#### THE OREGON SCOUT.

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### Lodge Directory.

GRAND RONDE VALLEY LODGE. No. 56, 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. 39, 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.

Secretary.

#### 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 6:30. Rev. Watson, 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. Vennon Rice, Pastor. St. John's Episcopal Church-Service every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.
Rev. W. R. Powell, Rector.

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	-
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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

Mining and Corporation business a spe-Office in Union, Oregon,

TWO GREAT GENERALS.

Between Grant and Hancock, and Their Subsequently Falling

Gen. Badeau, writing to The Philadelphia Press, says: Hancock and Grant were at West Point together. They were good friends there, and Hancock used to call his future chief by the familiar nick-name of "Sam Grant." Long afterward, during the Wilderness campaign-it was the day after the great attack at Spottsylvania, when Hancock reported: "I have finished up Johnston and am now going into Early." Grant nominated Hancock for brigadier general in the regular army. Hancock remembered the old relationship of the cadet time, and said to the brother-inlaw of the general-in-chief, who told him the news: "I love Sam Grant."

The regard was mutual. At one moment in the battle of the Wilderness things looked very dark: Warren was driven back at the center, and a rush of stragglers came hurrying in toward Grant's headquarters with the news that Hancock was routed. Grant was seated on the ground whittling a stick; he simply turned the stick around and whittled the other end; and when it was again reported that Hancock had been driven, he said grimly: "I don't believe it." In a few moments word came directly contrary to the earlier rumor. Instead of retreating Hancock had pushed the enemy. Then Grant looked up, and said with as much enthusiasm as I ever knew him to betray: "Hancock's a glorious soldier."

He never changed his opinion. Hancock was always given the advance of the exposed position. He bore the brunt of the battle of the Wilderness; he made three terrible assaults at Spottsylvania; he led the march to the North Anna; he was in the thickest at Cold Harbor. His troops were the first of the Army of the Potomac to come up before Petersburg, and in the subsequent movements on both sides of the James, at Deep Bottom, and at the explosion of Burnside's mine-always, until the opening of the old wound compelled him to leave the field, Hancock was given the command which required the most superb daring, the clearest head, the most sustained military ability. More and brotherly generosity for the other. Pope Sextus IV., and it was mounted in than once I heard Gen. Grant say that if Meade were removed he should give the command of the Army of the Potomac to Hancock.

In the march from Cold Harbor to the James, Grant's headquarters came up with Hancock at the point where Long Bridge had once crossed the Chickahominy. While the troops were passing the commanders dismounted, and Grant, Hancock, and Meade were sketched on the grass together with their officers around. Never were three great soldiers more in complete personai accord. There was no assumption on the part of Grant, and the feeling of camaraderic was perfect. They chaffed each other; they told stories of West Point and the frontier; they discussed the movement in which they were engaged; and finally Meade referred to some resolutions of a Pennsylvania convention nominating Hancock for the presidency. Both Grant and Meade poked fun at Hancock for this, and he good naturedly received it all. Indeed, it rather tickled him.

He was not appointed a brigadier in the regular army for Spottsylvania, but Grant was persistent and in August nominated him again. This time the promotion was conferred.

In 1866 the grade of general was created for Grant. This made Sherman lieutenant general and left a vacancy among the major generals, to which Grant promptly appointed Hancock, who thus received both of his promotions to the rank of general from his old cadet comrade.

During the reconstruction period they were on different sides. Grant believed that congress was right in the long struggle with Andrew Johnson, but Hancock espoused the cause of the president. Grant at first had no suspicion of the leaning of Hancock, and when it became apparent that Mr. Johnson was determined to remove Sheridan from command at New Orleans and substitute Hancock, the general-in-chief sent a staff officer to warn him of the purpose of the president and of what he considered its mischievous tendency. Hancock, however, was ordered by Johnson to report at Washington before he went to New Orleans, and Grant, who was now convinced that Johnson's course was full of danger to the country, went in person to visit Hancock at his rooms in Willard's hotel to put him on his guard. But Hancock had already determined on his conduct, and was not to be affected by Grant's advice or urging.

From this time their relations were strained. Hancock proceeded to New Orleans against the wish of Grant, de- hundred pounds was killed near Gualaia, Cal., termined to carry out Mr. Johnson's | recently.

policy, which his general-in-chief believed to be almost treasonable, and The Secret of the Early Friendship which he was directed by congress to thwart. Hancock constantly issued orders in conformity with the views of the president, which Grant as constant-

granted.

each supposed the other had the Sancy is thus narrated: been discourteous. Grant was told that general in chief the courtesy of a fur-

there was no positive hostility.

effected. In his last days Gen. Grant more than once spoke to me of this circumstance, and regretted the pain he had his praise, and, though he criticised majestic character of those rites that ed him.

### He Did Something.

or three times over, and then said:

White,"

him a looking over.

"Perhaps not, but that is immaterial.

ing away?" "Vhell der Sherman papers saidt dot

Hancock vhas deadt." "He is, poor man! and so is Grant, Seymour, McClellan and a host of oth- his "Bibliotheca Cæsarea;" so there can ers. Sherman will soon follow, and in be no doubt about the appearance of a few brief years the last of the great the original diamond of Charles the statesmen and soldiers will be no more Bold in its early days. When the duke

"What shall you do aboudt him?" asked the man as he wiped the last took most of his gems along with him. tumbler of the lot.

to their memory. I am the original the hardships of the campaign. Rough proposer. My idea is to erect some- soldiers are sometimes as fond of the thing of bronze and granite-something | beautiful in art and nature as more delwhich can never per-'

"Und you like to haf me do somedings?" interrupted the saloonist as he the only examples. The terrific onwiped the bar.

forward the movement will reflect credit ly that Charles had only time to escape on your patriotism."

"Dot's how I belief," he said as he came from behind the bar. Walking up to the original proposer he took him by the neck, pushed him to the door, opened it and fired him out into four found the golden box in which the fadegrees below zero in a way that meant business. Then he said:

call for a bolicemans to make you!"-Deroit Free Press.

### An Appropriate Name.

going to give you a small part in the He did not long after retain his treasnew play. Do you wish your real name | ure, but sold it to a priest for 1 florin. on the bill or will you use an assumed The priest also did not appear to have a name?

M .- Very good. What shall it be? S .- Signor Vermicilli. M .- That's a high-sounding name.

of a cookbook, aid you? S .- Yes, I use it because I am a supe, vou know .- Boston Courier.

A panther that measured nine feet and three inches from tip to tip and weighed four THE SANCY DIAMOND.

Interesting History of a Famous Brilliant.

One of the best known diamonds in Europe down to the close of the last ly overruled. Finally Hancock asked century was the famous Sancy. As in to be relieved and the request was the case with all prominent gems of this species, many legends, some of a They never again had any pleasant pleasant some of a painful character, intercourse. There were times when are connected with it. One legend of

The beautiful diamond inventoried as Hancock came to his headquarters, and the Sancy, and of the weight of 33 12-16 wrote his name without paying his carats, and valued at 1,000,000 francs, was stolen and never recovered. This ther visit, and remarks of each were gem has been associated with the forrepeated to the other not calculated to tunes of the redoubtable Burgundian encourage amiable sentiments. But warrior, Charles the Bold; and its history has done more to perpetuate his When Hancock was nominated for name than the record of all his misthe presidency Grant, in the privacy of deeds and his desperate battles. To his own house at Galena, uttered some prove, however, that this is the identicaustic criticisms to an indicreet visi- cal gem lost by the Swiss will be a diftor, which the same day were telegraph- ficult task, for the antiquaries have ed to the entire world. Among other unearthed more Sancy diamonds than things he said that Hancock was "am- there were Richmonds in the field. The bitious, vain and weak." Hancock at name of Sancy has, indeed, become first refused to believe that Grant had famous by embracing in one story the used the words; but, though they were fortunes of three distinct gems. The never meant for the public, Grant could erudite King has patiently traced out not and would not disavow them when the traditions connected with the name the reporters rushed for confirmation Sancy, and appears to prove that three or denial. Then Hancock was very stories instead of one are included in much pained, and I doubt whether a the history of Baron Sancy. But the reconciliation could ever have been stone that was stolen from the French easket in 1792 is inventoried at the weight of 33 12-16 carats, while the gem that has lately gone back to India, and is supposed to be the stolen gem, given Hancock. He was generous in weighs quite 54 carats. Here is a new mystery for the antiquaries to clear what he thought foibles and graver away; or did Belattre and his associates. faults, he declared that he ought who made out this inventory with exnot to have used the words which ceeding care, write thirty instead of Hancock disliked. This Hancock nev- fifty-three? The histories of these diaer knew; but with equal nobility he monds are so interesting that we will bore his part in the great funeral over attempt to repeat them here, following, his ancient chief and comrade. The in part, the views of King. Not long after the invention, by Berquen, of diaattracted the attention of the world mond-cutting by the process of abrawas greatly due to the tender care and sion, Charles the Bold, then in the full chivalrous punctilio of him who blaze of martial glory, submitted to him thought the dead chieftain had wound- three large rough diamonds. The native of Bruges succeeded so well in pol-The two soldiers have fought their ishing them that Charles presented him last fight and ended every difference. with the princely sum of 3,000 ducats. Each at the last was full of soldierly One of these gems Charles gave to the tiara, where it is said to remain. The second was presented to Louis XI. The owner of a sample-room on Ran- of France; while the third was reserved dolph street was giving his tumblers a by the Burgundian hero, and set in growarm bath yesterday when a little, old tesque manner to be worn as a personal man entered, felt in all his pockets two ornament. This jewel, of true barbaric design was formed of a triangular "I was looking for my eard, but I shape, with the newly cut diamond guess I've lost it. My name is J. Walsh in the center. This diamond was five-eighths of an inch "I doan' hear of you, I guess," said in its wildest diameter, and was the saloonist as he stopped work to give shaped as a pyramid, with the apex cut into a four-rayed star in relief. Around the gem was set three large Balais ru-You have probably observed by the bies and four magnificent pearls, each daily press that our great men are pass- more than half an inch in diameter. One of the Fugger family, in 1555, made a careful drawing of the jewel, with a written description of it, and these were

afterward published by Lembeccius in led his band of freebooters into Switzerland on his long-projected foray, he not dreaming of disaster, and probably "Why, I propose a grand memorial loving to view his treasures even amid icate and refined organizations, and Charles the Bold and Souvaroff are not slaught of the Swiss at Grandson "Why, yes. Anything you can do to crushed the Burgundian ranks so quickwith his sword, leaving all his cherished treasures in the hands of the dauntless mountaineers.

"In the sack of the camp which speedily followed the rout, a soldier mous pendant was kept, but regarding the jewel as a gaudy and worthless "You'd petter pass avaly, too, or I bauble, he tossed it away under a wagon and retained the box only. Shortly afterward he began to suspect that the contents of so beautiful a box must have some value, and, returning to the Manager (to supernumerary)-I am place, he recovered the despised jewel. high regard for his purchase, for he dis-Supe-I guess I will use an assumed posed of it to the magistrates of his own canton for 3 francs. When it became known that the Bernese government had possession of the duke's famous jewels, Jacob Fugger, one of the mem-Why do you use Vermicilli? Got it out bers of the celebrated Nuremberg family, went to Berne and negotiated for their purchase. The famous pendant, together with the duke's cap, which was made of silk covered with pearls and Balais r bies, and a plume case set with diamond, pearls, and Balais rubies were baight for the sum of 47,000

francs. Fugger retained the pendant in his possession at Nuremberg for many years, indulging in the hope, it has been said, that the duke's greatgrandson, the Emperor Charles V., would purchase it as a family relic. When the celebrated capitalist died the ornament was still in his possession, but his great-nephew, who inherited the jewel, sold it to Henry VIII. of England. After the death of this monarch his daughter presented the diamond to her bridegroom, and thus, by a remarkable coincidence, and after an absence of seventy-six years, the royal gem was again restored to the rightful heir of its original owner. - St. Louis Globe-Demo-

### The Astor Estates.

John Jacob Astor left the bulk of his property to William in trust for his two sons, William and John Jacob, this beng as extended an entail as our laws permit. William was a very faithful trustee, but in additition he accumulated a half dozen millions of his own. This he bequeathed to his sons in trust for their children, thus repeating his father's plan. On William's death the two sons made a division of their grandfather's estate, this being the most important act of partition that ever occurred in America. The most curious feature in this affair is the secrecy with which it was done. It was an immense task to divide such a vast and varied estate into two equal parts; but it was effected in a manner that must have been mutually satisfactory. It is supposed that the property was carefully inventoried by the clerks and then separated into two portions as equally as possible and then the choice drawn by lot. At any rate the Astor House fell to John Jacob, who is generally thought to have the best slice. The brothers always preserved amity, and when the dissolution took place they erected adjoining offices in Twentysixth street. John Jacob soon afterwards placed all his property in the hands of Waldorf, who now is the richest man for his age in America. The advance on the valuation may be given as follows: John Jacob died worth \$20,000,000, When William died (twenty-seven years afterwards) the estate was worth at least thrice that sum, and its increase since then will make each of the brothers worth \$50,000,000.

to do in the world. One reason why the Astor brothers have adjoining offices is found in the common ownership of the deeds, maps and leases belonging to the estate which cannot be divided. These form a library in themselves and are very interesting to the antiquarian, as showing how New York was laid out in the olden time. A still greater curiosity is the little four-wheeled wooden wagon which is used in bringing the old books into the office for reference. It is made in the rudest and cheapest manner, the wheels being sawed out of a board, but it has served this purpose for more than half a century, and old John Jacob loved his "book wagon" more than his coach. This collection of maps and leases is of much value in real estate searches, but only a favored few are permitted to examine them. - New York Cor. Utica Herald.

This may be considered certainly well

### Students as Hotel Waiters.

A Bowdoin college student, wno says he has been there gives in The Orient his views on the romance and profit of spending the summer vacation as a hotel waiter. He says the summer months are given the student to rejuvenate his mental faculties and tone up his physical constitution, and seems to think the one is not accomplished by association with the help usually employed around hotels, or the other by sleeping in laundries or under bowling alleys, As to the financial success o the scheme he is equally skeptical, his experience seeming to have been thathe cooks got the greater part of hi perquisites or wages, emphasizing their demands, when he was disposed to be less generous than they wished, by furnishing such poor food at the table presided over by him that the guests rose in rebellion. He was forbidden to talk to any of the guests, and ordered to keep in the back part of the house, It is to be presumed that next season he will seek some more congenial field, perhaps a Maine hayfield. Then again, to firm the habit of the lackey by living on fees, is mentally if not financially belittling, unless one is bent on purely psychological study.

### Heat and Sheep.

In the hot regions of Central Africa sheep imported from colder regions lose their wool in the course of a year, and thin hair takes its place. The lion, which in Northern Africa has a long thick mane, in Central Africa has

Why is the blacksmith like the angwamp Because he makes bolts,

#### THE ANCIENT PUEBLO

Its Past History, Resources, and Future Prospects.

The honorable pueblo (Tucson) has always prided itself on its antiquity. It claims, I believe, to be the third oldest town in the United States, the only two which are still more venerable and antique being San Augustine, Fla., and Santa Fe, New Mexico. It was about three hundred years ago when the first settlers of whom history speaks came hither. Some of Tueson's present oldest inhabitants who belong to the honorable society of pioneers look as if they might have come here about the same time. They have, at any rate, retained many of the simple manners and customs of that period.

Tucson, is pre-eminently an adobe town. In Tombstone the adobe houses are tastefully disguised to simulate stone or brick. There is no false pretense of that sort here; it is pure and unadulterated mud. They have not used it all, either; there is plenty of it left

in the streets. The ancient pueblo pursued the even tenor of its way for several hundred years, nothing happening to disturb its peaceful slumber-with exceptions of the passage of some of the '49 goldseekers-until five years ago, amidst great rejoicing from the majority and secret misgivings on the part of some old-timers, the shrill whistle of the iron horse came to wake the city from its Rip Van Winkle sleep. From that time modern Tucson rates its start. The arrival of the railroad put an end to the good old-fashioned days of ox-teams from Yuma, when nothing less than a two-bit piece was known, and if a person growled at paying a quarter for a needle, it was all laid to the high freight. The old firms coming into competition with modern methods one by one went to the wall. Tucson went in for fine buildings and a big debt, like any giddy young city in her teens.

The reaction from the railroad boom soon came. Tueson allowed the Sonora railroad to be built to Benson, and the Mexican trade fell off. A number of grand mining schemes resulted disastrously to the investors. Things were looking very blue indeed two years ago, when came the Quijotoa excitement. Tueson thought that her good days had then surely come. Quijotoa was to be another Virginia City, to which Tueson would play San Francis-

20. Two or three telegraph lines, as many stage lines, and several projected railroads were frighting for a share of the great prospective trade. A mile of street was built at the "Bonanza city," the money for which came mainly from Tucson, although Quijotoa contributed a good many dollars. The writer, who was rather more of a lunatic than the rest, took out a big newspaper outfit and supplied a "long felt want." After a weary two years of hopes deferred, that have made many a heart sick, the end has come. The bubble has burst, and all who could beg, borrow, or steal a ride on any mode of conveyance, from a burro to a lumber wagon, have left the city of the near future .- Arizona Maverick.

### Weaving Sunshine.

"You can't guess, mamma, what Grandma Davis said to me this morning, when I carried her the flowers and the basket of apples!" exclaimed little Mary Price, as she came running into the house, her cheeks red as twin roses.

"I am quite sure, darling," said mamma, "that I can not; but I hope it was something pleasant."

"Indeed it was, mamma," said Mary. "She said, Good morning, dear; you are weaving sunshine.' I hardly knew what she meant at first, but I think I do now, and I am going to try to weave sunshine every day."

"Mother," concluded Mary, "don't you remember that beautiful poetry. 'Four Little Sunbeams,' you read to me one day? If those sunbeams could do me so much good I think we all ought to be little sunbeams!"

After a few moments' pause a new thought seemed to pop into Mary's little head, and she said: "Oh, mamma, I have just thought. When Lizzie Patton was here she told me that her Sabbath School class was named 'Little Gleaners,' and I know another class called 'Busy Bees.' Now, next Sabbath I mean to ask our teacher to call our class 'Sunshine Weavers,' and then we will all go weaving sunshine."

It is a good plan. Sunshine weavers will be kindly remembered long after cross, hateful people have been forgotten .- Philadelphia Call.

#### A One-Eyed Hurricane. Little Bess-Oh, didn't the wind blow last night!

Master Tommie-Yes, Bess, it did. t was a regular old blizzard. Little Bess-Oh, it was worse than a blizzard. It was Cyclop.-Philadel