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VOL.II.

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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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5 B. CHANCEY.

da. K. Jones, } Editor. }

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Address all-communications to A. K. Jones, Editor Oregon Scout, Union, Or.

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.

O. F. BELL, W. M. C. E. DAVIS, Scoretary. 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. S. W. LONG, N. G. G. A. THONPSON, Secy.

Church Directory.

M. R. CHURCH-Divine service every Sunday at II-a. m and 7. p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 0:30. REV. WATSON, Pastor. PRIFERITERIAN CHURCH-Hegular church Bervices 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. POWELL, Rector.

County Officers.	
JudgeA. C. Craig	10
SheriffA. L. Saunders	1
Cierk	Ł
Treasurer. A. F. Benson	T.
School SuperintendentJ. L. Hindman	÷.
SurveyorE. Simonis	
CoronerE. H. Lewis	×.
COMMISSIONERS.	T
Geo. AcklesJno. Stanley	ъ
State Senator L. B. Rinehart	1
REPRESENTATIVES.	Ŀ
F. T. Dick E. E. Taylor	11

City Officers.

Mayor	D. B. R003
COUNC	ILMEN.
S. A. Pursel	W. D. Beldleman
J. S. Elliott	J. B. Thomuson
Jno. Kennedy	
Recorder	
	E. E. Cates
	J. D. Carroll
	L. Eaton

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

A SAD HISTORY.

The Pititul 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 | from the home of the girl he loved withmourner took place not long ago in the little town of Seaford, in Delaware. No newspaper chronicled it; few people for her to listen to a recantation of his heard of it or cared for it, though a man opinions. She would give his pleas no noted in peninsular politics was being heed, she was done with him for good buried, a man at one time the possessor and for all. He went back to Delaware of a fortune that was counted by hun- a changed man; his old-time spirit dreds of thousands of dollars, a man was quenched; he was a cynic. famous as the largest slave-owner in Delaware if not in Maryland. Slaves rush headlong into dissipation, but inimpoverished him. He died penniless; stead of doing so he straightened himhis burial was a charity. William Hoffington Cannon seemed likely at one time to win a national reputation; if to his sweetheart's faith, as if he were plans that were carefully cherished had not miscarried he might have been the he began to put his money into slaves. governor of his state or a figure in con- Soon he was the owner of more men and gress. He was born rich; his relatives women than any other landlord in Delwere among the oldest families of the aware. He sold as he bought, and Virginia-Maryland-Delaware peninsula. He dipped into politics early in life, soon vastly to his wealth. Profits went into after he had returned from a northern slaves, too. His appetite was unquenchcollege, the only college graduate, it is able. Slaves that he could not use, said, at that time in his county. His slaves that were not readily marketable father died, leaving him the owner of a at a profit, were hired out; he never good many acres of valuable land and had an army of blacks so big that he housands of dollars of cash within call. | was not ready and even anxious to aug-He had not married; fox-hunting was ment it. And the war came on. He chief among his occupations, and he did not see what other men saw. He had established kennels in the depths of was blinded by his passion-his life of many New York sportsmen at the present day. Then, of a sudden, the happygo-lucky, devil-may-care young man fell in love."

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 was felt all over the land so plainly in the days before the war. And this deest eyes and manner, the most fascinatof a man who was the colleague of Garrison, Phillips, Sam May, and Charles free. Many believed that he was a Burleigh. She received the addresses ruined man. But he had fight in him of her Delaware admirer for some time still.

plauded the auction block for human beings, a man who could make merry as he made merry over tearing mother and baby apart to sell one to one master and one to another. William Hoffington Cannon was dazed; he went out any hope of ever regaining what he had lost, for he had pleaded all in vain For a time it seemed that he might self into an orthodox master of slaves.

As if his life were to stand as a mocking seeking one earnest taunt to fling at her, speculations in flesh and blood added Sussex that would be the envy of a good revenge on the young girl who had spurned him for his hard-heartedness, and he went right on with his investments in the people who had been branded by the nation's supreme court

It was not one of the Delaware belles as without rights that white men should that had caught his eye. The last girl respect. Dupe that he was, he was the of any in the world who would have prey of men whose sentiments were been selected as suited to his tastes was his own. Southern slave-owners' who the one he courted-a meek, mild-eyed saw in the air signs of Lincoln's comyoung Quakeress of Philadelphia. ing proclamation "unloaded" their possessions upon him. Jay Gould never worked a colder-blooded scheme in Wall street than was worked on William Hollington Cannon by neighbors. of the rise of the anti-slavery wave that who swapped their men and their women for his money. Emacipation came upon him as a surprise hardly less dazvout young Quakeress, with the pretti- ing than had come that first surprise of his life, when he had been sent from a ing in all the world, was the daughter Philadelphia maiden's presence in disgrace. His hundreds of slaves were

with marks of pleasure. He and her With a courage that was almost imbrother had been classmates at college. pudent he went to work quickly, and His manner was fascinating; he had a by transactions that included land specfund of entertaining anecdotes; he had ulation he saw the war end with a fair seen something of the world, and, not fortune still his own. But business unlike many another young man, had tact was practically all that remained "views" that were his own as to the of the vigorous minded man of the past, general shortcomings of all former genand even that lasted for the moment erations. So she smiled as he discoursonly. Queer schemes soon took posed in his entertaining, gossipy, dogsession of him. He conceived ideas matic way, and not a doubt entered the that would have brightened the souls of mind of William Hoffington Cannon British idealists, but which brought the over what he considered the settled fact plain-mannered Delaware folk to look that his home was sure of a comely misupon him as a crank. Of the projects innumerable that he involved, one was One night Philadelphia's ardent for a park whose grounds should be alhaters of the slave-power held a little most limitless, taking in much of the mass-meeting in a hall somewhere down best land of Sussex, where he and his near the old navy-yard, and ruffins neighbors should live thenceforth gen broke the meeting up. One of the men tlemen of lordly leisure, with pastimes on that platform was the Quaker such as Scott used to accord to the father of young Mr. Cannon's heroine. knighted heroes of his romances. When There was blood on his face when he his neighbors declined to patronize the came home. He had been shamefully scheme, William Hoffington Cannon abused. Naturally enough the young had only the shrug of a shoulder to man from Delaware expressed much show his contempt for their narrow sympathy for the victim, along with new world ideas, and then he went to proper indignation over the outragework to build the park for himself. ous spirit that had prompted the mob. His own acres he laid out in pattern But overwise in his own conceit, he was fantastic. He planted trees profusely not satisfied to rest on this. If he had, all over the estate, establishing in the perhaps there would have been a difvery center, far from the county highferent and a very much brighter sequel ways, one hollow square of about the in his after life. To expressions of area of Madison square. Here, he exsympathy and indignation he had to plained, he was to erect a manoradd some critical observations of his house," and invite to fetes magnificent own on the subject then beginning to all of the good fellows of the world who might choose to share his philosophy in putting dull care away. Unfortunitely, William Hoffington Cannon planned 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 inamoraand projected and planted all in vain; an unfeeling sheriff one day descended upon "Cannon Park," and the auctionta. Now he published his wisdom with much unction. He essayed to prove to eer's hammer knocked the incipient her that he knew it all; that, gifted paradise into the elutches of a man with keen and penetrating insight, he narrow-minded enough to put the grasp the situation as none of the men broad acres into peach trees and sweet potatoes. figuring in public life were able to The poor fellow went quickly from grasp it. He showed her the weakness had to worse. The black woman who of her father's position; the foolishness had nursed him as a baby stood by him, of all anti-slavery agitation, and, with the one friend that he found continually within call, ready to make any a gusto that was to his mind the choicsacrifice for his sake and endure any est eloquence, he dilated on the beauties hardship for his comfort. She it was and strength and everlasting blessedwho was the one sole mourner at his ness of the southern institution. It was little funeral. She lived in affluence, not long before he discovered his mispractically the mistress of his mansion take. The little girl, who had been all in the time when he had a fortune. At the end she took in washing and did meekness before, became suddenly animean servility in Seaford's kitchen mated as he had not dreamed was posto provide him with food and shelter. sible unto her placid soul. He lived So from the race he had despised much in the few minutes that followed. enough to sacrifice his one dream of She told him she had loved him; that love came what little solace his last years knew. And the pretty, patriotic Quaker sweetheart, what of her? She she had been ready to be his wife, but this night had been a revelation to her. died during the war in a southern hos-She could have neither affection nor pital of a fever contracted in nursing respect for one who could speak of heroes who had fought for liberty in all fellow-men as mere beasts of burden, the land. No, she was never married. don, mon leur le president; only 24 ably paid all bounty due for first service. box of them, and you can put in a few a man who could applaud as he ap | -New York Times.

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 "Telenym."

Orange-growers discovered during the late frost that sweet oranges endurascertain the class to which they belong, ed the cold better than the sour ones. and, if entitled, can collect their dues The supply of natural gas in the without the intervention of an agent. vicinity of Pittsburgh is so great that 264,000,000 cubic feet goes to waste daily.

The revenues of the state of Aguas 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.

have not received the same for such The most remarkable product of the service. If the soldier died after April temperance agitation of late years is a 22, 1872, before receiving said bounty German anti-lager-beer organ Der his heirs are entitled-viz., widow, Deutsch-Amerikaner. children, father, mother, brothers, and

A new clock is advertised to run for sisters, in the order named. a hundred centuries, when, the German maker frankly adds, its "mechanic enlisted after April 11, 1861, and before works" will have to be changed. Dec. 24, 1863, or after April 1, 1864,

An Atlanta man is dving from the and before July 18, 1864, are entitled to bite of a mule. When a mule becomes \$100 bounty under act of July 22, 1861, dangerous at both ends it is time to proprovided they served two years or more pound the political conundrum, "Wither art we drifting?" charged as such on account of wounds

"I've just purchased a diminutive received in line of duty before two years' saliva dog?" observed a Boston girl to service. If a soldier enlisted under a friend. "A saliva dog! What sort of this act was discharged before serving a dog is that?"' "Why, one that is a two years, on account of disease, or by pure extract of Spitz." reason of promotion, he would not be entitled to bounty.

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 higgle about the price.

is-first, to the widow; second, to the A countryman who had been several times married before has brought a new children; third, to the father, if he has bride to the parsonage. Clergyman not abandoned the support of his family; (about to perform the marriage cere- | fourth, to the mother. In the absence mony)-Will the bride and groom please of the aboved-named, the brothers and rise? Countryman-we allus sot besisters of the whole and half-blood inherit equally. If the father, mother, or fore.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary stating that the credit system is were not residents of the United States a bad system. It keeps the creditor at the date of soldier's death, they are constantly on the alert looking out only entitled to such installments of for the debtor, and the debtor forever bounty as had accrued and remained unon the jump keeping out of the way of paid at the time of his death.

By the act of July 4, 1864, these rules

1880.

law.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Instructions of Value to Veterans of

the War of the Rebellion.

by the second anditor of the treasury:

The following circular has been issued

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb.

24, 1886 .- By carefully examining the

provisions of the different sections of

On application therefor blank forms

office to the soldier, or his heirs not

more remote than brothers and sisters.

Aug. 6, 1861, are entitled by act of

have been honorably discharged and

Those two and three years' men who

as enlisted men, or were honorably dis-

If a soldier died in the service, his

heirs became entitled to any bounty

which the soldier would have been en-

titled to under the terms of his contract.

more remote heirs of a deceased soldier

father, brothers and sisters, and the

ditional bounty act," expired July 1,

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 en-

titled 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 ser-

vice for a less period than three years,

are not entitled to bounty under any

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 dis-

charged prior thereto by reason of

wounds, or under any of the general or-

ders for the reduction of the army be-

cause of termination of the war, he was

was entitled only to the accrued unpaid

Soldiers who were discharged after

The order of heirship and payment

All volunteers who enlisted prior to

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 bountv.

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 this circular any soldier or his heirs can one years' 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 application will be furnished by this 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 July 22, 1861, for three years, and who line of duty," or by reason of expiration were mustered into the service before of the term of service, he thereby became entitled to the full amount of April 22, 1872, to \$100 bounty if they 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, fare entitled tothe 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 govern. ment. If a duplicate is desired, application must be made to the adjutant

J. R. CRITES, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PROFESSIONAL.

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.

tress.

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." wariety store. Residence, Main street, second house south of court house. Chronic diseases a specialty.

D. B. REES, · Notary Public AND-Conveyancer.

OFFICE-State Land Office building, Union, Union County, Oregon.

H. F. BURLEIGH,

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

Land Office Business a Specialty.

Office at Alder, Union flo., Oregon.



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 spe-

cialty Office in Union, Oregon. the creditor. Patient-Well, doctor, what do you

find ails me? Doctor-I can't tell just vet, Mr. Peters. I am afraid I shall have to diagnose your case more thoroughly before I can tell you. Patient the provisions of said act. -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, hanky panky, and general un-Faustish ness, 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 untill 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 entitled to the full amount. If dismeans of subsistence during the winter. charged by reason of disease, or by way It is a small species of clam, which is of favor, or to accept promotion, he boiled with the shells on, the liquor from which makes a delicious soup. installments actually due him at the The clam is very small, no larger than time of his discharge. [NOTE-General a marble, and can be gathered in large order No. 77, war department, adjutant quantities.

general's office, April 28, 1865, was the As in the representation of the opera first order issued by the war depart-"Martha," the farm laborers of Dorset. ment discharging men by reason of England, continue the custom of atclose of the war.] tending the Candlemas fair for the purpose of obtaining employment. This nine months' consecutive service in the year the ancient custom had a modern army prior to April 3, 1864, were perflavor by the indignant protest of labor mitted to re-enlist and become veterans, 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 and thirty months, and the balance at her brutally. You call yourself a man and strike a woman of 25." The wife,

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, the expiration of term of service. If they were discharged to re-enlist into who is in the court-room, weeping with the same regiment they must have her face in her hands, raised it sudden- previously served two years in order to ly at this and exclaims: "I beg parbecome veterans, and these were prob-

All non-commissioned officers muster- | caustics, too." - Tid-Bits.

general United States army

of descent and heirship are varied, the Bounty is only payable to the enlisted man or his heirs. Commissioned offimother, unless a widow at the date of cers for services as such are not entithe soldier's death, being excluded from tled. No law authorizes payment of bounty to soldiers for enlistments of The time for filing claims under the less than two years prior to July 18, act of July 28, 1866, known as the "ad- 1864.

No bounty is paid to volunteers who enlisted after April 30, 1865.

No bounty is pald 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 intheir old regiments, when discharged after two years' service, or at the expiration of the full term of service, or by reason of wounds.

An honoroble 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

years."