn-Yard So as to Secure the Protection and Comfort of Animals.

Does Fuel-Raising Pay?

This depends on circumstances. It is not economical to raise trees for fuel on land worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, especially when coal is abundant and cheap. In most cases land is not worth \$50 per acre for agricultural purposes except in places that are near a large town and where there are good facilities for transportation. In such localities almost everything produced on farms will have a market value, and coal will be comparatively cheap. It will accordingly be the best economy to raise stock, grain, vegetables, or fruit, to sell them in town, and to purchase coal with a portion of the money received. It takes several years for quick-growing trees, such as willows, poplars and whitewoods, to reach a size that they will afford good fuel. At least twenty years are required to raise hardwood trees of a size that will afford good cordwood. During this time crops of corn, potatoes, grass, and small grains could be produced on the land that is devoted to the production of trees. The product of ten acres of good land would in twenty years produce a fund the interest of which would keep a family supplied with coal for all time.

But on many farms which are worth \$50 or upward per acre there is considerable land that is not suitable for cultivation. Some of it is quite certain to be broken, rocky, subject to washing, quite low, or having a soil that does not produce paying crops. This land will produce trees if the proper variety are selected. The cultivated crops will only grow on fruitful soil, that can be worked to advantage with ordinary implements. But little can be realized from a crop of grass produced on very poor or uneven land. It costs much to cut and cure it for hay, and unless much labor is expended on it the land will not be profitable if devoted to grazing purposes. Still, this land will produce good trees. Observation shows that the land that is most suitable for cultivated crops is not the best for forest trees. The latter will live and thrive on land that will not produce paying crops of any sort of grain or vegetable. Some of the finest forests in the country shade soil that is unfit for cultivation. Cultivated plants rely for their sustenance on soil within a very few inches of the surface of the ground, but trees send their roots so deep into the earth that the condition of the surface soil is a matter of small importance.

The best disposition to make of land on any farm that is unfit for cultivation is to plant it to trees. If it is too moist to plow or produce good grass it is quite likely that some varieties of the ash, poplar, willow, or larch will succeed well on it. If it is high, broken, or rocky all kinds of nut-bearing trees, maples, and evergreens will grow well upon it. The trees will improve the farm to some extent, will hide the portions of the soil that had an uninviting appearance, and will beautify the place. The production of the trees will cost very little, as the ground they occupy is useless for other purposes. The trees will supply fuel after a certain number of years, and will reduce the cost of warming the house. Wealthy farmers can enjoy the luxury of an open fire during the winter season if they produce the wood to keep it up on their own places, and can cut and prepare it with the help they ordinarily keep. The open wood fires deserves a rank with the greatest comforts of life, but it can be enjoyed almost without expense by persons who raise trees on their farms. The branches that are removed by pruning a few acres of timber trees will afford fuel enough to support at least one fire.

With little doubt it pays to raise trees to produce fuel in portions of the country where land is cheap, but where coal is dear on account of the remoteness of the mines or the great cost of transportation. The cost of hauling coal over the poor roads that are common in newly settled portions of the west is considerable. It often happens that a great amount of suffering takes place in consequence of getting out of coal when the common roads are impassable on account of the snow or the railroads are prevented from moving heavy freight. In many places during the past few winters farmers living quite a distance from a railway station have been compelled during the prevalence of long storms to burn corn, of which they had but a small amount, in order to keep from freezing. With only a few acres of trees on their places they would have been comparatively comfortable, notwithstanding the severe cold and the bad condition of the roads. A good wood-lot near the dwelling insures a supply of fuel at the time when it is the most needed.

Farmers living a long distance from a good market have to study how they can supply themselves with the necessities and comforts of life without spending much money. If they can raise trees they can have fuel for cooking their food and warming their dwelling without ex-

pending money for coal. Wood is the best fuel to use in keeping up a fire to do cooking during warm weather. Especially is this the case when the house is small, as it is likely to be on farms that are not well improved. It requires but little labor to prepare wood for burning in the old-fashioned air-tight or common box stove. Hard coal is scarcely ever used in the west outside of large towns. The choice is between wood and an inferior sort of soft coal. The former is greatly superior for cooking, especially in summer. It is also much better for heating a room that is well finished and furnished, as it is cleaner to handle, while it produces scarcely any smoke. A good wood lot saves the expenditure of money, prevents anxiety, and adds greatly to the comfort of a family.

A Good Barn-Yard.

Few farmers place a sufficiently high estimate on the value of a good barn-yard, and accordingly they give little attention to its location, the manner of inclosing it, and rendering it comfortable for the animals that spend much of their time in it. In many cases they are at little pains to so arrange it that it serves the purpose of making and preserving manure. In arranging a barn-yard the first consideration should be inclosing the comfort of the animals that are kept in it, and it should be remembered that most animals kept on farms pass more than half their lives in the barn-yard. It is not practical to make a pleasure-ground of the barn-yard; but it is practical to make it a comfortable place in which animals will enjoy staying, and from which they will not strive to make their escape. To render it comfortable a portion of its surface should be quite high and dry, so that animals can stand or lie on it without becoming wet and dirty. The plan of having one side of the barn-yard elevated a foot or more above the remaining portion is a good one, and one that is easily carried out. If there is no natural decline, stones or timbers can be placed across a portion of the yard and the space back of it can be filled to the required height with sand or clay.

Protection from wind and snow should be the next consideration, and this is a very important one in the northwest. The barn or other farm buildings should have the entire or chief protection on the west side, as the worst winds generally come from that direction. Protection on the other sides should be secured by means of sheds and tight fences. The best fence for a farm-yard is one made of strong posts and boards. A wire fence is very objectionable, as it affords no protection against the wind, allows the snow to blow through it, while the bars on the wire are very likely to injure animals that are pushed against it, as they are likely to be in the contests that are going on when many animals are confined in somewhat limited quarters. A good fence, somewhat costly to build, but economical in the end, can be constructed of strong posts, in which scantlings are inserted near the top and bottom, to which boards seven or eight feet long are attached in an upright position. Such a fence keeps out the drifting snow and breaks the force of the wind. Cattle that stand or lie near it will be comfortable, providing rain is not falling. Their fodder will not be blown about if it is placed next to such a fence.

A fence of this kind can be utilized to form one side of a long shed. If saplings can be obtained they can be placed in line in the ground twelve or more feet from the fence and a support for poles nailed to them at the proper height. On this poles can be run to the top of the fence and on them a roof of straw can be made. A shed of this kind will cost but very little, while it will do much toward affording comfort to the animals confined in the farm-yard. A better shed can be made by using cedar posts and scantling for support and by making the roof of boards and battens. With little doubt the cheapest and best roof could be made of rough boards and building paper covered with coal tar, rosin, and gravel. The roofs of many buildings in large towns are now made of these materials, and they give excellent satisfaction; but the art of making them has not extended into the country. Although a well constructed barn or stable is necessary for the protection of work horses and dairy cows during the winter, a good shed will afford all the protection needed for ordinary store cattle, and in the majority of cases they prefer it to the barn, as it allows them more liberty.

Of course the barnyard should be well supplied with water. It is not necessary, however, that the well that supplies the water or the pump that raises it be located in the yard. There are many good reasons for having the well outside of the yard. Its water would be less likely to be contaminated, and it is more pleasant to draw water from a well that is outside the yard to a trough that is within it. It is much better to have the watering trough under an open shed than in an exposed place near the center of the yard. If it is under a shed snow will not accumulate about it and make it difficult for animals to get a drink. If there are more animals of different kinds to be supplied with water it is much better to have more than one drinking-place. By having several troughs the danger of crowding and hooking is obviated. It is a good plan to have all the troughs filled with water before cattle and horses are let out of the barn and stable in the morning, as they generally seek to obtain a drink as soon as they are released.

A portion of the barn-yard should be devoted to the making and storing of manure. During the summer the droppings of the cattle should be thrown on

this place every morning. By adopting this plan the larger portion of the yard can be kept clean for the cows to lie in. Clean milk can not be secured without great trouble if cows can not lie down without coming in contact with their droppings. By insuring the rotting of the coarse fodder that is thrown out to stock, but which is not eaten, a portion of the yard should be comparatively low, so that it will catch and hold the liquid manure and the wash of the dung. The hay, straw, and corn-stalks that are rejected by cattle will absorb these liquids and be converted into excellent fertilizers. The manure heap in the barn-yard can receive additions from the dwellings and the poultry-houses. Ashes and soap-suds should be thrown upon it instead of being deposited in the street or near the house. If the manure-heap becomes offensive during the summer land plaster or ground gypsum should be scattered over it every few days. This will take up the escaping ammonia and retain it till the manure is taken to the fields, when it will become food for plants.—Chicago Times.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A pretty lamp is made out of the ordinary ginger jar. Do not paint it or paste anything on it. Leave it in its pretty blue and the wicker covering, removing only the handles, and get a common brass lamp that will fit into the jar.

Coffee stands first in the list of beverages for the breakfast table, though for nervous people, or those who are afflicted with palpitation of the heart, it is not to be recommended. Now let some equally good authority tell you directly the opposite.

Graham Biscuit—Three cups of graham flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, two teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of salt, milk enough to mix, and make into biscuit, bake in a moderate oven.

Tongue Toast—A very nice dish is prepared from cold boiled or potted tongue. Slice the tongue and cut each slice into small fine pieces; beat it in a pan with a little butter. To prevent burning moisten with warm water or clear soup; add salt and pepper; stir into it two beaten eggs. When set, arrange neatly on toast.

A foreign dish that is better without its name, is made by putting one pint of split peas into one pint of water or soup liquor, boil for five hours, until they are soft and pulpy, renewing the liquor, add a dessert spoonful of curry powder, two Spanish onions cut up and fried, two ounces of butter and a little cayenne, three cloves chopped fine. It is better to boil the peas some hours before required and then to heat them with the other ingredients. Served with rice so boiled that each kernel will fall apart from the others.

Cream Pie—Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler. Wet two even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little cold milk, add the yolks of three eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar and beat with an egg beater till very light; then stir into the scalding milk. Flavor with lemon and let it cool. Line a pie-plate with a nice crust and bake it. Then fill with the cream and make a meringue of the whites of the two eggs beaten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Cover the top of the pie with this and set on the upper grate of the oven until the meringue is a pale straw color.

There is one thing that the best of nurses should not be allowed to do, and that is to stand with a baby at a window when the thermometer is much below freezing. The cold fairly radiates from the glass and strikes on the delicate little lungs or legs when the baby is short-coated. The nurse likes to indulge her curiosity as to passers-by in the street, or to watch and see who it is that is getting out of the carriage at the door, and the next thing a doctor's carriage has to draw up and the baby is treated for croup or pneumonia. At no time in winter is the window a good place for a baby to be held.

Rice Pudding—A quarter of a pound of rice, the same weight of sugar, one quart of milk, one pint of cream, half an ounce of gelatine. Parboil the rice in water and then cook it soft and thick in the milk, adding the sugar and some vanilla, and, when nearly done, add the gelatine, which has been dissolved in a little water. When done set it aside to become cold. Beat the cream to a stiff froth and mix it thoroughly with the cold rice. Put in a mold which has been moistened with cold water and set it on the ice. A liquor glass of Maraschino may be added to the whipped cream. This amount is sufficient for ten persons.

Miss Corson tells us it is quite unsafe to put frozen meat to the fire or into the oven to cook without thawing it first. The heat in the process of cooking actually has the same effect upon the frozen tissues that hot weather would have upon long kept meat, and the poultry or joint will spoil before the fire, as it would in the larder or hung out of the window, in a sudden change of temperature. Frozen meats of course keep well, and there is very slight if any difference in their flavor if put into cold water and allowed to remain there until sufficiently thawed to cook. But the cooking must be done immediately, as "thawed out" meats are especially liable to spoil.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

An Advance in Price Promised—Ending a Long Competition.

The meeting of sewing-silk and twist manufacturers in this city last Friday, by organizing an association to promote harmony and mutual interests in the trade, took steps toward closing a long and memorable strife. This branch of silk industry is the oldest in the country. The value of its annual production of goods is more than \$10,000,000. About fifty separate concerns are engaged in the manufacture, but the great bulk of the business is done by half a dozen large firms. Nearly all their mills are in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Probably they are about to open a new page in their history; but already there is enough of it to point a moral.

The manufacture of sewing-silk as a household art in Connecticut began in colonial times, and attained importance in the earlier part of this century. Then ensued a long series of efforts, taxing Yankee ingenuity and patience to the utmost, to do the work by power-driven machinery. For many years the product was inferior to the foreign goods in quality, it had still a hard struggle for reputation. That this point was carried as early as 1843 is shown by a sort of declaration of independence in that year, signed by leading manufacturers at a meeting in this city, declaring that they would no longer conceal their goods under foreign labels. At that period the competition was severe, but it was wholly with the foreign producer. Next came the invention of the sewing-machine, and the demand for a kind of sewing-silk suited to it, which, when duly invented and improved, came to be known distinctively as "machine twist." This gave a great impetus to the business, and the production of "twist" now very far exceeds all the rest of this branch of the industry. As the machine and its "twist" started in life and grew together in this country, there was no foreign competition in the case. All kinds of sewing-silk shared in the improvements of manufacture with the result that foreign competition ceased.

Then sprang up between our own manufacturers a fiercer rivalry than the trade had ever known; and this condition of affairs has continued with few brief interruptions to the present day. In most trades such competition tends to degrade the quality of the product in order to meet lower prices, but this is not the case with sewing silks, because there are ready means of testing them, and buyers have been educated to require goods that will stand the tests. Practically the competition is solely one of prices, thinly disguised by discounts to purchasers, and presents of "cabinets"—expensive pieces of furniture to display the wares. There could be no more complete demonstration of the fact that home competition is more effective than foreign in bringing down the price of goods. The sewing-silks of to-day are far better than the once famous "Italian silks," and are less than half the price. But though such proof may be very pleasant to the student of political economy, it is not equally agreeable to the manufacturer, especially when it continues year after year, paring down his margin of profits.

For the last two or three years the cost of raw silk has been slowly but steadily falling. This material is the chief factor in the cost of sewing-silks, and bears a larger proportion to the value of the finished goods than any other branch of the silk industry in this country. Under the stress of competition the prices of goods were forced down in equal step with those of the raw material, and consumers got all the benefit of the decline. But within two or three months the conditions have changed; prices of raw silk rose suddenly, and now seem still to be rising. All indications point to a permanently increased cost of the raw material. The logic of the situation is conclusive as that of Mr. Micawber about income and expenditure. The manufacturers must advance their prices and now, if ever, they should harmonize their differences.—New York Tribune.

Fashionable Bonnets.

"My dear," said Mrs. Squidrig, "I want a new bonnet."
"Of course you do," said Squidrig; "but isn't the one you have good yet?"
"It's good enough of its kind, but I want a felt bonnet. They are coming into style again."
"Oh, that's certainly a mistake."
"Why is it a mistake? What do you know about the fashion in bonnets?"
"Why, I know that ladies object to having their bonnets felt. They'd rather have them seen."

Then Mrs. Squidrig laughed a diplomatic little laugh and got the money for her bonnet.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Boy in the Car.

"Room for one more" was speedily made in a Columbia avenue car the other day by the naive friendliness of a little boy who got on at Boylston street with his mother. Both were standing, but while the lady looked tired, the boy evidently enjoyed it. He kept looking at the bottom of the car and laughing. Pretty soon he pointed to a pompous-looking gentleman and said in a gleeful tone, "Ain't he got awful big feet, ma?"—Boston Beacon.

Very Much Condensed.

Seattle, Wash., shipped 193,175 tons of coal to California and Oregon ports last year.

Providence, R. I., put up new buildings last year to the extent of \$1,587,420.

British Columbia exported gold last year to the amount of \$712,739.

There are over 1,000,000 volumes in the New York public libraries.

About two thousand cases of murder were reported to the press in 1885 in the United States.

The salmon pack of the Columbia river, Or., last year was 544,600 cases.

Of the 672 Yale graduates who died in the ten years between 1876 and 1885 there were 271 who were past 70 years of age.

Business in 1885 has been very good with life insurance companies.

In Ohio there are 761,223 horses, 24,302 mules, 536,439 milk cows; other horned cattle, 1,251,691; sheep, 5,421,162; hogs, 1,923,903.

"Considering that death is the most certain thing in the world, it is surprising," remarked the Boston Herald, "to find how few persons arrange their affairs with reference to its possibility."

Tutors at Harvard are said to receive salaries of from \$800 to \$1,200 a year, while the trainer in athletics gets \$2,000.

The New York State debt amounts to \$9,330,160; the tax rate for the current year is 2.95 mills; the property valuation is \$3,094,731,357.

The bullion product of the mines in the vicinity of Butte City, Montana, for the year ending 1885 footed up \$17,000,000 and that of Leadville, Colorado, 12,000,000.

The public school superintendent of Wyoming reports 4,506 pupils, 73 school houses, 147 teachers, and the total amount paid for salaries at \$88,000.

South Australia, New Zealand and New South Wales remain out of the new federated Australia which embraces Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji and Queensland. The legislature of the five united colonies met on Jan. 25.

People with weak eyes in New York, who go out of an evening where there are electric lights, carry parasols and umbrellas to protect their eyesight. The sunshine is transformed into a nightshade.

The Pennsylvania superintendent of public instruction reports the number of schools to be 20,254, of which 3,359 are graded. There are 22,864 teachers; cost of tuition last year, \$5,586,480.10; value of school property, \$92,614,416.

The consolidated debt of France, according to the budget of 1885, amounted, by capitalizing the rents or interest, to 19,652,924,230 francs, or nearly \$4,000,000,000. The public debt of the United States on the 1st of December was \$1,845,927.45.

A St. Louis medical magazine says sneezing is the best method of loosening and expelling secretory substances in the air-passages, and that sneezing is in other respects an excellent remedial process.

Women in Egypt.

Lysander Dickerson, who is delivering a course of lectures in Boston on the Egyptians, devoted a portion of his last lecture to the condition of women among them. He said that though there was no trace of a marriage ceremony, there were laws and contracts that made the women equal, and even superior to the man in property and social rights. He read several marriage contracts to show the gradual progress in freedom and influence of married women. In 181 B. C., the decree of Philopater that no wife should dispose of her property without the consent of her husband, actually killed women's rights, and from that time it would seem that the dethronement of women was sure and sudden. Marriage between brothers and sisters was lawful, the marriage of Isis and Osiris among the gods forming the basis for this. Monogamy was the rule.

No Chance for the Presidency.
From the Elmira Gazette.

"Mamma," said a little Fifth Ward boy lugubriously the other day as he laid down a volume of biographical sketches of the Presidents, "I don't believe I'll ever be a President. I ain't got the chance, I wasn't brung up right."
"Why, my child, you have the same chance that other little boys have."
"No, I ain't; I wasn't born in a log cabin, nor I ain't drove a team on the canal, nor had I to read the spellin' book by the light of a pine knot, nor had to split rails nor nothin' like the rest of the boys who got there. I tell you, mother, I'm handicapped on this Presidential business."
From the stress laid on the hardships endured by some of the Presidents when boys it is not strange that the juvenile mind should draw such a deduction.