

OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, OREGON.

The Government of Guatemala has sanctioned the existence of Free Masonry in that republic.

Fish must have air in winter as well as summer, and if they cannot get it they will die. There is a mistaken idea that the fish frozen in solid ice will survive, and when the ice thaws they will exhibit healthy life. It is not the case. They survive but a few minutes.

The English co-operatives have a bank whose transactions amount to \$80,000,000 a year. They have 1,400 stores and a business of \$150,000,000 a year. Their 900,000 members receive an annual profit of \$15,000,000. Their profits during the past twenty-four years have been \$50,000,000.

Gov. West, of Utah, has returned the anti-tobacco bill to the House. The bill prohibits the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to minors. He suggested that a provision be inserted making it a misdemeanor to sell tobacco to a minor only after written notices from parents or guardians forbidding such sales.

Among the "fowls of the air" are three, the eagle, swan and raven, which live to the age of 100 years or more. The parrot and heron attain the goodly age of 60 years. The sparrowhawk, duck and pelican may live to be 40, while the peacock and linnet reach the quarter century, and the canary 24 years.

In this country the chief creators of wealth are the farmers. The money received for our surplus agricultural products is almost wholly the total amount of wealth this country draws from foreign peoples. The value of farm products sold in foreign countries, it is estimated, has averaged for the last ten years \$600,000,000 per annum.

APPROPOS of the recent sale of an egg of the great auk which fetched \$168—the highest price on record for a bird's egg—it is worthy of note that, according to Prof. Newton, there are but sixty-six of these eggs in existence, and forty-three of them are in the British Isles. The great auk is now believed to be extinct.

ONE of the laws passed by the recent Legislature of Washington Territory, provides that county commissioners are authorized to levy a tax not exceeding three tenths of one mill, to create a fund for the relief of indigent Union soldiers, sailors, marines and families of those deceased or indigent, to be expended under the direction of Grand Army posts.

THE mysterious Philadelphian who is inviting proposals from all over the country as to the best disposition to make of \$50,000, which he will give away when he finds the best way to bestow the money, is believed to be Isaac V. Williamson, a wealthy and charitable Quaker. Mr. Williamson is worth \$18,000,000, lives at the rate of \$2,000 a year and gives away thousands of dollars on the dead quiet and without making as much fuss as the ordinary millionaire would over a \$5 bill.

The first pension ever granted a Chinaman has been given to Ah Lin, of San Francisco, who on the 4th of July, 1867, was in the service of the United States navy as a landsman. While firing a salute on board a vessel in San Francisco bay, the gun exploded and Ah Lin's leg was injured so as to render amputation necessary. His claim for a pension was presented but no favorable action could be secured. However, the one-legged Chinaman has been made happy by receiving a pension of \$8 per month with arrangements, which amount to over \$3,000.

THE Senate has passed a bill which is of great importance to the arid regions of the country. It requests the Secretary of the Interior to direct the director of the geological survey to examine the water courses in the Western States and Territories from which water is taken for purposes of irrigation, and to locate at various points thereon sites for the construction of reservoirs, to hold, out of the abundance of the winter supply of water, sufficient for irrigation in the summer. The reservoirs are to be located in natural basins adjacent to the streams from which they will be supplied. They will only be located in such portions of the public domain as are susceptible to cultivation.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Adolphus Chambers, aged 63, walked off the pontoon of the Albina ferry and was drowned.

A postoffice has been established at St. Louis, Douglas county, and D. D. Hoff appointed postmaster.

A postoffice has been established at Ferry, Curry county, and Sarah E. Cooley appointed postmistress.

During the last four months of 1887 Jackson county fruit growers shipped over \$25,000 worth of fruit.

It is estimated, says the Jacksonville Sentinel, that 10,000 deer were killed for their hides in this county last year.

Robert Clow has been removed from the position of Superintendent of the State Prison. His successor is Geo. S. Downing.

Dr. Lane has caused every one of the inmates of the State Insane Asylum who has not been inoculated inside of five years to be vaccinated.

William E., son of William and Bianca Hill, of Wilbur, died from a fracture of the skull, caused by a fall from a bluff of rocks near his home.

Near West Stayton an old man named Jesse Morris was struck by a falling tree, and his skull was mashed so that he is not expected to live.

A man by the name of John Nyberg got into a row with a half-breed at Gardner, and stabbed him in the back, which it is thought will prove fatal. Nyberg was arrested, and now languishes in jail at Roseburg.

Officer Merritt, of Baker City, was shot in the left leg, below the knee, while attempting to arrest a man who gives his name as Lowndale, and who it was thought was endeavoring to effect an entrance into a jewelry store.

Late advices from the Chloride mine at Rock creek give the width of the vein at eight feet and exceedingly rich. Ore from the south drift of the Cracker Creek mine has assayed \$253 gold, and from the north drift \$159 gold to the ton.

The government is issuing rations to the starving Piutes in the vicinity of Fort McDermitt, says the Lake County Examiner. About twelve tons of flour and 22,000 pounds of beef will be distributed among them by the military.

A burglar entered the residence of John Williams, in Baker City, a few nights ago through a bedroom window, and helped himself to all the cold victuals that could be found, setting the table and partaking of his meal in kingly style. Before leaving the house he wrote a note returning thanks to the family for the excellent meal.

Says the Prineville News: A fatal accident happened on, or rather in, Bridge creek, near its mouth. A Swede, herding sheep for Mr. Austin, crossed the creek on the ice in the morning, and when he came back in the evening the ice had broken up and was floating furiously and madly with the swollen current. He attempted to recross the stream on horseback to his cabin, and was drowned.

Preparations are being made to put a rack in the Clackamas river at the fish hatchery, in order to catch salmon bound up the river and strip them of their spawn. The rack will consist of pickets driven into the bed of the river at an angle of 45 degrees, in front of a row of piling. Last year wire was used, but has been discarded as pickets driven two inches apart have been found to answer the purpose better.

Placer mining operations have commenced at the old camp at Mormon basin, and though the water supply is less than usual, a run of two or three months will be had, says a Baker City paper. The placer of this camp are all rich and the body of gravel extensive. Porter Colt, superintendent of the Colt claims, anticipates a good season up to the month of July. The mines of Amelia, a few miles from the basin, are also being worked.

The report of Superintendent H. McBride, of the Multnomah county poor farm, for February, shows that during the month two persons were admitted, while sixteen left or were discharged. On March 1 there were fifty persons at the farm, including fourteen Chinese lepers. Since the farm was opened 1,564 persons have been received at it. Of this number 1056 were white males—593 Americans and 463 foreigners—435 colored and 73 white women.

There are hundreds of wild cattle in the high hills skirting the Umpqua valley. Some of these are 25 years old. They are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in the mountains. While feeding there are always a few bulls to act as sentinels. They got wild in 1853, when the first settlers came to the valley. Their cows wandered off and could not be found. In a few years all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to go into the mountains and kill it. Some of the cattle are very large and fat, one large bull weighing at least 1,400 lbs.

Nay Simmons, a young man of 19, committed suicide in a most shocking manner, on the farm of Wm. Sappingfield, ten miles northeast of Salem, on Howell prairie. He was plowing in a sixty-five acre field with a three-horse team, and when on the opposite side of the field east of the house, hitched two of the horses, tied a halter strap to the double tree, and making a slip noose of the other end placed it round his neck, and then started the team, walked a few steps, and then fell down and was dragged to death. Two young men hunting for cattle found him dead. The horses appeared to have walked about 600 yards and to have choked the life out of the young man.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Waitsburg, W. T., has organized a board of trade.

The citizens of Lewiston, Idaho, have organized a board of trade.

The steamer George W. Elder will run between Portland and Alaskan ports.

Washington Territory has 100,000 acres of coal lands, and 2,000,000 tons have been marketed.

George W. Lewis, of Elko, Nevada, was sentenced to ninety nine years in the State Prison for murder.

A boy named James Hooker, son of a widow who lives in Sacramento, Cal., was run over by the cars and killed.

Captain H. W. McDonald, late of the whaling brig Hidalgo, committed suicide at San Francisco by taking carbolic acid.

The Spokane Falls city council has adopted an ordinance taxing Chinese washhouses at the rate of \$50 per quarter.

During the eleven months ending December 1, 1887, the shipments of ore from Hailey, Idaho, aggregated 22,829,877 pounds.

Carl Kruse, tunnel man of the Cloverdale & Ukiah railroad, near Cloverdale, Cal., was drowned in Russian river by a boat capsizing.

The charred remains of Louis Gibbons were found among the ruins of his burned cabin in the Huerfuerua region, near San Luis Obispo, Cal.

The President has nominated Edwin Eells, of Washington Territory, to be agent for Indians of the Puyallup agency (consolidated) in Washington Territory.

Sufficient money has been subscribed in Goldendale, W. T., to build an armory for Company B. The building will be about 40x100, and sixteen feet high.

While the freight train bound for Garrison was switching at Deer Lodge, Montana, it backed on to and killed a man named John Ganley, from Helmsville, who was walking on the track.

Montana has an area of 92,016,648 acres; a population estimated at 175,000, and a taxable property valuation in 1886, of \$55,076,831. Indian reservations in that territory comprise 20,574,648 acres.

Joseph Garcia de Cadiz, aged 84 years, formerly professor of mathematics, while sitting on a window sill in his room at San Francisco, lost his balance and fell. His brains were dashed out on the sidewalk below.

At a meeting of Alaskan fishermen held at San Francisco, a resolution was adopted fixing the rates for the coming season as follows: Wages, \$50 a month, and ten cents additional for each king salmon, and half a cent for each small salmon caught.

The Governor of California has appointed James F. Houghton and Colonel C. F. Crocker, as regents of the State University, the former in place of A. L. Rhodes, and the latter in place of John Swift, the terms of both gentlemen having expired.

The area of Washington Territory is placed at 44,796,160 acres, of which 4,107,558 are Indian reservation lands. The population in November last was estimated at 160,000, and the taxable property in 1887 was given at about \$56,000,000, not including railroad property.

Black measles are creating frightful havoc with the Nez Perce Indians of Chiefs Joseph and Moses' bands, on the western side of the Colville Indian reservation. Forty-two are dead from the disease, and fourteen more are at the point of death. The medicine men there treat it with hot steam under a blanket, and then a dip in the river. The treatment is attended with fatal results in nearly every case. The whites in that section have it, but the disease yields to treatment in their cases. The Indians affected are those transferred from Indian Territory on account of their ill health, some time since.

In the Chewala mining district, Washington Territory, a shocking accident is reported. A man named Louis Gilmore and his partner Hencha were working in the "Sam Slick" mine, and a blast was prepared, but it failed to explode. Very soon after Gilmore recklessly went to the shaft to ascertain the trouble, and commenced an investigation. The blast exploded just before him. His head was nearly blown away, and the body was shockingly mangled. Hencha, who was standing near, had his face and head very seriously injured by flying fragments of stone.

During a gale the steamer Alice Garrett, which was anchored in San Francisco bay, having on board seven passengers from the China steamer City of Peking, dragged her anchor and drifted to and against the Spear-street wharf. The Alice Garrett was in quarantine on account of smallpox which had developed among the passengers and the City of Peking's crew while en route from China. From Spear-street wharf the steamer drifted several paces on route. The passengers, mostly women, scrambled ashore as best they could. Some took desperate chances and made reckless leaps. Others climbed the slippery piles, and more hauled themselves up by means of chains. Every one escaped. The Relief tug came to the rescue and had towed the steamer scarcely a hundred yards from the wharf when the Alice Garrett sank. She turned completely over, nearly swamping the tug, and appeared shordy after on the surface, bottom up.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Value of Straw. Said a well-known farmer: "The time has come when every man should bale his straw as soon as threshing is over, and what he cannot use ship to Portland and sell for seventy five cents per cwt. or whatever it will bring. He should have his own feed mill, or there should be one owned in every neighborhood, and farmers should thus cooperate to be able to grind their own meal."

Now, every man should have a tank or boiler for steaming stock feed. The cut straw should be put in the boiler, and meal or chop mixed with it, and when steamed or cooked it should be fed to stock. This feed will keep cattle gaining and make them fat enough for beef.

Any farmer can have cattle worth raising and fattening, and should utilize his straw for that purpose. His oats, wheat, barley or corn can be ground into meal or chop, and by mixing with straw and cooking and steaming you can make beef or feed milk cows to advantage. When our farmers get this far ahead there will be no complaint made by the grange that "agriculture does not pay four per cent. interest on the investment." Of course it does not pay where men use no judgment or are too lazy to work, but here in the Pacific Northwest, the best country to farm that is known, any good farmer should earn his living and clear ten per cent. per annum upon the value of the farm and tools and the stock on the place—or on all the capital he has invested.

The farmer who burns his straw sins against knowledge and deserves no sympathy. Last summer, standing on a hill in sight of the state capitol, the writer saw columns of smoke by day and fire by night, going up towards heaven to bear witness against Oregon farmers. It is criminal and inexcusable. The time is come when all this waste should stop, and straw become a means of income. To farm properly men should make all things around them that can be utilized a source of income.

A man with a forty acre farm well tilled can raise grain, roots, fruits and vegetables; can fatten sheep, pork and beef and sell wool; can sell live stock and poultry; make butter and sell eggs and honey, and put to shame the showing of many farmers, so-called, who now pretend to cultivate a whole section of land.—Portland Oregonian.

This is generally a month of abundant rain on the Pacific Coast. See that the poultry yards are well drained, and that all depressions where muddy, filthy water may collect are filled up.

As a rule short-legged fowls will fatten more rapidly than those "well up on their pins." This is important to the broiler raiser, as his object is to get a nice plump chick as soon as possible.

A good supply of dry earth and fine gravel will be found a great convenience during the winter months. The gravel supply should not be neglected until the creeks are running full of water, and it is impossible to get it.

Almost the entire crop of hemp grown in the United States is raised in Kentucky. The total is about 12,000,000 pounds. But the annual product of the manufacturers of cordage in the United States is ten times as great, or 120,000,000 pounds.

The best roots for horses in winter is the carrot. Give two or three messes a week, though when they are plenty, feed some every day with oats or other grain, the ration of which may be proportionately diminished.

A damp roosting place is an abomination and yet fowls prefer a wet roost free from lice to a dry one covered with vermin, which sap their blood and strength. This will explain why some people's chickens prefer to roost in trees.

If eggs are the main desideratum in keeping fowls, avoid short-legged fowls of any breed. They rarely lay well the second year on account of laying on too much fat, while a fowl with good length of leg will ordinarily lay well until three years of age.

When scalding hogs, if the water be too hot the hair will not come off as readily as if the temperature be lower. Boiling water discolors the skin. A temperature of 100° is warm enough for a young hog, but there are some hogs that require as high as 180°. A slab or smooth surface permits of the work being done in a cleaner manner than when a rough bench or table is used.

Some years ago benevolent-minded people denounced the dehorning of cattle as a cruel practice, only worthy of barbarians. Lately the stock journals of the country have asserted the contrary, and cite proof that the operation of cutting off the horns of a milk cow is not a painful or any way dangerous act, as the flow of milk does not lessen and the relish for food does not weaken. These assertions are borne out by the actual experience narrated in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, where it asserts that at the Puyallup creamery they have cut off the horns of sixty-eight head of stock within two weeks, many of them being milk cows. The operation is simply to cut off the horns as close to the head as possible. The result has been that more than twice the number of cattle can be put in the same inclosure and the vicious ones have no way to impose on the quiet ones. That is the chief reason for so doing, and that is enough of itself to justify dehorning. It would seem that cattle without horns were to be the rule hereafter.

TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

A cyclone struck Newton, Kansas, destroying the carriage works and causing two deaths.

The French steamer Fleur de la Mer foundered off the island of Cayenne. Sixty passengers were drowned.

Thos. J. Potter, Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, died at Welcker's hotel, in Washington.

The survey of the canal contemplated in Southern New Mexico is about completed. It will cost nearly \$5,000,000, and will reclaim 3,000,000 acres.

At St. Johns, Arizona, Alex. Rudd shot and instantly killed a sheepherder named McCaw. The difficulty was over sheep. Immediately after the killing Rudd mounted his horse and fled to the mountains.

The state deaf and dumb asylum at Fulton, Mo., burned. The fire caught in the dome in the fifth story, and the building burned down. It was a large one and cost the state nearly half a million dollars, and was insured for but \$50,000. There were 180 pupils in the building, but all were removed without injury.

A fire occurred in the Methodist University, at Mitchell, Dakota, from the spontaneous combustion of rags in the art room. There were forty inmates in the building, including the faculty, students and servants. All but ten of these escaped. Four young men jumped from a second story window. Four others and a professor jumped from third story, and another professor descended from the roof by a clothes line. The building was completely destroyed. The loss is \$50,000. The university will be rebuilt.

A man and his son living at Poplar Grove, Dakota, were eaten alive by a pack of wolves. The facts, as near as can be obtained, are that the father and son left their house with shovels to clear snow from some haystacks not more than fifteen or twenty rods distant. They were at once attacked by a pack of sixteen wolves, which literally ate them alive, while the wife and mother gazed through a window at the horrible sight, knowing it was certain death to go to their assistance. After the brutes had eaten all the flesh off the bones they came up to the house, ran around it several times and then went away. Next day the remains were visited, but nothing was found but a few bare bones.

The new office of the Evening Union at Springfield, Mass., was burned out, and the blaze was attended with the most sickening horror ever witnessed in that city, six of the employes meeting a terrible death, most of them jumping from the fifth story and being crushed into a shapeless mass below. Six others were badly injured. A large canvas sheet was stretched over the sidewalk. Three men jumped on this but broke through and fell on the pavement. A woman also fell through the canvas and landed on the sidewalk insensible. Joseph Landford was standing on the sidewalk at the corner, when Mrs. Farley fell. He stood his ground and reached out his arms to catch her. She fell on his neck, throwing him to the ground senseless. Mrs. Farley was killed instantly. The dead are as follows: Henry J. Goulding, foreman of the composing room, burned to death; Miss G. Thompson, proof reader; Mrs. Frederick E. Farley, editorial department, fell from the window and killed; Mr. Lamson, Quebec, jumped and killed; W. E. Hovey, of Boston, fell to the sidewalk; Mr. Brown, a compositor.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Table listing various commodities such as BUTTER, EGGS, DRIED FRUITS, GRAIN, and their market prices in Portland. Includes entries like 'Fancy roll, # lb. 37 1/2', 'Eggs - Fresh 14 @ 16', 'Wheat, Valley, # 100 lbs. 1 22 @ 1 25'.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Prof. Trowbridge and Hutchins, of Harvard College, report that their extensive and careful researches tend to disprove the view that oxygen exists in any part of the sun.

—High scientific attainments seem to be favorable to longevity. The average age of the fourteen members of the Royal Society of London who have died during the past year was no less than seventy-five.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Chicago has over 700 shoe factories, employing 13,000 people. It is only of late, however, that the Chicago girls' shoes have been made at home—strictly some of the factories have enlarged.—Detroit Free Press.

—A company has been formed in Buenos Ayres for working the petroleum deposit recently discovered near the city of Mendoza. The Argentine Republic has hitherto obtained the bulk of its petroleum from the United States.—Public Opinion.

—In the wood-working and lumber industries of Memphis, Tenn., about 750 men are employed, and these are paid in wages from \$325,000 to \$550,000. The value of the business done by Memphis concerns each year now is over \$3,000,000. The business and the industries are constantly growing. The mills in that city are now running night and day, and most of them employ two sets of men. The wood-working business will likely increase twenty-five per cent. within the next twelve months.

—The woody melon-shaped fruit of the sand-box tree of the West Indies is made into a neat box by sawing off the top and scooping out the seeds and is used in Barbadoes for holding sand. When, however, the fruit is allowed to ripen on the tree, it bursts explosively, scattering the seeds over the ground. An experimenting naturalist recently sought to preserve a specimen of the fruit by drying carefully, but it exploded with such violence as to destroy the box containing it.—Arkansas Traveler.

—During the past few years Japanese manufacturing industries have made very considerable progress, and full advantage has been taken of the limited liability principle. Foreign residents in Japan looked upon the movement with some amount of suspicion, thinking it might be wanting in stability. Recent returns, however, have shown that substantial profits have been earned. In a miscellaneous list of thirty-four companies the dividends vary from four to twenty-six per cent. for the half year.

—Mr. C. V. Boys, whose extraordinary success in producing extremely minute threads of mineral substances was recorded some time since, has contributed a paper on the subject to the Journal of the Physical Society of London. The mineral fibers which he has produced are described as being far finer and more perfect than those made of spun glass. Light arrows of straw were attached to beads of melted mineral and then shot out of a powerful cross-bow. Threads of rock crystal obtained in this way were less than the one hundred thousandth part of an inch in diameter. Threads of this substance are as strong as steel and possess enormous elasticity. They are useful in many kinds of delicate scientific apparatus.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Dr. Dubois has investigated the light-emitting organs of the cucuyo, or Pyrophorus noctuicus. They are three in number—two prothoracic and one ventral. The prothoracic plates give a good illumination in front, laterally and above, and serve when the insect walks in the dark; when it flies or swims its fine abdominal lantern is unmasked, throwing downward an intense light with much greater range. The insect seems to be guided by its own light. If the prothoracic apparatus is quenched on one side with a little black wax the cucuyo walks in a curve, turning toward the side of the light. If both sides are quenched it walks hesitatingly and irregularly, feeling the ground with its antennae, and soon stops.—Public Opinion.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

A Clerical Society for the Promotion of Burial Reform.

The Episcopal clergymen of New York, under the advice of Bishop Potter, have organized an association for the promotion of burial reform. The first purpose is to do away with the extravagance of funeral expenditures. Most burials are unnecessarily expensive, by reason of costly burial caskets, and numerous carriages and people go to an expenditure which their means do not justify. Besides, there are sanitary considerations, such as are leading to the growth of the cremation sentiment. One of the aims of the new association will be to abolish the use of close coffins and metallic burial cases, and the substitution of wicker-basket or paper-mache coverings, so that "dust to dust" will have a literal and wholesome meaning.

Bishop Potter made the following remarks after the various points had been discussed at the first meeting: "I am in entire sympathy with this movement, and it will receive my hearty and active co-operation. I trust the organization will be so formed as to include representatives of all religious denominations, to the end that its work may be made as effective and far-reaching as possible. It will be necessary to bear in mind that at every step the organization will be fought by powerful combinations of tradesmen, whose incomes this movement will tend to diminish, and whose hostility, therefore, may be confidently predicted. It is my belief that the methods of interment at present in vogue are vicious, and that the highest type of Christian burial will only be attained when the administration of cemeteries is placed entirely in the hands of the church."—Milwaukee Sentinel.