

# OREGON SCOUT

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, OREGON.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—There are five thousand working girls in Richmond, Va., who receive five dollars a week.

—One hundred members of the Brooklyn police force are said to be Knights of Labor.

—A new attachment to the microscope has been devised, the object of which is to observe the melting points of minerals while under the process of examination.—*Boston Globe.*

—Hat manufacturing, which is already an extensive business in Haverhill, is to be introduced in Lynn, and possibly other large shoe towns where leather for linings is manufactured, thus increasing the industry of those places.—*Boston Journal.*

—A new style of paving block, for which are claimed some special advantages, is composed of a hollow iron shell filled with any desired concrete, and the shells being arched underneath, and for street paving are some four inches wide and from ten to twelve long.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—It is stated in a Scotch paper that an iron worker of Aberdeen has adopted a new method of puddling reservoirs, etc., with clay. Instead of using the clay in the customary wet and plastic state, he dries and pulverizes it before application. It is claimed by this system that greatly improved results can be obtained.

—The diminished cost of production in metal work was illustrated recently by Dr. John Porey in an address to the British Iron and Steel Institute, by the statement that a gross of steel pens, formerly costing thirty-five dollars, might now be produced for eight cents. The cost of making gold chains has been reduced to an eighth of what it was.

—The oranges produced for market in the California counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino number twenty million a year. About two hundred cargoes go east. The net yield of an acre with sixty orange trees on it is estimated at \$360 per annum, but unfortunately the crop is not always reliable, and sometimes whole groves have been abandoned to a variety of pests.—*Chicago Times.*

—The annual report of the statistics of the industries of Pennsylvania says, under the head of lumber and its products, that there are employed therein 25,575 persons, whose average weekly wages are \$6.95 each. There are 303 tanneries, with over 5,000 employees, to whom are paid \$2,047,327 in wages. Of street passenger railways there are reported 41, with 4,398 employees, whose yearly wages average \$357 each. Philadelphia contributes 18 of these companies.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"Kind words never die," although they are frequently subject to a protracted trance.—*Whitehall Times.*

—No use in reducing the cost of living down to a nominal sum unless you can get the nominal sum.

—In old times parents brought children up, but now children bring parents down.—*Boston Courier.*

—What this country wants is a dentist who can draw your tooth without drawing your attention to the fact.—*Danville Breeze.*

—There's a good many men in this here world that's like cider—sweet when yer first meet 'em, but the longer yer know 'em the harder they get.—*The Judge.*

—The man who tries to make a two-thousand-dollar salary fit a four-thousand-dollar outlay generally winds up the experiment in a foreign clime.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—A Chicago firm advertises: "Our dancing slippers for young ladies are simply immense." The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* regards this as a complete vindication for the paragraphs.

—No dictionary-maker has or ever will have a moral or legal right to spell one "saeque" and the other "back." It makes a man's baque ache to see how the English language is handled.

—Sarah Jane—"Well, Aunt Cruzor, did you have a nice time at the Bowlers?" Aunt Cruzor—"Nice time! Well, it's the last time I set foot in that house. Why, when I come to go they didn't even say, what's me hurry?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Deeper and deeper: De Trow—"How horribly that tenor is murdering his anthem, Miss Claymore." Miss Claymore—"That tenor is my brother, Ethelbert, Mr. De Trow." De Trow (glancing at his hymnal and turning the leaves quickly)—"Why, how stupid of me, I thought he was singing Mozart's 'Hallelujah.'" Miss Clayton (frigidly)—"He is."—*Tid Bits.*

—Unanimity.—"It clearly was a pit job, he knew it all the while, and though he had to see her home, he did not like her style."

—And when they parted at the gate, she muttered with a sigh: "If he is a man, he must be a night."

—He answered: "So will I."—*E. D. Ward, in Life.*

—Housekeeper—"Are you a good washer and ironer?" Applicant—"Please, mum, the last family I was with sent their wash to the laundry."

—"Can you make good bread?" "Most folks buys of the bakers nowadays, mum." "I suppose you can sweep?"

"The lady said to do that, mum, wid a carpet-sweeper." "Well, I suppose you at least know how to wash dishes?"

"Indeed, mum, if it's a common dish-washer ye want ye better be after hirin' a nager. Good-day, mum."—*Omaha World.*

## GREAT QUACKS.

Medical Frauds Whose Names Are Recorded in the Pages of History.

The great London quack of the time of Charles II. was Dr. Thomas Sa'old. He was originally a weaver, but adopted the more paying business of pretending to cure all diseases and professing to foretell the destinies of his patients. The apothecaries of that time not only acted as medical quacks, but also as fortune-tellers. Queen Anne had weak eyes, and was an enthusiastic patron of vulgar ignorance in the form of eye-doctors. Two of them she fancied especially; and one of these, William Reade, she made a Baronet, although he was most wretchedly ignorant, as a "Short and Exact Account of All the Diseases Incident to the Eyes," which he published, remains to testify. Reade was a worthless tailor, but he stepped into a fashionable and paying practice after he obtained the royal favor. He was unable to read the book which he wrote (by the hand of a scribe), but that made no difference to the wealthy fools, his patrons. The Queen's other favorite quack oculist was Roger Grant, a retired collier and Anabaptist preacher. Grant was in the habit of publishing minute accounts of his cures, mostly a tissue of lies, but with enough truth interwoven to give a semblance of probability. His favorite plan was to secure some poor person whose sight was imperfect, and after giving him money and medicines for a few weeks persuade him to sign a testimonial that he had been born blind and had never enjoyed the sense of sight until Providence had led him to Mr. Grant, who had cured him in little more than a month. If he could buy a certificate from the clergyman and church warden of the parish where the alleged patient lived, to the effect that the testimonial was true, very well; if he could not obtain genuine documents of this kind he could always find people to forge them for a small sum. The recent impudent certificates, apparently signed by numerous prominent people, attesting the virtues of a brand of bitterns made in an Eastern city, show that the quacks of this order are still to be found plying their infamous trade. The most famous—and learned, for the time—physicians of that age, did not disdain to deal in secret nostrums. Thus Sir Hans Sloane sold an eye salve, and Dr. Meade a remedy for hydrophobia. Consequently the quacks were justified in making what they could out of a public which was not too intelligent to be swayed by their most renowned physicians. The doctors, at least, had no reasonable ground for complaint. In the *Spectator* for July 27, 1774, there is an amusing account of a typical quack of the period, and Steele has recorded some capital anecdotes of these gentry. One of them claimed he could cure extracts "because he had lost an eye in the Emperor's service." This evidence of ability was thought all sufficient by the good people who patronized him. One fellow, calling himself Dr. Katterfelto, traveled about with a large eagle containing a number of black cats, which seemed equal to a modern diploma in the way of inspiring confidence in his powers.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—The Prescott (A. T.) *Miner* has the following: "Is this reservoir water healthy?" asked a newcomer of an old Hassayampier. "Do you see that mile, stranger?" "Yes, sir." "Well, ten months ago that mile was a jack rabbit, and drinking this water made him what he is to-day."

—The use of nickel-plated cooking vessels has been forbidden by Government order in Lower Austria. It is stated, as the reason for this action, that vinegar and other acid substances dissolve nickel; and that this, in portions of one-seventh of a grain, causes vomiting, and is even more poisonous than copper.

—In a recent lecture before a London institution Dr. B. W. Richardson stated that the work of the heart in a healthy man is equivalent to the feat of raising five and one-fifth tons one foot per hour, or one hundred and twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours. The use of eight ounces of alcohol causes the heart's work to show an excess of twenty-four foot-tons.

—For biliousness the editor of the *Eastern Medical and Surgical Journal* says a plain diet of bread, milk, oatmeal, vegetables and fruit, with lean meat and fresh fish, is best. Exercise in the open air. The victim of an acute attack will be righted by (1) abstinence, (2) porridge and milk, (3) toast, a little meat and fish and ripe fruit, thus coming to solid food gradually.

—The *Gazette* of Heppner, Ore., was not behind its esteemed contemporaries in getting a special Christmas number, and has this allusion to it: "The Christmas edition of the *Gazette* is this year printed in two colors, black and white, and the occasional lamplack spots are skillfully secured by the devil getting on too much ink and failing to sufficiently agitate his roller."

—A substance resembling celluloid may be made from potatoes by peeling them, and after soaking in water, impregnating with light parts of sulphuric acid, then drying and pressing between sheets of blotting paper. In France pipes are made of this substance scarcely distinguishable from meerschaum. By subjecting the mass to great pressure a substance can be made of it rivaling ivory in hardness.—*Boston Budget.*

—Erastus Wiman, who is a base-ball manager as well as a man of extensive business interests, says that at least \$2,500,000 is spent yearly in base-ball in this country. This is further evidence of the fact that Americans never do anything by halves. But is not this thing overdone? It would seem so when salaries for good players range as high as \$5,000. It is becoming a business rather than a sport.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Catholics have bought, for \$156,000, the Charlter Institute building, facing Central Park, New York City, and there the "Christian Brothers" are to conduct a school of high order to prepare their young men for college or commercial or scientific pursuits. The building cost nearly a quarter of a million.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A LUCKY MERCHANT.

Two Portions of the \$150,000 Lottery Prize Won Here.

At one of the tables in a commercial lunch room on Pine street, a group of business men were gathered yesterday over their midday repast.

"Heard about the luck of one of the Dannenbaum brothers?" asked a bald-headed old chap who has made a fortune in the hardware business.

"No," said the other in a breath.

"Won \$15,000 in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed a red-faced gentleman who has built a mansion on Van Ness avenue with his profits on paints and oils. "Which one was it, Sol?"

"The one with black whiskers," answered the hardware capitalist.

"That's Joe," observed several of the company, and then they determined to try their own luck in the next drawing.

The sign of J. & S. Dannenbaum, wholesale dry goods dealers, is easily discovered on Sansome street, between Bush and Sutter. A *Call* reporter found the fortunate Joseph in his office at the back part of his store, filling out blank bank checks. He made no concealment of the fact that the March drawing at New Orleans had made him \$15,000 richer. About a week before it occurred he bought two tickets from a persuasive peddler of the coupons who entered his place. One of them happened to be numbered 66,551 and this number drew the first capital prize of \$150,000. Joseph Dannenbaum thereupon sent on his certificate for one-tenth of that amount and received his money through the London, Paris and American bank of this city. His firm is well known here and in San Diego and Vallejo, where the brothers have stores.

Another local holder of one-tenth coupon with the same number received his prize of \$15,000 through Wells, Fargo & Co's bank of this city, but he is averse to having his name disclosed and it has not transpired.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Call, April 6.*

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—If the weather does not go back to first principles it will not be long before Florida advertises an ice palace.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

—A herder drove two thousand six hundred sheep into a corral at Tie Sidling, W. T., and, after banking the fire in an adjacent cabin, went to sleep. A spark flew into the straw of the corral and all the sheep were destroyed by fire.

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## THE NOISY DRUM.

Visit to a Town Where Thousands of These Fearful Instruments Are Made.

The casual visitor would never suspect that the quiet rural village of Granville, Mass., sends out into the world thousands of nois-making instruments, cheap, it is true, but none the less welcome to the average boy. This place can practically be called the center and heart of the drum-making business. It turned out 200,000 last year. It was in 1854 that the idea of engaging in the drum-making business first suggested itself to a Mr. Cooley. He had been to Pittsfield, where a relative of his, Samuel Cooley, was making a few drums in an old barn. Disgusted with the business, Samuel Cooley was about to throw it up; he offered it to his nephew, John, with the remark that there was doubtless money in it. Returning to Granville, J. P. Cooley broached the subject to his friend Noble, whom he found a ready listener. They went to work, made a drum, which is still cherished at the old shop, took it to Boston, showed it, received orders, and coming back invested \$4.50 in material, and thus started probably the biggest concern of its kind in the world. The first year, 1854, they built a little shed and altogether turned out 100 drums, mainly of one pattern. Year by year the business increased, their quarters had to be enlarged, their help multiplied, and to-day 125 men and women are kept busy turning out daily about 1,200 drums.

Within the last four years business has greatly developed. The old-fashioned drum with wooden barrel, which was formerly the only kind in the market, is being rapidly supplanted by the newer and lighter model with a tin barrel. For the manufacture of the latter tin of various colors is employed, blue and red predominating, though the larger quantities are made of a brass imitation. This tin comes in sheets of two sizes, 14x20 inches and 20x28, the sheets being packed in cases holding 112. These sheets are first sent to a knife, which cuts them into various lengths, from which drums varying from six and one-half inches across the head to thirteen inches are made. This done the strips are each punched with a hole, then secured and tightened together. Hoops are placed on the inside rims and the barrel is then ready to receive the sound skin. This is generally a sheep skin, which is stretched tightly across the head above and below from the outside by loops. These skins are sent to the factory all ready for use from England. It seems with all their notions and multiple ideas even many Yankee mechanics have not been able to prepare successfully such skins from American sheep. Consequently all are imported from Liverpool. They come in lots of 250, holding from 75 to 125 dozen, and cost \$1.75 to \$2.50 per dozen. Noll & Cooley expended for skins alone last year \$5,000, using mainly the higher priced kind. Previous to using the skins they are stretched and dried by steam in the water and the sun in summer. Before being stretched over the drum barrels they are once more moistened, generally in a solution of pure water or water slightly tintured with ammonia. Then remains the tightening of the drum hoops. This is done either by straws or rods. The first is diagonally, leather tighteners being inserted to stiffen the sound skins. The rods are hooked on one end and screwed at the other. Of this latter kind the consumption is over six times that of the old-fashioned. The wooden drums differ but slightly from the above. The barrels in this case are generally bass or white wood, occasionally oak. The stay hoops are of oak or beech. Before the strip of wood can be used it needs to undergo many processes, among others being bent, planing and sweating. The first drums made used to be holed in open tanks and the limit that could thus be prepared daily was less than fifty. The introduction of machinery and more perfect methods has increased the daily production so that 2,000 drum pieces is considered a nothing more than one man's fair day's work.

It is interesting to watch the continuous process by which a toy, roughly hewn from the forest, is transferred to a drum barrel. The machines which affect this transformation are various. The most important is that which does the slicing. The log, no matter how thick, is placed between the teeth of this huge machine, usually being reduced to three feet in length, and the slicing begins. The log receives it, and as the log revolves the peeler slides a receiving on a wooden cylinder and then rolled up. Seventy-five thicknesses make one inch of the log. If, then, the log is three feet through, one revolution will yield a piece one foot long, and the total length sliced from the log would extend over a mile. Cutting much faster further reduce this huge sheet to the desired length. A core of six inches thickness is left, which is taken out of the jaws and split into drum-sticks or ten-pins. The veneers are heated, then bent and are soon ready to be shaped as a drum. There are also planing and sand-paper machines, all run by water power. The strips are put through the leader from three to six at a time. The sticks are smoothed by rolling in revolving barrels, the process being continued for three or four hours. This a cut complete the manufacture of drums, each part being inspected among a hundred and twenty-five workers in the factory. *San Francisco (Miss.) Call, Dec. 17, 1895.*

Business man: "Hoon off again, 'eh?" "Dime-museum man: 'Yes, I am nearly dave, to death trying to get attractions; never saw such a security of freaks.'" Business man: "Well, I heard the other day of a man in Detroit who walked seven five miles to pay a bill."—*Omaha World.*

"My pen is weary, I shall write no more," said his mistress. We can't find it in our heart to blame that pen for being weary, and we think the poet must sincerely for her good result on.—*New Eastern News.*

A Jersey City man recently sold his wife for two dollars. It is difficult to understand what makes New Jersey women so valuable. In many places they are given away.—*New Eastern Herald.*

## DR. PRENTICE.

The Successful Specialist of the East Attends the Medical World of the Coast by His Wonderful Operations and Cures.

A few months ago Dr. Prentice visited San Francisco a stranger, yet in that short space of time he has effected so many wonderful cures that his name is now known in every household on the Coast. His cures and operations were so quick and miraculous that some physicians of good standing would even be willing to take their oaths that they were impossible. Now in a few months Dr. Prentice has had scores of cases from the leading cities and over the entire Coast that prove the truth of his wonderful cures. Miss Kittis Stoen, employed at No. 817 Sansome street, for seven years had her features disfigured by her eye being fixed immovably in one corner. She could not look straight ahead or turn it up or down. She was treated by various oculists, and lost by a professor in a leading medical college of San Francisco, Cal., who treated it for six months, said an operation or further treatment would do no good, so she abandoned the case as hopeless. Miss Stoen, knowing the reputation of this professor for his high, felt doomed to suffer for months for life, but she was compelled to exclude herself from many pleasures of this world. Without hope she went to Dr. Prentice just one week ago, and today she can look as straight forward as any one. She is cured, and has a new and happy life opened for the future. Dr. Prentice, in three months he has cured 523 cross-eyes, of which the following are a few: The most wonderful case is that of Albert Vandenberg, of Stockton, Cal. He had cross-eyes all his life. Dr. Prentice straightened them in less than 15 seconds. Dr. Prentice has cured several cross-eyes cases so little noticed in the eye that patients return home the same day that the eyes are straightened, not even being obliged to bandage the eyes. Dr. Prentice's success in curing cross-eyes is the wonder and glory of leading physicians of San Francisco. He never takes more than one minute to straighten a cross-eye. He also, in most instances, cures the worst cases of Piles, Pilonia and Ulcer of the Rectum in one treatment, without cutting, burning, or cauterizing. That his patients can return home in from one to three days after treatment. C. M. Herrie, Windsor Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., suffered many years with bleeding and internal piles. Dr. Prentice, in one treatment, made a perfect and permanent cure. GEORGE W. LEVINSKY, of the Clara Marx Cabaret, California Theatre, San Francisco—Severe cases of Piles and Fistula perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Prentice in one treatment. His success to the treatment of Cataracts is fully equal to that of the diseases mentioned above. He cured H. Clayton, 243 Buchanan street, S. F., Cal., of a case of 50 years standing; R. C. Sampson, 1507 Campbell street, Oakland, Cal., had such a bad breath that he avoided company for six years. Baroness Emma Stoen, 152 Fourth street, San Francisco, was deaf from catarrh several years, cured by Dr. Prentice. Mr. L. S. M. S. is a young man well known in the community and in Alameda, where he resides. He had been afflicted from childhood with storming and most aggravated form of Hayfever of the nose, and the best physicians and specialists were consulted in order, if possible to effect a cure. All this proved fruitless, and the young man came to be regarded by his relatives and friends as an incurable sufferer. Mr. M. S. had, however, never met Dr. Prentice, but he signed the name of all who pretended to be able to cure him. A short time ago he met Dr. Prentice, of 633 Sutter street, and decided to place himself under his care. The young man stated to the "Bulletin" representative yesterday that the doctor cured him in one treatment of a few hours duration. It may be over-stated as distinctly as though he had never been afflicted with an impediment of speech. The case is regarded as most remarkable by the young man's friends, and will be the hero of the hour. I extract from *San Francisco Daily Bulletin*. The above are but few of the hundreds of cases cured by Dr. Prentice, 633 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. We are informed that the doctor has cured in a few weeks for Europe, so we advise those wishing to see him to call at once.

Silver should be washed with a chamomile skin, saturated with silver soap, each time after use, thus avoiding general cleaning.

YOUNG GIRLS are at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon delicate organs and entailing a long list of female weaknesses. All these may be avoided, and the young women come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with a sour stomach.

HILLS CAN BE CURED. WENTWORTH, N. Y., May 8, 1895.

For thirty-two years I suffered from piles, both internal and external, with all their attendant agonies, and like many another suffered from hemorrhoids. All those thirty-two years I had to ramp myself to pay doctors and druggists for stuff that was doing me little or no good. Finally I was cured by one who had had the same complaint, but had been cured by BRANTON'S PILLS; to try his cure I bought a box and became cured. For the past two years I have had no inconvenience from that terrible ailment.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

TRY GEMMA FOR BREAKFAST.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSER, PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torments, discharging, itching, scaly and pimply eruptions of the skin, scalp and head, with loss of hair, from infants to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, THE GREAT SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA OIL, AN EXQUISITE SKIN BEAUTIFIER, prepared from it externally, and CUTICURA SOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. See ad for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP preservative and beautifier. Sold by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. LEVINSKY, of the Clara Marx Cabaret, California Theatre, San Francisco—Severe cases of Piles and Fistula perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Prentice in one treatment. His success to the treatment of Cataracts is fully equal to that of the diseases mentioned above. He cured H. Clayton, 243 Buchanan street, S. F., Cal., of a case of 50 years standing; R. C. Sampson, 1507 Campbell street, Oakland, Cal., had such a bad breath that he avoided company for six years. Baroness Emma Stoen, 152 Fourth street, San Francisco, was deaf from catarrh several years, cured by Dr. Prentice. Mr. L. S. M. S. is a young man well known in the community and in Alameda, where he resides. He had been afflicted from childhood with storming and most aggravated form of Hayfever of the nose, and the best physicians and specialists were consulted in order, if possible to effect a cure. All this proved fruitless, and the young man came to be regarded by his relatives and friends as an incurable sufferer. Mr. M. S. had, however, never met Dr. Prentice, but he signed the name of all who pretended to be able to cure him. A short time ago he met Dr. Prentice, of 633 Sutter street, and decided to place himself under his care. The young man stated to the "Bulletin" representative yesterday that the doctor cured him in one treatment of a few hours duration. It may be over-stated as distinctly as though he had never been afflicted with an impediment of speech. The case is regarded as most remarkable by the young man's friends, and will be the hero of the hour. I extract from *San Francisco Daily Bulletin*. The above are but few of the hundreds of cases cured by Dr. Prentice, 633 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. We are informed that the doctor has cured in a few weeks for Europe, so we advise those wishing to see him to call at once.

Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go out against the cold, piercing wind.

Male weakness and loss of power promptly cured. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 423 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. See ad for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

## RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED.

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