

THE OREGON SCOUT.

VOL. II.

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NO. 41.

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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A. K. JONES, Editor. J. B. CHANCEY, Foreman.

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

Local Directory.
GRAND BONDS VALLEY LODGE, No. 36, 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. 28, 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 8 o'clock. 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. VERNON RICE, Pastor.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Service every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. Rev. W. R. FOWELL, Rector.

County Officers.
Judge, A. C. Craig
Sheriff, W. L. Saunders
Clerk, B. F. Wilson
Treasurer, A. E. Benson
School Superintendent, L. Hindman
Surveyor, E. Simons
Coroner, E. H. Lewis

COMMISSIONERS.
Geo. Ackles, Jno. Stanley
State Senator, L. B. Hinchart
REPRESENTATIVES.
P. T. Dick, E. E. Taylor

City Officers.
Mayor, D. B. Rees
COUNCILMEN.
S. A. Purcell, W. D. Beideman
J. S. Elliott, J. B. Thompson
Jno. Kennedy, A. Levy
Recorder, M. E. Davis
Marshal, E. E. Gates
Treasurer, J. D. Carroll
Street Commissioner, L. Eaton

Department of Trains.
Regular east bound trains leave at 9:30 a. m. West bound trains leave at 4:20 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.

D. B. REES,
Notary Public
AND
Conveyancer.
OFFICE—State Land Office building, Union, Oregon County, Oregon.

H. F. BURLEIGH,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.
Land Office Business a Specialty.
Office at Alder, Union Co., Oregon.

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.

A SAD HISTORY.

The Pitiful Death of a Man Who Was Once the Largest Slave-Owner in Delaware.

A little funeral attended by only a half-dozen people and including but one mourner took place not long ago in the little town of Seaford, in Delaware. No newspaper chronicled it; few people heard of it or cared for it, though a man noted in peninsular politics was being buried, a man at one time the possessor of a fortune that was counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars, a man famous as the largest slave-owner in Delaware if not in Maryland. Slaves impoverished him. He died penniless; his burial was a charity. William Hoffington Cannon seemed likely at one time to win a national reputation; if plans that were carefully cherished had not miscarried he might have been the governor of his state or a figure in congress. He was born rich; his relatives were among the oldest families of the Virginia-Maryland-Delaware peninsula. He dipped into politics early in life, soon after he had returned from a northern college, the only college graduate, it is said, at that time in his county. His father died, leaving him the owner of a good many acres of valuable land and thousands of dollars of cash within call. He had not married; fox-hunting was his chief among his occupations, and he had established kennels in the depths of Sussex that would be the envy of a good many New York sportsmen at the present day. Then, of a sudden, the happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care young man fell in love.

It was not one of the Delaware belles that had caught his eye. The last girl of any in the world who would have been selected as suited to his tastes was the one he courted—a meek, mild-eyed young Quakeress of Philadelphia. There was no question as to the sincerity of his affection; he gave up all his sports, he left his farm, he established himself in her city. That was the time of the rise of the anti-slavery wave that was felt all over the land so plainly in the days before the war. And this devout young Quakeress, with the prettiest eyes and manner, the most fascinating in all the world, was the daughter of a man who was the colleague of Garrison, Phillips, Sam May, and Charles Burleigh. She received the addresses of her Delaware admirer for some time with marks of pleasure. He and her brother had been classmates at college. His manner was fascinating; he had a fund of entertaining anecdotes; he had seen something of the world, and not unlike many another young man, had "views" that were his own as to the general shortcomings of all former generations. So she smiled as he discoursed in his entertaining, gossipy, dogmatic way, and not a doubt entered the mind of William Hoffington Cannon over what he considered the settled fact that his home was sure of a comely mistress.

One night Philadelphia's ardent hater of the slave-power held a little mass-meeting in a hall somewhere down near the old navy-yard, and ruffins broke the meeting up. One of the men on that platform was the Quaker father of young Mr. Cannon's heroine. There was blood on his face when he came home. He had been shamefully abused. Naturally enough the young man from Delaware expressed much sympathy for the victim, along with proper indignation over the outrageous spirit that had prompted the mob. But overwise in his own conceit, he was not satisfied to rest on this. If he had, perhaps there would have been a different and a very much brighter sequel in his after life. To expressions of sympathy and indignation he had to add some critical observations of his own on the subject then beginning to be uppermost in all men's minds and conversation. Hitherto he had never touched on slavery or abolition in his hit-and-miss chats with his fair innamorata. Now he published his wisdom with muchunction. He essayed to prove to her that he knew it all; that, gifted with keen and penetrating insight, he grasp the situation as none of the men figuring in public life were able to grasp it. He showed her the weakness of her father's position; the foolishness of all anti-slavery agitation, and, with a gusto that was to his mind the choicest eloquence, he dilated on the beauties and strength and everlasting blessedness of the southern institution. It was not long before he discovered his mistake. The little girl, who had been all meekness before, became suddenly animated as he had not dreamed was possible unto her placid soul. He lived much in the few minutes that followed. She told him she had loved him; that she had been ready to be his wife, but this night had been a revelation to her. She could have neither affection nor respect for one who could speak of fellow-men as mere beasts of burden, a man who could applaud as he ap-

FACT AND FANCY.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Faust, in St. Louis, is announced. A Connecticut paper enriches the language with "recentmost." It means the latest. Instead of the phrase "telegraphic address" a classical Englishman has coined the word "Teleuym."

Orange-growers discovered during the late frost that sweet oranges endured the cold better than the sour ones. The supply of natural gas in the vicinity of Pittsburgh is so great that 264,000,000 cubic feet goes to waste daily. The revenues of the state of Agnias Calientes, Mexico, exceed the expenditures by \$2,000 a month, and the state is free of debt.

In Siam, it is said, a wife who redeems her husband after he has sold himself at gambling owns him thereafter as a chattel. The most remarkable product of the temperance agitation of late years is a German anti-lager-beer organ *Der Deutsch-Amerikaner*. A new clock is advertised to run for a hundred centuries, when the German maker frankly adds, its "mechanic works" will have to be changed. An Atlanta man is dying from the bite of a mule. When a mule becomes dangerous at both ends it is time to propound the political conundrum, "Wither art we drifting?"

"I've just purchased a diminutive salvia dog?" observed a Boston girl to a friend. "A salvia dog! What sort of a dog is that?" "Why, one that is a pure extract of Spitz." At a charity fair in Berlin the crown princess of Germany has been selling sausages at \$35 apiece and sponge cake \$1 a slice. Any man who will mix sponge cake and sausage ought not to higgie about the price. A countryman who had been several times married before has brought a new bride to the parsonage. Clergyman (about to perform the marriage ceremony)—Will the bride and groom please rise? Countryman—we altus sot before.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary stating that the credit system is a bad system. It keeps the creditor constantly on the alert looking out for the debtor, and the debtor forever on the jump keeping out of the way of the creditor. Patient—Well, doctor, what do you find ails me? Doctor—I can't tell just yet, Mr. Peters. I am afraid I shall have to diagnose your case more thoroughly before I can tell you. Patient—Say, doctor, will it hurt?"

Having viewed Mr. Irving's "Faust," London seems to have agreed, as a writer puts it, that the play is "a strange travesty—red and blue fires, lime-light, lanky panky, and general un-Faustishness, but a thing to conjure with." A Pennsylvania man has invented a mechanical cow-milker which can be operated by pulling a string. He should present an accident insurance policy to every one who buys the instrument, as the milker must stand at short range while working the machine. In gritting his teeth at the end of an article concerning the senseless slaughter of birds, a writer in *Science* says: "A million rail and reed birds are killed in a single month near Philadelphia. On Long Island the keeper of a resort for rail-shooters actually supplies his table for weeks with eggs of the rails that breed about there. And so it goes."

"You and the children had better go out for a good time to-day," said a thoughtful man to his wife. "I shan't be home until tea time." In the evening papa asked the children where they had been all day, and they responded in mournful chorus, "At the milliner's."

The people of Long Beach, Los Angeles county, have found a new means of subsistence during the winter. It is a small species of clam, which is boiled with the shells on, the liquor from which makes a delicious soup. The clam is very small, no larger than a marble, and can be gathered in large quantities. As in the representation of the opera "Martha," the farm laborers of Dorset, England, continue the custom of attending the Candlemas fair for the purpose of obtaining employment. This year the ancient custom had a modern flavor by the indignant protest of labor reformers, who held an agitation meeting against "this continued slave fair."

"The plaintiff says," recited the judge, "that you often deserted her; that you subjected her to shameful treatment; that even you often struck her brutally. You call yourself a man and strike a woman of 25." The wife, who is in the court-room, weeping with her face in her hands, raised it suddenly at this and exclaims: "I beg pardon, monsieur le president; only 24 years."

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Instructions of Value to Veterans of the War of the Rebellion.

The following circular has been issued by the second auditor of the treasury: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1886.—By carefully examining the provisions of the different sections of this circular any soldier or his heirs can ascertain the class to which they belong, and, if entitled, can collect their dues without the intervention of an agent. On application therefor blank forms of application will be furnished by this office to the soldier, or his heirs not more remote than brothers and sisters.

All volunteers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered into the service before Aug. 6, 1861, are entitled by act of April 22, 1872, to \$100 bounty if they have been honorably discharged and have not received the same for such service. If the soldier died after April 22, 1872, before receiving said bounty his heirs are entitled—viz., widow, children, father, mother, brothers, and sisters, in the order named.

Those two and three years' men who enlisted after April 11, 1861, and before Dec. 24, 1863, or after April 1, 1864, and before July 18, 1864, are entitled to \$100 bounty under act of July 22, 1861, provided they served two years or more as enlisted men, or were honorably discharged as such on account of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service. If a soldier enlisted under this act was discharged before serving two years, on account of disease, or by reason of promotion, he would not be entitled to bounty.

If a soldier died in the service, his heirs became entitled to any bounty which the soldier would have been entitled to under the terms of his contract. The order of heirship and payment is—first, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, if he has not abandoned the support of his family; fourth, to the mother. In the absence of the above-named, the brothers and sisters of the whole and half-blood inherit equally. If the father, mother, or more remote heirs of a deceased soldier were not residents of the United States at the date of soldier's death, they are only entitled to such installments of bounty as had accrued and remained unpaid at the time of his death.

By the act of July 4, 1864, these rules of descent and heirship are varied, the father, brothers and sisters, and the mother, unless a widow at the date of the soldier's death, being excluded from the provisions of said act.

The time for filing claims under the act of July 28, 1866, known as the "additional bounty act," expired July 1, 1880. Drafted men enrolled after March 3, 1863, for three years, or men who, after March 3, 1863, enlisted for three years as substitutes for drafted men, are entitled by act of March 3, 1863, to \$100 bounty, if they served two years or more, or were discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service. Drafted men or substitutes, entering the military service for a less period than three years, are not entitled to bounty under any law.

All volunteer recruits who enlisted after Oct. 23, 1863, and before Dec. 24, 1863, for three years, in an organization already in the field, or who enlisted after Dec. 23, 1863, and before April 2, 1864, for three years, were entitled to \$300 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: \$60 in advance, and \$40 after each two, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty-six months, respectively. If the soldier served his full term, or was discharged prior thereto by reason of wounds, or under any of the general orders for the reduction of the army because of termination of the war, he was entitled to the full amount. If discharged by reason of disease, or by way of favor, or to accept promotion, he was entitled only to the accrued unpaid installments actually due him at the time of his discharge. [NOTE—General order No. 77, war department, adjutant general's office, April 28, 1865, was the first order issued by the war department discharging men by reason of close of the war.]

Soldiers who were discharged after nine months' consecutive service in the army prior to April 3, 1864, were permitted to re-enlist and become veterans, and were entitled to \$400 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: Advance, \$25 (or \$60 after Sept. 28, 1863,) and \$50 after each two, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months, and the balance at the expiration of term of service. If they were discharged to re-enlist into the same regiment they must have previously served two years in order to become veterans, and these were probably paid all bounty due for first service. All non-commissioned officers muster-

ed out after April 28, 1865, by reason of being rendered supernumerary on consolidation, are regarded as mustered out because their services were no longer required, and are entitled to full bounty.

Volunteers who enlisted after July 17, 1864, and before May 1, 1865, for one, two, and three years were under act of July 4, 1864, promised \$100 for one year's service, \$200 for two years' service, and \$300 for three years' service, payable in equal installments as follows: One-third of the amount on muster-in; one-third at the expiration of half the term of service, and the balance at the expiration of the full term of service. If the soldier was discharged "because of wounds received in the line of duty," or by reason of expiration of the term of service, he thereby became entitled to the full amount of bounty; but if he was discharged "because of services no longer required or by 'close of the war,'" he has no claim for the balance of this bounty. Nearly all those enlisting under this act were paid all due them at time of discharge. The members of the First corps United States veteran volunteers (Hancock's corps,) were paid \$300 in advance, in addition of the above bounty. Soldiers who enlisted subsequent to Jan. 1, 1865, are not entitled to this extra bounty.

Colored soldiers and their heirs, under act of March 3, 1863, are entitled to the same bounty as white soldiers and their heirs. Enlisted men discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, or in line of duty, are entitled, by acts of March 3, 1863, March 3, 1865, and joint resolution of March 12, 1866, to receive the same bounty they would have received if they had served their full term of enlistment. The word wound, as used in the foregoing, is to be understood in the sense of injury, hurt, damage, as contradistinguished from disease or sickness. The bounty does not depend upon the wound, but upon being discharged by reason of the wound.

The loss of a soldier's discharge certificate does not prevent the collection of bounty, provided its loss or destruction is accounted for. A duplicate discharge is not accepted as evidence to establish a claim against the government. If a duplicate is desired, application must be made to the adjutant general United States army. Bounty is only payable to the enlisted man or his heirs. Commissioned officers for services as such are not entitled. No law authorizes payment of bounty to soldiers for enlistments of less than two years prior to July 18, 1864.

No bounty is paid to volunteers who enlisted after April 30, 1865. No bounty is paid for enlistments or re-enlistments in the veteran reserve corps, but men transferred thereto from other regiments are entitled to the bounty they would have received in their old regiments, when discharged after two years' service, or at the expiration of the full term of service, or by reason of wounds. An honorable discharge is a condition precedent to the payment of bounty; but when the discharge papers are silent on this point, then the question is one of fact to be determined by the soldier's military history.

Soldiers who enlisted into the regular army between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1863, were entitled to \$100 bounty, under the same conditions as volunteers. All men enlisting into the regular army for five years within ninety days from June 25, 1863 (the date of general order No. 190, A. G. O.), were entitled to a bounty of \$400, payable in installments as cited in section 8.

All soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted into the regular army for three years under joint resolution of Jan. 13, 1864, and general order No. 25 are entitled to \$400 bounty. By act of June 20, 1864, regulars serving under enlistments made prior to July 23, 1861, and re-enlisting between June 20, 1864, and Aug. 1, 1864, under this act, into their old regiments for three years, are also entitled to \$400 bounty, payable in installments. No bounty is paid for enlistments in the regular army before July 1, 1861.

No bounty is paid to regulars who enlisted after June 30, 1865. Claimants making application for either arrears of pay or bounty should state all the service the soldier ever rendered—i. e., each company and regiment in which he served after the 11 day of April, 1861.

A Trenchant Pen.
Young Writer—"Do you keep all kinds of pens?"
Bookstore Clerk—"Yes, which do you prefer?"
Young Writer—"I've been advised to use a trenchant pen. I'd like a small box of them, and you can put in a few caustics, too."—*Tul-Bits.*

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