

'88.

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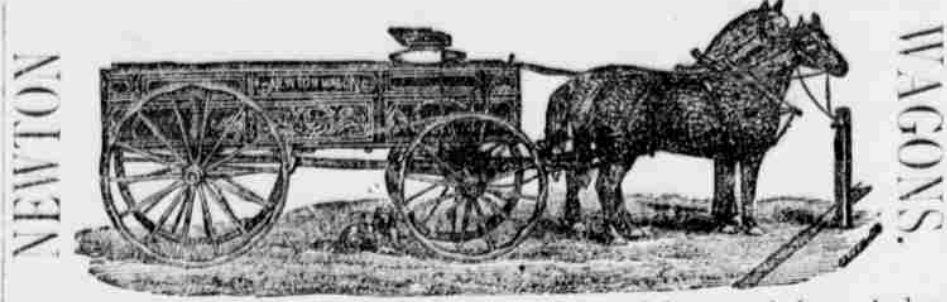
F. M. SLOCUM, Agent,

## THE STANDARD SULKY RAKE

Has iron wheels. The teeth are made of the finest quality of steel, tempered in oil, and each one thoroughly tested before leaving the shop.

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Union, Oregon.



Newton Wagons. Thimble and Steel Skein, Tubular, Channel bar and Iron Axles. Guaranteed to be the Lightest Running and Most Durable wagon manufactured. A Warranty Accompanies Each Wagon Sold. For Printed Matter, Descriptive of the above Machinery, etc., Address:

### Medico.

North Powder, July 3, 1888.

EDITOR SCOTT— "Homo" in his recent attempt to enlighten us by quoting from the Oregonian in justification of the free trade doctrine, intimates that we have been digesting "Webster" and our verdancy in reference to tariff and facts are similar to an August persimmon. We may have been guilty of the first charge, but as to digesting perversions of history as elucidated by himself, we could not attempt the feat without many computations of conscience. After silently passing by the facts produced in regard to the vigorous and healthy condition of our country during the present era of protective tariff as shown in our last, he does suddenly remember that Mr. Buchanan's treasury was "busted" and admits it by exclaiming "Why was it so?" and answers the question in his usual manner. Hear him: "Indian wars, wars with Mexico, pensions and buying public domains." Now, my friend, every effect is produced by some known cause and your theory will not tally with historical facts. First, the Mexican war was an insignificant affair in which the "grocers" were knocked out in the second round and by this little transaction our government came into valuable possessions, (New Mexico and California, a grand highway robbery as admitted by historians) by paying far more than triple all the Indian war claims since our pensions paid veterans of that war, besides the government has been and is now paying those pensions. Again the Mexican war occurred some 13 years prior and we doubt about Mr. Buchanan's treasury suffering to any great extent. Another point he did take cognizance of was "Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton's greenback machine" as he terms it. Go back again, Mr. Homo, to the exciting cause and you will readily notice your imitations, detestable and humbling "machine" free trade, just a short time prior necessitated these gentlemen to resort to some means to save a bankrupt government and that being the only available means, was brought into requisition. While it is true the governments "promise to pay" went begging and brought only 40 cents on the dollar in the open market at one time during Mr. Lincoln's administration, it is again lamentably true that this state of affairs was brought about by that same old cause of which you and every other intelligent person is fully aware and need not try to deny. We are fully aware that our foreign American shipping interests were at its height in the year 1860 and that the "southern insurrection, the British recognition of the Southern states as belligerents and the deprivations of Southern cruisers bear with crushing weight upon the shipping interests of the United States." All these things, my friend, together with that lurking fiend away back of them have resulted in prostrating American commerce and many other industries of this republic. We take into consideration our domestic (which now outnumbers our foreign commerce) in our last article. And again in the statistics quoted, foreign shipping of every nature are enumerated in carrying away our products; not one individual nation alone but the combined world. How is this? In the year 1871, 29,861 vessels of 9,808,402 tons burthen cleared from our ports, of which, 10,288 vessels of 6,151,537 tons were foreign, leaving a balance in our favor of 19,573 vessels flying the American flag and of American origin. Our opponent wants us to build a ship and is worried forsooth that those millionaires of which one would suppose he despised, because they must pay too much tariff to the government for the privilege. This admiration for the welfare of that class is truly gushing. We can't build a ship nor hire one done but are average at what you are proficient at, viz: "Building castles in the air." Stick to your text my boy and give us some more of your sophistry as boldly announced in your first edition, particularly about the poor farmer being robbed. He is the chap we are after and we are patiently awaiting your answer to a single proposition set forth by us. You not only dodge but completely ignore us and put forth new ideas as advanced by the Oregon-

ian and others. Now, please halt, and go back and explain away the Oregon election. Why your solid democratic county don't maintain your argument? How about our business failures? How about the wool interests just now? Why every poor man wants to get into this poverty-stricken "protected" country, where agriculture is crushed, liberty dying and the whangoodle mourneth for its first born, oh! give us a little more light on some of these little items and don't bite off more than you can chew at once, then having settled all things satisfactorily, we will build a ship and cross the big pond with a free trade banner flying at the mast head. We will land in Turkey enquire of the sultan why his government is bankrupt; her domestic commerce has disappeared and foreign powers are about to hold an inquest on the remains. His answer cannot otherwise than that the British free trade policy did it as it did it unto us. We will sail for India and propound the same questions, thence to South America and make inquiry of the Spanish American states about the beneficent and wise measures of the British government in kindly assisting them to destruction by its enactment. If we are not requested to pull down our banner and hoist one of "protection," our imagination is very vivid and we will "save" and you "may take the cake." MEDICO.

### Cornucopia Letter.

Cornucopia, Or., June 26, 1888.

EDITOR SCOTT— In your issue of the 8th inst., referring to the unfortunate affair that cost J. H. Hooker his life, I think you have done an injustice to both Robert Kelly and George Newcomb, and, as I believe THE SCOTT has no desire to publish other than facts, I herewith send statements of the facts as I got them from personal knowledge, and from those who witnessed the sad end of Joe Hooker's life.

I heard the evidence before the committing magistrate, which, with other facts above alluded to, I think I am familiar with all the facts of the case. Kelly and Hooker have been intimately friendly for three years past, and at no time have they been enemies. In fact it is known generally, that Kelly alone could do anything with Hooker, when he, Hooker, was on one of his fighting drunks. On the night of the killing, Hooker, who believed, as he said, that a number of the citizens of this place had not treated him right. Mr. George Newcomb being one of his supposed enemies, and on the evening of the killing, Hooker, Kelly, Newcomb and others were in Shea's saloon, when without any provocation, Hooker became very angry and demonstrative against Newcomb and used very violent language; Kelly requested Mr. Newcomb to go away and pay no attention to Hooker, as he was drunk. Newcomb did as Kelly requested and as I believe, went home. In a short time after Newcomb left, Hooker went out on the street, pulled his knife and pistol and became much more threatening and abusive of Newcomb than before. Kelly hearing Hooker, and being afraid Newcomb had returned, went out on the porch and requested bystanders to get Newcomb away and he would try and reconcile Hooker. Newcomb, however, had not returned nor had he in any way irritated Hooker. Kelly went towards Hooker in the street, but Hooker stopped him and threatened to shoot any person who came near him. Kelly tried to pacify him but he seemed wild with passion, and brandishing his weapons, said that he would kill any person that came near him, and that he would fight the town. Kelly then, as he says, concluded to leave Hooker and twice started to go home, but, fearing Hooker would either kill some one or get killed he returned, as he knew the feeling in Cornucopia was very much against Hooker, and he concluded to try once more to save his friend from trouble as he knew he had more power over Hooker than any other person, so he remained, and again and again, at the risk of his life, tried to pacify and control him. After repeated efforts on the part of Kelly to reconcile Hooker, and time and again asking Hooker to

put up his weapons and go home with him, Hooker said: "D—n you, I will kill you," and he took aim at Kelly. Kelly then said: "Joe, what good would it do you to shoot your friend? You will not do so, put up your weapons and go home with me like a good man." Hooker replied: "I will show you what sort of a good man I am," and then advanced on Kelly with raised pistol and knife. At this time they were only eight or ten feet apart. Kelly then saw that he had lost all control of Hooker, and that Hooker no longer recognized him, but regarded him as an enemy. Kelly then commenced to back away and being more afraid of Hooker's knife than his pistol took his own pistol from his pocket to ward off the knife, but still backing away from him then insane friend, when his foot unfortunately caught on some obstacle and he fell backward to the ground. In his endeavor to keep his feet he pulled his pistol which was a double action Bull Dog, exploded, and Kelly assures me that he was unconscious of the fact that he had fired the pistol—which fact, the evidence proves. There was sufficient provocation to justify self defense but Kelly regarded Hooker as his friend and no provocation would have induced him to injure Hooker, much less, kill him. Immediately after the pistol exploded and before Kelly had regained his feet Mr. George told Kelly he had killed Hooker. Said Kelly: "Then I have killed my best friend."

Kelly struggled with Hooker for more than an hour, and took chances of losing his life, which, it is safe to say, no other man in the camp would have taken, during which time, Hooker told Kelly, time and again, that he would kill him, and held his pistol on Kelly a good portion of the time. And no word did Kelly utter, except those that were most friendly, using all persuasive language that he was master of, to reconcile Hooker.

It is a most unfortunate affair, and you will readily understand the feelings of the man who is now held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, for accidentally killing his friend. The most prominent citizens of this place and Pine Valley volunteered to become Kelly's bail, and two days after the bond was filed, citizens of Pine Valley came and offered more bail if it was required. I will here make the prediction, and I may say it is the general opinion, that no jury will be found in Oregon to convict Kelly of any crime. Trusting that I have not taken too much of your valuable space, and hoping, as a matter of justice to Mr. Kelly, and, also, that the public may learn the facts of the case, that you will find room for this communication. I am, Respectfully, etc., W. R. Usher.

### CARS BURNED.

A distressing accident happened between Glenn's Ferry and Shoshone Tuesday morning. As a train load of sheep from Oregon were bound eastward a spark from the engine set fire to one of the cars and before it could be extinguished several of the sheep were literally roasted alive. The sheep in the car adjoining crowded to one end, which broke the upper deck, letting them drop to the lower floor, smothering several. They were unloaded at Pocatello.—Exchange.

### SHIPMENTS.

Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, who has been superintending Hall Bro's. warehouse at the Union depot for several months, gave us the following as the shipment from there since October 23, 1887: Barley, 733,109 lbs; oats, 113,170 lbs; hops, 8,300 lbs; wool, 6,837 lbs. In addition to the above there has been about 300 tons of hay shipped and there are about 10,000 lbs. of wool in the warehouse awaiting shipment.

### FOR SALE.

One shingle machine, one bolting machine, one moulding machine, one drag saw, also shafting, pulleys, belting, etc., nearly new, will be sold very cheap for cash, or approved note. Also for sale, some new and second hand furniture. Inquire of Samuel G. White, Gove, Union county, Oregon.

## OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Trains arrive and depart from Union daily, as follows: EAST BOUND. WEST BOUND. Passenger, No. 6, L'Ve Passenger, No. 5, L'Ve at 1:52 p.m. at 7:24 a.m. Freight, No. 10, L'Ve Freight, No. 11, L'Ve at 2:40 a.m. at 8:00 a.m.

TICKETS to and from principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Elegant Pullman Cars.

Englehart Sleeping Cars Run Through on Express Trains.

## OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS and ST. PAUL

Free of Charge and Without Change. Close connections at Portland for San Francisco and Puget Sound points.

For further particulars inquire of any Agent of the Company or of A. L. Maxwell, G. P. & T. A., Portland, Oregon.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. THROUGH SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving at 12 M. Daily. For 81 days, as follows: at 10 a.m. as follows: Oregon, Mon. May 28 Oreg. State, May 27 Columbia, Fri. June 18 State, Friday, 23 State, Tuesday, 29 Oregon, Mon. June 4 Oregon, Sat. 5 Oreg. State, Fri. 8 Columbia, Wed. 12 State, Tuesday, 19 Oregon, Sat. 26 Oregon, Thurs. 23 State, Sunday, 24 Columbia, Mon. 25 Oregon, Thurs. 28 State, Friday, 29 Oregon, Thurs. 28 Oregon, Tues. July 31 Columbia, Mon. July 2

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days without notice. W. H. HOLCOMB, A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l Manager, G. P. & T. A., H. L. DEACON, Agent, Union.

## THE WEST SHORE (ESTABLISHED 1875) PORTLAND-OREGON

The West Shore is the only illustrated magazine published on the Pacific coast, and aside from its excellent literary features, its object is to convey information, by both pen and pencil, of the great resources of this region, and the progress of their development. Special illustrated articles appear in each issue; also several pages of notes of the progress being made in every section. Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Utah, California, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest in general, are being illustrated. The subscription price is only \$2.50. It is not only the cheapest, but the most interesting and gratifying of great interest to every resident of this region, which can not be found in any other publication. Subscribers for 1888 receive a large supplement every month. The first one is a beautiful overview of the "Entrance to the Columbia River," printed in blue colors, and each of the others represents some feature of our sublime scenery. The supplements are alone worth more than the price of the magazine. Try it for 1888, and after reading, send it to your friends elsewhere. You will find it both entertaining and instructive. L. SAMUEL, Publisher, 171-173 Second St., Portland, Oregon.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

County of Union, State of Oregon. To W. H. Cross, Thomas Field, L. Bunniger, J. Harley and T. S. Snow. You and each of you are hereby notified that we have expected one hundred dollars, labor and materials, in payment of the "Laura Johnson" quartz mining claim. This claim is situated in Granite mining district in Union county, Oregon, about one-half mile above the arsten of Wm. Harper, on the right bank of Elk creek, and is so called the "R & N" claim, as will appear by certificate of location and awarded location filed August 25th and September 1st, 1885 in the office of the district recorder of said district. In order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324, revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1887, and if within ninety days after this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of the expenditure as a result of your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers, under said section. Dated this 12th day of April, 1888. MRS. ALICE EASTON, J. K. MALONEY, W. T. WRIGHT, J. W. SHELDON.

### The Frederick Mitchell Rancho For Rent.

The above rancho, situated in the Cove, in this county, is hereby offered to the highest bidder for a term ending March 1st, 1891. There is at least 200 acres of fine meadow growing on the place at the present time with about 400 acres of good pasture with good buildings, stables, water and other natural and modern conveniences. The lessee will be required to give note with approved security, payable March 1st, 1891, for the rent thereof. I will receive bids addressed to me at Joseph, Oregon, until July 31st, 1888, at 10 o'clock, when all bids will be opened. Stock raisers and others interested in handling hay, would consult their interest by examining this property. No less than three hundred tons of hay may be grown on this rancho annually. The place has good fence and well watered pasture for stock. The rent will also include the fruit growing on the place.

JAMES M. MITCHELL, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Mitchell, deceased.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

P. S. LAND OFFICE, LA GRANDE, OREGON, June 13, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1888. He names as witnesses: Adam Nelson, John Staunough, Wm. L. Burrows and John Stoddard, all of Tolocest, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1888. HENRY RISEHART, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, June 13, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on August 6, 1888, viz: SOLOMON P. CRISK, D. S. No. 7399, for the N 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 and SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T. 5 S., R. 34 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Stafford, Joshua Bradford, Carl Hewitt and Wm. H. Huffman, all of Union, Oregon. HENRY RISEHART, Register.

### WIND

Thomson & Puresl are agents for the celebrated Cyclone Wind Mill, and as the prices on them have been greatly reduced they are now within the reach of all. Sample mill to be seen at their planer in North Union. Call and examine it.

### MILL

### PATENTS

Obtained, and all Patent Business attended to promptly and for Moderate Fees. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those from Washington. Send MODEL or DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & Co., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

MASON & HANLIN Organ and Pianos are Unexcelled FROM \$50 TO \$100 SAVED On the purchase of an Instrument, by buying through W. T. WRIGHT, Agent, Union, Oregon.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, May 21, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on July 12th, 1888, viz: JOHN CLARK, D. S. No. 8120, for the NE 1/4, Sec. 1, T. 8 S., R. 43 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. W. Chandler, H. W. Fowler, A. W. Motley and J. S. Curry, all of Pine Valley, Or. HENRY RISEHART, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, June 2, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on July 13, 1888, viz: FRANCIS FAVERE, Hd. No. 2239, for the E 1/2 NW 1/4, and W 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 22 T. 5 S. R. 40 E. W.M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jasper N. Mitchell, W. H. Huffman, T. B. Johnson and Wallace C. Huckle, all of Tolocest, Oregon. HENRY RISEHART, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, June 13, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Aug. 6, 1888, viz: JOSHUA BRADFORD, Hd. No. 2222, for the SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 and SW 1/4, Sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 34 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Stafford, Solomon P. Crisk, Carl Hewitt and Wm. H. Huffman, all of Union, Oregon. HENRY RISEHART, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, June 12, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on July 27th, 1888, viz: JOHN HANSON, D. S. No. 8316, for the N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4 and SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T. 5 S., R. 41 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Isaac Haller, Cyrus H. Prescott, W. H. Huffman and George W. Frasier, all of Tolocest, Oregon. HENRY RISEHART, Register.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Cornucopia, Oregon, March 28, 1888. To George Benson and John Hallett—You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners in the claim or mine known as the "Blue Rose" claim, situated in the Balscon, situation of the "Queen of the West," and have expended one hundred dollars in assessment work for the year 1887, on said claim, as required by law, and if you fail to contribute your portion of said amount within ninety days from date of service by publication of this notice, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned co-owners as provided in section 2324 revised statutes U. S. C. H. SCHICKRAM, O. S. ALLEN.

### LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRY, \$1.00 REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., \$3.00 Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, at Moderate Terms. Send for circular to HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Every settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps)