

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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ALL WORK WARRANTED FIRST CLASS

THE MORTGAGE BANK,
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\$500,000.00 to Loan on First Class Security,
From One to Five Years Time, at a Low Rate of Interest. Also Buys, Sells and Rents Property for Non-residents.

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Leaves Union daily at 2 p. m., arrives at Cove at 3:30 p. m.
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Trains arrive and depart from Union daily, as follows:
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Elegant Pullman Cars.
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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.

OCEAN DIVISION.
The Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., and Pacific Coast Steamship Co. will dispatch Steamers between San Francisco and Portland, as follows:

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 M. in 6. L. V. in 6. at 10 a. m. as follows:
Elder, Sunday Nov. 18. State, Tuesday, Nov. 20. Columbia, Mon. 19. Oregon, Friday, 23. State, Tuesday, 27. Columbia, Sat. 28. Oregon, Wed. 29.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving at 12 M. in 6. L. V. in 6. at 10 a. m. as follows:
Elder, Sunday Nov. 18. State, Tuesday, Nov. 20. Columbia, Mon. 19. Oregon, Friday, 23. State, Tuesday, 27. Columbia, Sat. 28. Oregon, Wed. 29.

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, \$16.00 Steerage, \$8.00
Round Trip Tickets, Unlimited, \$30.00
Children under 12 years, Half Fare
" 5 years, Free

The above rates include Board.
W. H. HOLCOMB, A. L. MAXWELL,
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UNION Tonsorial Parlors
L. J. BUSICK, PROPRIETOR.

Shaving, Hair-cutting and Shampooing, in the Latest style of the Art.

Shop one door south of Centennial hotel.
GIVE US A CALL.
22-25.

PRIZE DRAWING!
A Rare Opportunity to Secure an Elegant Present!

From this time until the 25th of December, any one purchasing a hat of any kind at our millinery establishment, will be entitled to a ticket which will give them a chance in the drawing of the following beautiful presents:

1 Satin Toilet Set, five pieces,
2 Embroidered Table Scarfs,
3 Hand Painted Ties,
4 Embroidered Luncheon
5 Linen Toilet Set, five pieces.

Drawing to take place Dec. 25.
MRS. BIDWELL, Proprietors.
MRS. BENSON.

CORNUCOPIA
STAGELINE
Stages leave Union every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave Cornucopia on return trip every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passengers and Fast Freight Carried.
Z. NELSON, Proprietor.

City -- Meat -- Market.
Main Street, Union, Oregon.
BENSON BROS. - PROPRIETORS.

Keep constantly on hand
BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON,
SAUSAGE, HAMS, LARD, Etc.

Kentucky Liquor Store
AND SODA FACTORY,
Cor. Main and B Sts. - Union, Oregon.
SHERMAN & HALEY, Props.

Manufacturers and dealers in Soda Water, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Cream Soda and Champagne Cider, Syrup, etc. Orders promptly filled.

NORTH POWDER.

Paragraphic Record of the Happenings of the Week.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Citizens Very Anxious to Interview Young Brookings.

Nov. 13, 1888.

The drama was a success. The school is filling up.

The North Powder mills are in need of wheat.

Mr. Sherwood left for California on Monday.

Internal improvement is going on at the North Powder hotel.

Mr. Morris Levy will retire from business here about January 1st.

Ellsworth Whitehead, of Island City, is clerking for Gorham & Rothchild.

Wm. Riggs won about \$1400 in horses and money on the election last Tuesday.

Ike Miller has sold his farm and mining interests at Haines and moved to this place.

Mrs. Waldreth went to Union on Sunday with a view of engaging in the hotel business.

A general free fight occurred Tuesday evening. Mourning optics were visible next day as a result.

Mr. Al. Gates, recently clerk at the Rodgers house, is now in the employ of Mr. Mitchell near Telocast.

Mr. Ballingal will remove his saw mill, soon, back into the mountains on account of scarcity of timber.

Guns for K company have arrived, but for temporary use only, as they are not of the regulation pattern.

A petition for a requisition from the Governor for Brookings return is in circulation and is being freely signed.

Mr. Farquhar Shaw will attend commercial school at Baker during the winter. He leaves here next Monday.

Poisoning dogs as a pastime by some unknown party may result in trouble to him should it be persisted in.

Collections for a destitute family residing on Henry Lewis' farm were taken up on Saturday by Mrs. Stephens.

THE SCOUT must have been on a scouting expedition last week as it failed to reach us until Sunday morning.

The engineer and fireman at Ballingal's mill settled the tariff question last week by a knock out without gloves.

A new bridge across the river near town is badly needed. The old one is unsafe and not in use and fording will soon cease.

About \$60 was netted for the church fund by the entertainment given last Tuesday evening. The rendition of the drama "Above the Clouds" was well sustained by each of the characters, especially for beginners. Taking into consideration the fact that easy and graceful manners are acquired by continued practice, and that the manager, Mr. E. F. Beale, was unable to be present only at one rehearsal, and the limited time prior to the entertainment for practice, we must but conclude they acquitted themselves nobly. An appreciative audience, well filling the house, greeted them on their appearance on the stage. Suitable music for the occasion was rendered by an impromptu orchestra consisting of Mrs. Jap. H. Stevens, Master Waldreth, Frank Neff, J. A. Hardin and Al. Goodin. It is hoped the organization may be kept up among the young theatricals and that we will be favored by a number of entertainments during the winter.

AXAX.

RENEWS HER YOUTH.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50 cents at Wright's drug store, Union, Oregon.

EAGLE COOPER SHOP.

S. B. Ayres, proprietor. Manufacturer of butter barrels and kegs. A good supply always on hand. Shop south of school house, Union, Oregon.

THEIR BUSINESS BOOMING.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Wright's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

COPELAND'S LAND REVIEW.

Necessity for Extension of Surveys—Increase of Force in the Land Office.

A feature of Commissioner Stock's report which will be commended by the people of the land States in which public surveys are incomplete, is the recommendation for increased appropriations for surveying public lands, and his remarks in this connection tending to prove that good work can not be done for the prices—\$7 to \$9 per mile—now allowed for surveying.

The act of March 3, 1857, directs that railroad grants shall be adjusted without delay, and much fault has been found with the land office for an apparent lack of energy in this direction. It seems that congress, in its wisdom or lack thereof, or through the carelessness of men having the matter in charge, does not know that it is utterly impossible to adjust the largest grants, for the reason that millions of acres of lands lying within the granted and indemnity limits are unsurveyed, and no appropriation has been made to meet the expense of the surveys absolutely indispensable in the adjustment of the grants. By reason of the failure to survey the lands in these grants the companies are permitted to hold the lands without taxation, and reap the benefits of the increase in value, while the people along the lines are compelled to carry the entire burden of the local governments. This is outrageous discrimination in favor of the corporations, discouraging to the would-be settler, and detrimental to the growth of communities and improvement of the country, practically defeating the objects for which the grants were made. It is to be hoped that the very sensible suggestions of the commissioner on the subject of surveys will be seconded by the Secretary of the Interior and acted upon by congress at the next session.

The adjournment of congress on Saturday without having passed either the general land bill or the bill forfeiting railroad grants fulfills the predictions made in the first of this series of letters, to which reference has once or twice been made since. It is to be hoped that the next session of congress will be more productive of results in this respect. The presidential election will then have become a thing of the past, and legislation for the good of the country without regard to effect upon political organizations or the prospects of candidates for office, may be enacted.

The suggestion of the commissioner that the force of his office should be increased should be seconded heartily by all persons interested in land matters. The fact that 283,156 final entries of various classes are pending before the land office, and that with its present force the office can dispose of only about 75,000 cases per annum, is sufficient argument to prove the need of increased force and a strong effort should be made by the people of the land States and Territories to impress upon the minds of their representatives in congress the importance of their interests, and necessity for more prompt adjudication of land cases.

HENRY N. COPPE.

A WARNING.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more people die from diseases of the throat and lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone without exception, receives vast numbers of tubercle germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing consumption and to the head, causing catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your throat, lungs or nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boech's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

Farmers and others in buying farm implements, wagons, etc., will invariably find it to their advantage to let traveling agents show and buy of well known and reliable firms. Those who purchase of Frank Bros. Implement Co., of Island City, will be sure of getting just what they buy, and may count on fair dealing every time. Their prices are fixed to suit the times and they always have on hand extras for goods they sell.

THE SCOUT is just the paper to send east to your friends. Try it.

OUR EMPIRE.

Official Report on the Wheat Lands of Eastern Oregon.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

An Article Published for the Benefit of Our Eastern Readers.

A report on the interior wheat lands of Oregon and Washington Territory was recently transmitted to the United States Senate by the Secretary of War in response to a resolution calling for it. It was compiled by Second Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps U. S. Army, and was prepared from data gathered in 1885, and all statements of acreage, profits, etc., refer to years prior to 1885. The following extracts are taken from it.

"The interior wheat lands of Oregon and Washington Territory have attracted attention by their unfailing crops, the large average yield, the comparatively small amount of precipitation, and the general dryness of the summer months. The latter feature has gained for these districts the erroneous name of the rainless regions of Oregon and Washington.

In Oregon the interior wheat lands extend over the principal part of the State lying between latitudes 44 degrees, 45 minutes, and 46 degrees, and between the one hundred and seventh and twenty-first meridians west of Greenwich, with a smaller section in the southern part of Lake and Klamath counties, covering, in all, about 300 townships, or 7,000,000 acres of land. Probably one-fifth of this amount should be deducted on account of steepness. A very large tract lying between the forty-second and the forty-fourth parallels cannot be classed as wheat lands, as wheat can only be successfully grown by irrigating the soil; but in these portions the breeding of cattle and horses may form a very profitable occupation. The wheat lands are elevated, rolling table lands, the elevation above sea-level increasing rapidly from the Columbia river from 302 feet at Umatilla Junction to 1,943 at Pendleton, and; 3,418 feet at Baker City, Oregon; and from 351 feet at Ainsworth to 858 feet at Palouse Junction, 1,308 feet at Sprague and 2,536 feet at Moscow, Washington. The average elevation of the region lying south of the Snake river and north of the Blue mountains is 1,300 feet.

The principal characteristics of these regions are the deficient amount of rain-fall, especially as compared with the districts lying to the west of the Cascade range of mountains, the deficiency averaging somewhat greater than one-half, and the prevalence of a dry period of from three to five months each year, varying in different localities, from April to September, principally occurring between May 1 and September 30.

While this season is never absolutely rainless, still in many parts it is almost totally dry; only rarely do showers, insignificant in their effect upon the growth of the plant, fall, while in others occasional light showers fall in the growing season, and may be looked upon as beneficial to the crop in preventing that drying up of the plant in spots commonly known as 'firing.'

With this comparatively small annual rain-fall, and of this but a small portion falling in the growing months of April, May and June, large and almost unfailing crops are grown in this region.

The average amount of precipitation west of the Cascade range of mountains as compared with that of the wheat lands is, for January, four times larger; for February and March, five times larger; for April and May, twice larger; for June, July and August, about equal; for September, three times larger; for October, twice larger; for November, five times larger; and for December, four times larger.

The cause of this great disparity is to be found in the presence of the Cascade Range, together with the prevailing westerly winds, heavily laden with moisture from the Pacific ocean, much warmer in the autumn, winter and spring than the land upon which they are impelled, and always of a higher temperature than that of the elevation to which they are forced in passing eastward over the mountains. As is too well known to dwell upon,

the lowering of the temperature consequent upon meeting the colder land, and upon the expansion due to the elevation, produces the condensation, either as rain or snow, of much of the moisture carried by the ocean winds.

The average height of the Cascade Range in Washington Territory may be taken as 4,500 feet, and in Oregon as 6,000 feet; neither elevation sufficient to so deprive the ocean air of its moisture as to cause it to descend upon the plateau east of the mountains as a desiccating wind, but still high enough, as has been seen, to reduce the amount of rain-fall by more than one-half at Dayton and Spokane Falls, Washington, and two-thirds at Lewiston, Idaho.

The prevailing winds during the growing season are from the west and southwest; the beneficial effect of these winds, bearing with them the moisture from the Pacific ocean, is better seen and appreciated by contrast with the northeast winds that occasionally blow in the summer months, which are so dry and parching that a very few days of continuous northeast winds in the month of June has an injurious effect upon the plant, reducing the number of filled kernels in the heads of grain, and materially shortening the crop.

There is a peculiar warm and dry southwest wind which occasionally blows during the winter months in Oregon and Washington Territory, known throughout the northwest as the Chinook wind; probably so called because it was found in that section alone where the universal jargon used by the Hudson Bay Company's traders in their communication with the various tribes of Indians was known as the Chinook language.

These winds, occurring at irregular intervals, usually not oftener than three days in any month, have a favorable influence upon the climate, moderating the cold winter months, and melting the snow, so that it is not unusual for several inches of snow to disappear in several hours of one day. The average conditions existing during the prevalence of a Chinook wind are an air temperature of about 46 degrees F., the wet-bulb thermometer reading about 40 degrees F., the dew-point about 31 degrees F., and the relative amount of humidity in the air about 56 per cent.; a southwest wind of considerable force, averaging in exposed localities 20 miles per hour, a barometric pressure, usually but not invariably, slightly above the normal, preceding by about three days an abnormally high barometric pressure.

These winds rarely last more than twenty-four hours and are entirely distinct in all their characteristics from the ordinary southwest winds which prevail in these sections. They seem to advance eastward by impulse, and, under favorable atmospheric conditions reach into the mountainous regions of Idaho and Montana, and occasionally into western Dakota, but under unfavorable conditions, their advance is stopped, and they lose, as they reach eastward, their peculiar dryness and warmth, and in the vernacular of the country it is said, "The Chinook freezes up."

In the majority of instances when the relative humidity is below 35 per cent., the air then being very dry and parching, the winds are from some point in the north or the east at some of the observations of that day, showing a cessation of the regular southwest winds, which blow in many parts of the wheat lands with almost the regularity of the trade-winds.

Except in localities especially favored, whether by elevation or proximity to mountains, there is a marked absence of palpable dew in the spring and summer months, a condition which, even more than the deficiency of rain-fall, adds largely to the determination of the dry character of these sections. Notwithstanding this, there is usually a very light deposit of dew, so small as to be imperceptible in itself, but which can be readily detected by its dampening and deadening effect upon the dust, as seen in the early part of the day. The amount is so small as to have virtually no effect upon the growing crops, except perhaps to furnish a slight relief from the parching heat of the day.

The mean temperature of these districts is about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the mean monthly temperature of the winter months being from 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of the districts lying immediately upon the Pacific

Continued on Last Page.