

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

Friday, March 9th., 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Idaho supreme court has decided that sheep cannot be excluded from a range before that occupied by cattle.

Congress has done about as much good substantial work in its present session, so far, as the Oregon legislature.

Renewed snow storms prevailed throughout England last week, completely blocking the roads in many places and stopping all outdoor work.

The town of Noltorta, in North Italy, has been buried by an avalanche, caused by an earthquake. Many houses were wrecked and their occupants buried in the ruins.

The daily East Oregonian, which made its appearance on the 1st inst., presents a neat appearance, and is creditable to the town in which it is published. We wish it success.

The Evening Republican, a daily paper published at Pendleton, by Burroughs & Kinney, comes into the journalistic field replete with news. It is a credit to its birthplace and publishers. Success to it.

The impending and eminent European war, which last fall was predicted by the leading papers of this country, and those across the waters, and which would deluge continental Europe with blood in 1888, has been postponed or laid on the table for an indefinite period.

There are three silver dollars of the coinage of 1894 in existence. Two of these are accounted for; the third is somewhere in circulation about the country. The value of this missing dollar of 1894, as quoted by the last numismatic circular is \$800. It is natural then, that this coin should be much sought.

The government owned the first telegraph line ever constructed. In 1843 congress appropriated \$30,000 to assist Prof. Morse in perfecting his system. The first line was paid for from the appropriation, and was under the charge of the Postmaster General, and for three years was operated by the government in connection with the postal system.

A level-headed writer has just given publicity to the following, says an exchange: One-third of the fools in this country think they can beat the lawyers in expounding the law; one-third think they can beat the doctors healing the sick; two-thirds of them think they can beat the minister in preaching the gospel; and all of them know they can beat the editor in running the newspaper.

The Salem Statesman, a bastard sheet, published by somebody in Salem, we don't know who, writes under the merited castigation we gave it recently, and burles an article replete with billingsgate at us this week. The narrow perverted mind and contracted soul of this writer is apparent in every line. Such a sneaking, contemptible cur and har is beneath our notice. It is fortunate that Oregon journalism is disgraced but by few such vile puppies as the editor of the Salem Statesman.

The United States is rapidly catching up with Great Britain in the production of pig iron. In 1886, the English product was three and one-half times our own; in 1887 it was almost twice as large, but in 1887 our product was 6,417,148 tons, a gain of about eight hundred thousand tons over the year previous, and only about four hundred thousand tons short of the English product for 1886. A large part of this increase is in the new Southern fields, and it is not strange that the protection sentiment is strong in those sections of our Union.

The probabilities are that there will be candidates in both parties in this county for the office of county recorder. It is believed by some that though the name of Union county was left out of the title of the bill creating that office, makes it a fatal defect so far as this county is concerned, although this county is enumerated in the body of the bill. Others take the view that for the reason that Union county appears in the body of the bill that its absence in the title will not kill it, at least there appears a disposition to put candidates in the field and make it a test case.

The democratic committee composed of J. W. Shelton, C. B. Bellinger and W. H. Effinger, and the republican committee composed of Joseph Simon, W. J. Snodgrass and W. P. Keady, appointed respectively by the democratic and republican central committees, to adjust the representation of the counties of Union and Umatilla, Union and Wallowa, and Baker and Malheur counties, met in Portland last week and recommended the following: "We therefore recommend that Union county elect two representatives, and Wallowa one representative; that Union and Wallowa counties elect one senator jointly; that Union and Umatilla counties elect one senator jointly, and that Baker and Malheur counties elect one representative each."

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Senate providing that the death penalty shall hereafter be inflicted by electricity. The act provides that in sentencing a criminal the Judge shall name the week during which the execution shall take place, and in the week so designated the Sheriff of the county shall select a day not previously to be made known to anyone except those persons allowed to be present at the executions. These shall be the sentencing Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, two physicians, twelve reputable citizens, two clergymen if requested and seven assistant Sheriffs. The corpse subsequently must be buried with enough quick lime to consume it, or be given up for dissecting purposes. Newspapers are prohibited from reporting the execution further than a bare mention of the event.

UNDUE FLATTERY.

In no other country outside of the United States is unrestrained, uncalculated and sickening flattery of certain class of ladies indulged in more than in this. Certain, this is a land of the free, a home of the brave, and it is also the land where journals are expected to say some very pretty things of ladies who have the good fortune to dwell in the doubtful atmosphere of so-called, high social life.

If a young lady, the daughter of some millionaire, or noted individual, county, state or government official does an act of benevolence, that is perhaps done every day by thousands of girls throughout the country,—gets married, or dies, she is immediately rushed into print, as the most handsome and accomplished daughter of Mr. so and so, and heralded to the world as a heroine,—for what? Why, for doing some little common-place thing, or doing just what other girls would naturally do.

As soon as it became known that Miss Folsom was to marry President Cleveland, she was immediately transformed by the newspapers into an angel of such purity, sweetness, beauty, figure, culture, disposition, tastes, etc., that it is a wonder that she was ever suffered to dwell upon this wicked earth. Mrs. Cleveland, no doubt, is a good, sensible woman, but thousands of girls have grown into womanhood with just as good judgement as she; just as handsome; just as accomplished and perhaps far more practical than she. Had she married a man of ordinary means, whose name had never been heralded to the world as great, would she have received the many sickening praises from those imbecille fawners? No, she would have been an ordinary woman, for even as Mrs. Cleveland she has never done anything more than what ordinary women would have done under the same circumstances. We presume that she happened to suit Cleveland, and if he was truly in unselfish love with her, she would have been handsome to him even if all the people of the United States had decided her not a beauty. We have reason to believe that she is a good woman, has fair intellect and all the ordinary graces of her sex. We believe in admiring the good qualities, fine features, etc., of our women, but we dislike those fawning praises, coming with such gushing nonsense.

A FACT.

The general prosperity of the county is good, and the outlook for better times coming, were never better. Already many letters have been received in regard to the resources of our county. The very severe winters in states east of us, with their terrible blizzards and death-sweeping cyclones, set men looking for climes free from these scourges, and following out the ideas from the ancients down to the present time, they naturally set their eyes westward and wonderingly inquire what manner of lands they are. Our lands are about all that can be desired by reasonable men. Our country is not the "promised land," nor will it probably ever fall to a full realization the vivid imaginations of Utopian dreamers. We have our April sunshine and showers; we have our summer heats, but made pleasant

and recuperative by cool, refreshing breezes and by cool nights. We have frosts in the fall and snow in the winter, but little of it then. Our winters are usually mild. We have no Dakota blizzards nor Kansans cyclones. We have not a paradise for the indolent, neither are the streets of our towns or the highways through the county infested with gold. Shekels, however, grow to a fair size in well cultivated fields, while other vocations not grown on velvet carpets or amid rich tapestry receive a legitimate amount of this worlds goods. The wolves have been driven entirely from the doors and out of the country by those who are willing to do for themselves. We have a good country and want you to come and live with us, but we want you to leave all your indolence and wide-gathered imaginations at home. If you have means to invest or are willing to work, come. Capital is seeking this country for more profitable investment, and they find it here in Union county. Union is the county seat and is a thriving town.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Good government is a grand desideration, but we do not always have it. We must confess there is a shocking disregard in many quarters, of the essential qualities which go to make up the warp and woof of all that is implied in this word. There are various causes that combine to obstruct the legitimate work of government and provoke disorder in the land. The greed for money, and the passion for piling up large gains to build up immense fortunes, in the hands of unscrupulous men is painfully apparent in society, and among men in whom we have been wont to repose the highest honor and brobidity. Bribery, venality and corruption, at our great commercial centers, is a lamentable truth. Why should it not excite the profoundest apprehensions? Indeed the fact that it has become so widespread, startles and alarms us. The story of our own shame may be unwelcome, but we had better hear it in time, so that if possible, we may ward off the danger and save the state. Fortunately the government itself, is comparatively free from any great encroachments, such as have appeared on the outskirts, in the municipalities

corporations and business circles of the country. Let us be thankful for this, and make haste to suggest suitable remedies and to sustain the authorities in all legitimate measures for the suppression of acknowledged evils and the upholding all just prerogatives and rightful claims. Let it be understood on all sides, that these violations of public trust, and these raids upon the morals and virtues of the community cannot be made with impunity. Let the calling of the blackguard the ruffian, the ballot box stuffer and all co-ordinate law breakers be made disreputable. Let the press and the pulpit get down to the work, and do their part to ferret out wrong and build up the law of right, in politics, in religion, in trade, in society—everywhere. Then with free schools, a free church, and independent press, we will trust the citizens to do the rest—to enact good laws which bear equally upon all.

No more special privileges, no more overbearing corporations. And then we may hope for the safety and permanence of the state.—Astoria Pioneer.

HOW MEN DIE.

If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many however have lost these forces to such an extent that there is little aid to the weakened lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a Cough, Cold or any trouble of the Throat or Lungs, give that old and well-known remedy—Boschee's German Syrup, a careful trial. It will prove what thousands say of it to be, the "benefactor of any home"

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING!

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Second to None. BALDWIN'S ACME WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER COMBINED. Patented Sept. 25, 1883. The Most Simple and Perfect Washer in the World. Over 75,000 Now in Use. TESTIMONIALS. Union, Oregon, May 11, 1887. This is to certify that Mr. Charles C. Coffinberry, on May 10, washed with an Acme washing machine at my hotel, in one hour and forty five minutes, the following named articles: Family washing, 4 fine shirts, 2 pair drawers, 2 undershirts, 2 waists, 8 pair socks, 1 apron, 2 towels, 12 handkerchiefs, 3 collars and 1 pair cuffs. Hotel washing, 15 table clothes, 18 sheets, 30 pillow cases, and 70 towels—176 pieces in all. The above washing gave perfect satisfaction. E. H. MILLER, Proprietor Centennial Hotel. Union, Oregon, May 12, 1887. This is to certify that I have used the Acme washing machine and wringer, and thoroughly tested it, and am now satisfied that it is the best washing machine now in use, and unhesitatingly recommend it to any person wishing a washing machine. I am satisfied that it will do all for more than is claimed for it by Mr. Coffinberry. MRS. MARY E. BAYON. Union, Oregon, May 11, 1887. This is to certify that I have used the Acme washing machine and wringer to do two large family washings, and it gave me perfect satisfaction, and I think it will do all that it is recommended to do. MRS. CHARLES ROBINS. Union City Hotel, May 11, 1887. This is to certify that the Acme washing machine has done two washings at my hotel, and it has given perfect satisfaction, and I think it will do all that Mr. Coffinberry represents it to do. L. J. BOOTHE. Union, Oregon, May 10, 1887. This is to certify that we have tested the Acme washing machine and wringer on several occasions, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best machine we have seen. MRS. EMMA JONES, MRS. ALLIE JONES. Chas. C. Coffinberry, - Manufacturer, Union, Union County, Oregon.

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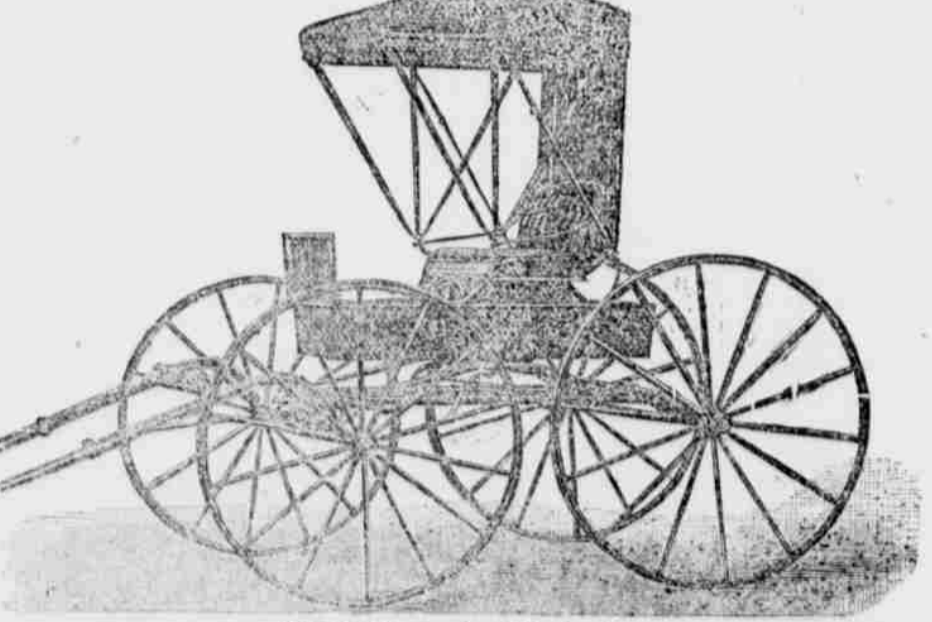
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