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Biography of Spartacus.

Spartacus, whose given name seems to have been torn off in its passage down the corridors of time, was born

ruction as it was then termed.

The scheme was discovered and only seventy of the number escaped, headed by Spartacus. These snatched cleavers from the butcher shops, pickets from leg. the Roman fences and various other weapons, and with them fought their way to the hills, where they met a wagon train loaded with arms and supplies. They secured the necessary weapons thereby to go into a general war business and established themselves in the

erater of Mount Vesuvius. Spartaeus was a man of wonderful carriage and great physical strength. It had always been his theory that a man might as well die of old age as to feed himself to a Roman menagerie. He maintained that he would rather die in a general free fight, where he had a chance, than to be hauled around over the arena by one leg behind a Numidian

So he took his little band and fought his way to Vesuvius. There they had a pleasant time camping out nights and robbing the Roman's daytimes. The excitement of sleeping in a crater added a wonderful charm to their lives. While others slept cold in Capua, Spartacus enddled up to the crater and kept

comfortable. For a long time the little party had it all their own way. They sniffed the air of freedom and lived on Roman spring chicken on the half-shell, and it beat the

arena business all hollow. At last, however, an army of three thousand men was sent against them and Spartacus awoke one morning to find himself blocked up in the erater. For a time the outlook was not cheering. Spartacus thought of telegraphing the war department for reinforcements, but finally decided not to do so.

Finally, with the ladders made of wild vines, the little garrison slipped out through what had seemed an impassable fissure in the crater, got in the rear of the army and demolished it completely. That's the kind of a man Spartacus was. Fighting was his forte.

Spartacus was also a good public speaker. One of his addresses to the gladiators has been handed down to posterity through the medium of the "Fifth Reader," a work that should be in every household. In his speech he states that he was not always thus. But since he is thus, he believes that he has not yet been successfully outthussed by

anybody He speaks of his early life in the citron groves of Syrsilla, and how quiet and reserved he had been, never daring to say "gosh" within a mile of the house; but finally how the Romans landed on his coast and killed off his family. Then he desired to be a fighter. He had killed more lions than any man in Italy. He kept a big crew of Romans busy, winter and summer, catching fresh lions for him to stick. He had killed a large number of men also. At one matinee for ladies and children he had belled a prominent man, from the north, and had done it so fluently that he was encored three times. The stage manager then came forward and asked that the audience would please refrain from another encore as he had run out of men, but if the ladies and children would kindly attend on the following Saturday he hoped to be prepared with a good programme. In fact he had just heard from his agent who wrote him that they had purchased two big lions and also had a robust gladiator up a tree. He hoped that he could get into town in a day or two with both attrac-

Spartacus finally stood at the head of an army of 100,000 men, all starting out from the little band of 70 that cut loose from Capua with borrowed cleavers and axhandles. This war lasted but two years, during which time Spartacus made Rome howl. Spartacus had too much sense to attack Rome. But at last his army was betrayed and disorganized. With nothing but death or capture for him, he rode out between the two contending armies, shot his the sale. He did so, and giving her war horse in order to save expenses, and one-half of the hundred dollars put the on foot rushed into the thickest of the remaining fifty in his pocket, and now fight. This was positively his last ap- the jokers in his neighborhood have pearance. He killed a large number of started a report that the banker shaved students in the various departments of the people, but at last he yielded to the his wife. - Chicago Ledger.

great pressure that was brought to beat upon him and died.

in Thrace and educated as a shepherd, ed so many people as Spartacus. He throws an inside light on journalism? While smearing the noses of the young did not kill them because he disliked At 2 o'clock on the morning of Governor lambs with tar one spring, in order to them personally, but because he thought Stephens' death an editor of the Constiprevent the snuffles among them, he it advisable to do so. Had he lived till tution, who with two stenographers had thought that he would become a robber. the present time, he would have done prepared the narrative of the night was It occurred to him that this calling well as a lecturer. "Ten Years in the with the watchers in the blue room of was the only one he knew of that seemed Arena, with Illustrations," would draw the mansion. The Constitution had to go to be open to young men without means. first-rate at this time with a certain to press at 3:30 to the minute. It was He had hardly got started, however, class of people. The large number of not believed that Mr. Stephens would in the "hold up" industry, when he people still living in this country, who die before that hour. Consequently was captured by the Romans, sold at will lay aside their work and go twenty the narrative had been written in the cost and trained as a gladiator in a miles to attend a funeral, no matter present tense. If death should occur school at Capua. Here he succeeded in whose funeral it is, would no bottht enstirring up a conspiracy and uniting joy a bull fight or the calm and refining there were perhaps a hundred places in two hundred or more of the grammar joy that hovered over the arena. Those department of the school in a general who have paid \$175,000 to see Colonel have to be substituted. A force of proof John I. Sullivan distigure a friend, would, no doubt, have made it \$350,000 if the victim could have been killed and dragged around over the ring by the

Two thousand years have not refined us so much that we need be puffed up with false pride about it. - Bill Nye, in . New York Mercury.

A Ballade of Accomplishments.

Selections from Schubert and Spohr She can very respectably play, And Chopin and Liszt from the score On her patient phano-forte; And many a Tentonic lay She can sing with or without the book, Her talent there's none can gainsay; But she never will learn how to cook

In German her friends she can floor, And in French she is also an fait. Against her linguistical lore I am sure that no one can invelgh. She dances as light as the spray; In that art she no rival will brook. She's ever so pretty and gay:

But she never will learn how to cook. Her gowns are from Gallia's shore And are made in the mode of the day. Her father the bills must deplore For her very expensive array. She paints and she models in clay To make beautiful every nook, And art of all sorts she'll essay, But she never will learn how to cook.

ENVOY. Fair maids, read the moral, I pray; I would win her by hook or by crook. I would give her a chance to say "yea;" But she never will learn how to cook. -Chicago Rambler.

The President No Nepotist.

A Cleveland, O., correspondent, writ ing to The New York World, sayst President Cleveland has two nephews here. Some time ago one of them, Charles Civeland, wrote a long letter to his uncle, saving that he was a traveling man and was doing well, but would not object to doing better if the president felt like giving him something in the officeholding line. No answer was received. Meanwhile another nephew, Neil Cleveland, was appointed by John Farley, the new democratic collector of internal ravenue in this city, to a position that pays \$1,800 a year, with not too much to do. The fact was noted and commented upon in the public press. Soon afterward the nephew Charles received a letter from the president. The writer very much regretted that Charles had not done something to keep Neil out of the office to which he had been appointed. Neil had been placed where he was by the Cleveland collector without the president's knowledge and very much against his wish. The president added that with a brother-in-law (Mr. Bacon, of Toledo) in one office and a nephew in another, the family quota for Ohio was about full, but not a word was said directly touching the letter Charles had sent him. The young man then felt at liberty to free his mind and he did so. In responding he observed that he had always believed this to be a free country, where one man, if he could get it. had as good a right to hold office as another. It was the first time he had ever been taught that one must remain in private life simply because another of the same name had held an office somewhere else. If Neil had been appointed by Collector Farley without the president's knowledge or consent. he did not see what the latter had to do with it. As the president has not replied the correspondence may be considered at an end.

Shaved His Wife.

An Ohio banker, who owns a farm and a fine herd of blooded stock, recently agreed with his wife that she should have a cer in heifer calf as her own property. Some days afterward he was offered a hundred dollars for the frisky little animal, and going to his wife he told her he could get fifty dollars for it, and asked whether she desired to sell. She thought what a nice amount of femininites that amount of money would buy, and authorized him to make

How Newspaper Work Is Done.

Henry W. Grady relates the follow-Probably no man not actually engag- ing in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution: ed in the practice of medicine, ever kill- | "Can I venture on an incident here that before the paper was put on the press, the story where the past tense would readers sat with the proof before them, every contingent point marked. Thirty printers sat at their desks awaiting orders. The telephone between the mansion and office was open, and the night editor sat with the 'phone to his ear. At 3.23 Dr. Steiner, rising from his of this nature than have been published knees with reverent face, said 'He is 'elsewhere, it has been a well-known fact dead?' Before the whispered words that quite a number of small local sales had left the room the word 'dead' flew of plain cattle have always escaped noalong the telephone wires and reached tice. We have this year made an effort the listening night editor. Before the to make our report entirely complete, watchers in the parlor knew that the and as the average of these local sales great soul had taken its flight, a dozen is of course much below that obtained slips with swift pencils, thirty printers of the year is considerably reduced from were clipping the moorings that held former figures. While it is true that a the present to to the past, and in just report which does not include sales of

The Convivial "How."

Georgia's martyr statesman.

purpose of taking a drink, was univer- than ever before. sal. It was understood to be a retine- In considering this report it should ment of the Indian gutteral "Ugh!" also be borne in mind that it is quite

speech: Cains Ligarius, that Metellus spake of, Boy, stand aside. Catus Ligarius! How?" We dislike to destroy idols, but as that embodiment of wisdom, the late lamented King Solomon, hath it. "There is no new thing under the sun,"-Boston Herald.

Husbands and Lovers. Many a woman sighs and weeps in secret because the husband of her youth has ceased to pay her the attentions of a lover. He coolly lets her pick up her own handkerchief, talks stiffly out of the door before her, and lets her risk all sorts of disasters by clambering out of a double wagon unassisted. Now, we don't propose to excuse men for any such unpardonable lapses; but it is a fact that the majority of women cease to grow in attractiveness, or-to speak botanically-cease to put forth new buds of promised loveliness to challange their husbands' perennial adoration; and the perverse creatures cease to cast admiring glances at the old plant which has dropped its blossoms. Do you see the remedy, neglected wife? Treat yourself you treat your plants. You give them fresh air and sunshine, fresh soil and more room for the advancing roots to grow in; give yourself more opportunities and room for mental growth and the cultivation of personal graces. Maybe it's too bad, but you can't blame a man much for not continuing to smile perpetually at the remembrance of honey tasted long ago. You must yield a present sweetness and a promise of plenty in the future .- Chicago Ledger.

Fascination of the Ermine.

There is something fascinating about the ermine, something in the judicial junction that take's hold of a man's nature and refuses to let go. I have heard old lawyers say that once a judge, a man should be always a judge, and they must be right. I have never known a man who sat on the bench and retired without wishing himself back again .-Chicago Herald.

Although twenty thousand volumes have been added in the last two years to the Columbia college library there is need of more books to meet the demands of the professors and university, especially in the graduate courses. | CATTLE SALES.

Review of Public Sales of Pedigreed Cattle in the United States During 1885.

The prices realized for pedigreed cattle in England last year were generally lower than for several previous seasons. Fine stock in this country has shared in the general decline of everything produced on farms. The Breeders' Guzette of this city has been at the pains to colleet and tabulate the results of all the leading sales in this country and has made a comparison of the prices obtained with those realized during previous years. Following are the leading portions of the report it presents:

In the case of shorthorns, while the average of \$109.09 per head may appear very low to some as compared with the published averages of former years, there is really not so much difference between the result of 1885 and the years immediately preceding as appears from the published figures. While we have heretofore given more complete returns proof readers were plowing through at leading anctions, the grand average seven minutes the press was throwing low-priced pedigreed stock in the hands off the story of the life and death of of farmers comes nearer affording a fair average value of the stock in the hands of proffessional breeders, it is nevertheless manifestly more accurate to take In the old days, before the war, there the results of all public transfers of was an impression general that an offi- pure-bred eattle wherever held, even eer of the regular army, no matter how though circumstances of a most discourstrict soever his incognito might be, in- aging nature, may have conspired to variably betrayed himself the moment operate against their success. This we he "moistened his clay" by pronouncing have undertaken to do in the preparation the monosyllable "How!" During the of this report, and the total of 7,057 war the volunteer officers were quick to head as compared with 4,383 head repick it up, and its use, whenever two or ported last year shows how much more three were gathered together for the thorough has been our work this time

which the noble savage always ejacula- generally allowed that there has not ted whenever he quaffed his draughts of been a season for many years when so firewater down, and from the plains it few really first-class cattle have been on found its way to the haunts of civilizathe market, a fact unquestionably due to tion. But, alas! the popular belief must the preference of the average breeder be dispelled and the toast caused to give to nold fast to his good things in periods up its redolence of the "boundless of depression and send to the auction prairie." Research has brought to light block those animals which can best be the fact that the word is of Roman ori- spared from the breeding herd. By gin; at least we have the authority of . "first-class cattle" we would not be un-William Shakspeare for the assertion, derstood as meaning simply those by In the first scene of the second act longing to sorts that have usually comof "Julius Casar" the great dramatist manded high figures by reason of their puts into the mouth of Brutus this descent, for while holders of that description of property have refrained from offering them in any large numbers, there has been much more than the usual disposition evinced on all hands to earry over the better grades of stock until the depressing influences at present affecting all breeds alike shall have been removed. While we have to report therefore that 7,057 head of eattle of this breed have sold for an aggregate of \$769,865 - an average of \$109.09 per head-it is gratifying to note that in the few instances where what were regarded as really choice things were included there was little difficulty experienced in securing fair prices. The highest average of the year was \$377, obtained for the thirty-eight head jointly offered at Dexter park by Mr. Bronson C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the estate of the late Charles M. Lansing: Col. W. A. Harris Linwood, Kan., following with an average of \$308.50 on a draft of twenty head. The joint sale of Messrs. Gibson, Murray, and Cobb, at Dexter park, stands third, with an average of \$307, to the credit of thirty head, and Mr. T. Corwin Anderson made about \$300 on a draft of thirty-six head from Side View. In many respects the great sale of the year, however, was the dispersion of Mr. Robert Miller's Plum Grove herd at West Liberty, Iowa, on which occasion ninety-six head of cattle of all ages brought a total of \$25,560, a general average of \$270. This was a herd having quite a reputation as containing animals qualified to enter the best show-rings of the west, and to this fact is attributed the very large attendance and spirited bidding which characterized the sale. There is certainly much encouragement for breeders of the best individual cattle to be drawn from this Iowa sale, and its result constitutes of course a much fairer test of the average value of the better class of herds than is afforded by the grand average. As is always the case, the prevalence

of a rather low range of prices has induced more than the average number of the weaker holders to throw their stock upon the market, so that it is safe to say that the large number of cattle of this breed sold at perhaps unsatisfactory prices represents the usual unloading of those who from lack of means or want of faith let go at what is in all his toes .- New Orleans Picayune.

probability the lowest present ebb of the tide of values for "the red white and roan." With the returning confidence which is almost sure to follow the disappearance of disease, which has this year so grievously injured the cause in the great southern states of Kentucky and Missouri, an appreciation in values seems inevitable.

Herefords held up wonderfully well under heavy importations, and show a higher average than any other breed, either of beef or dairy stock. Four hundred and eighty head of "white faces" have been sold for a total of 3146,025, an average of \$304 40 per head, and while the market has showed some signs of being somewhat overstocked with cattle of the less desirable sor(s, there is an' unabated demand for the best individual cattle of approved breeding. While all breeders are of course more or less interested in maintaining past and present prices of cattle of this breed it is certainly no essential to the continued prosperity of the breed that so high a range of values be maintained.

It may be said that all fashion in cattle breeding has its origin in a real or assured basis of individual merit in the stock whose blood is in great request, and this is undoubtedly true; but the crror lies in relying upon such blood too implicitly after it has become so far removed from the original fount of excellence as to have lost the merit which impelled the earlier demand. So long as a special strain of cattle shows desirable characteristics not found elsewhere in the breed, a demand for such blood at a good price is legitimate and to be encouraged, and people who pin their faith to such a strain, so long as it evinces these characteristics in a more marked degree than can be found elsewhere, are not to be classed as blind followers of fashion. When the time comes, however, (as sooner or later it almost invariably does), that men follow up such a line on the strength of what it has been, it degenerates into a simple fashion, which can but result injuriously to the best interests of the breed.

Two hundred and eighty five head of Scotch polled cattle have been sold during the year, 180 of which were Aberdeen-Angus and 105 Galloways. The former show an average of \$279.40 and he latter \$253. Importations of both breeds were very light as compared with preceding years, and there is an absence of the attempt to force matters which characterized the business in some former seasons. The feeling with reference to these breeds may be described as one of quiet confidence, and the admirers of the Angus in particular are showing a disposition to make a strong pull for popular favor. The record their favorities have made at the fatstock shows both at home and abroad, has served to nerve the already strong hands in which the breed is largely held in America, and there is every prospect of all reasonable prosperity for the "doddies" during the coming year. Home-bred polled bullocks will soon be an established feature of our fat stock shows, and there is every reason for assuming that the success which they are morally certain to win both on foot and upon the block at these exhibitions will stimulate the demand for pure-bred specimens for stock purposes. Among the Angus sales those made by Mr. Harvey at Riverview Park and Thurlington and that of Mr. Whitridge in this city show, the highest averages. The leading Galloway sale was that of Mr. James Cunningham at Kansas City. Sales of dairy eattle have been limited to Jerseys and Holstein Friesians; no less than 1,601 head of the Island butter breed having passed under the hammer for a total of \$312,030, an average of \$194.50 per head. The reflections of our esteemed correspondent, Maj. Campbell Browne, of Tennessee, upon his decline in prices for Jerseys, published in last week's Gazette, are so eminently sound that we can do no better than to refer our many readers who are interested in the breed to his communieation, to be considered in connection with the average herewith presented.

Eight hundred and fifty-four head of Holstein-Friesians have brought a total of \$164,240; an average of \$192.30. None of the leading collections of cattle of this breed have been dispersed, and no large/number of gilt-edged animals from leading herds have been sold, so that there has been little to lift the average of the year to high figures. The Holstein and Friesian interests have consolidated their forces; a grand show was made by the breed at the fall fairs, and material progress has unquestionably been made in all directions,-Chicago Times.

Not So Odd as He Might Be.

It is thought worthy of remark that the Prince of Wales uses his fingers when eating small birds. It would be still more remarkable if he used