

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES - EDITOR,
City and County Official Paper.

Friday, December 28, 1888

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MITCHELL'S bill to admit Idaho as a state, introduced into the senate Thursday, provides in the effect, for woman suffrage therein.

THE President has appointed Judge Thomas Burke, of Seattle, to be Chief Justice of the territory to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Boyle.

HENRY GEORGE, who is in England writes home thus:
England appreciates the significance of Harrison's election and the protection victory in his country. The Tory press expresses Tory satisfaction over the result, while the democratic press is not happy, and the more democratic the paper the less its happiness. It is a curious fact, and one which Irish Americans who voted for Harrison might profitably consider, that Ireland's bitterest enemies in England are glad of Harrison's election, while her truest friends there are sorry for Cleveland's defeat.

REPRESENTATIVE HERMAN has introduced a resolution in congress directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what action if any has been taken toward the annulment or cancellation of patents or lists of selection of any part of the land grant to The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company of Oregon; and what part, if any, has been restored to settlement. Herman at the same time submitted a memorial to congress from the Waco county business council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Oregon, asking for direct forfeiture of the land grant of The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company.

PRIVATE DALZELL claims to be one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he has certainly long been recognized as one of its most prominent and zealous members. It may be presumed, therefore, that he not only speaks from knowledge, but authority, when he says: "The republican party has no other use for the G. A. R. than to keep it in power, and the G. A. R. has no other use for the republican party but to get money as bounty and pensions. This is Alpha and Omega—well understood and clearly expressed in all our contracts ever since the war." In justice to private Dalzell, it must be said that seldom has a larger amount of cold truth been put into two short sentences.—Welcome.

MISAPPROPRIATED PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a complete and full statement of the amount of the public domain given to the railroads of the country. This list has been very carefully compiled from the records of the general land office at Washington, and is correct in every particular:

Texas Pacific	18,000,000
Union Pacific	12,000,000
Kansas Pacific	6,000,000
Denver Pacific	1,000,000
Central Pacific	14,000,000
Oregon Central	1,200,000
Southern Pacific	95,000,000
Northern Pacific	47,000,000
Cairo & Fulton	3,000,000
Wisconsin Central	1,800,000
St. Paul & Pacific	4,723,038
Atlantic & Pacific	42,000,000
Oregon & California	3,500,000
Pensacola & Georgia	1,568,229
Mobile & Ohio River	1,004,640
St. Paul & Sioux City	1,000,000
Iowa Falls & Sioux City	1,215,168
St. Joe & Denver City	1,700,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,520,000
Pacific & Southwestern	1,161,235
Burlington & Missouri Riv.	2,141,600
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw	1,052,169
Cedar Rapids & Missouri	1,298,739
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1,261,181
Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf	2,350,000
New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg	3,800,000
Illinois Central and Mobile & Chicago	2,596,053
Arlington, Topeka & Santa Fe	3,000,000

These land donations amount to 273,407,661 acres, equal to the combined areas of many of our large States. In addition to these enormous grants to these railroad corporations, the government has issued bonds to the Pacific roads to the amount of \$64,623,512, at 6 per cent. interest, of which the government has never received one cent of either interest or principal although long past due, and the chances are that, under the present condition of affairs, there never will be a cent returned.—World.

THE WORK OF THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

We have now four years, says the *Union Signal*, in which to instruct our people that high taxes upon the necessities of life do not enrich a nation, but only a few who control these necessities at the expense of the many who use them. Four years in which the wage-workers may learn that it is an imputation on their ingenuity and intelligence for them to allow any one to say that a tariff greater than the entire labor cost is necessary to protect them from the productions of the working people of any other nation in the world. Four years in which to instruct the farmers that a home market is valueless so long as the prices of their products in the home market are governed by the prices in Liverpool, which will be so long as they produce more than we consume, and that under the present tariff the per cent of the whole crop exported has increased from 2 per cent to 47 per cent. Four years in which to teach the farmers that so long as manufacturing realizes per cent profit and farming only three per cent, so long will the farmers be plastered with mortgages from the profits of manufacturing trusts. Four years to reduce the mob of 1888 into the disciplined army of 1892. Four years between Bull Run and Appomattox! If there is a God in heaven who watches over and cares for the poor and distressed in this world, and who doubts it, then will He see that the rich in this free country shall not always tax the poor more than they can bear.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

This system is the subject of several inquiries from correspondents, says the *Philadelphia Press*, and the plan is likely next winter to be before enough legislatures, including that of this state, to make its general knowledge important. The ballot system in force in this country does not guarantee secrecy and it requires ballots to be prepared by private or party enterprise and served at every poll. The latter requisite makes it utterly impossible to run a candidate unless he is backed by an organization large enough or with money enough to have a man at each polling place with his ballots. Under the Australian system the ballots are printed by the state, and all candidates nominated a certain time before the election appear on these ballots, and no other can be used. Instead of having a separate ballot for each candidate, all the candidates for one office are on the same ballot, and each voter marks his choice in a room by himself. The result is that no one can know how he votes, and in some election laws under this system the voter is prohibited from telling how he voted under penalty, so as to relieve him from pressure he might not be able to resist. The practical result of the Australian system is far more freedom of action, collectively and individually, for voters and greater opportunity for intelligent voting. In order to run a candidate an expensive organization is not needed, and at the election men in the evil trade of buying votes cannot tell whether the vote is delivered and have no way of finding out.

RELIGION'S FINANCIAL STRUGGLE.

Ever since the beginning of the Christian era, says Bill Nye, from the time the first request was made for necessary funds to spread religion over as large a territory as possible, from the earliest and simplest religion down to the intolerance and caraway seed of the Puritans, and the more refined and spectacular devotion of to-day, the great problem, as I may say, has been how best to save the largest number of souls and still pay expenses. Every means, from the sword and the rack down to the bean-bag and the humorous lectures, have been employed to woo the coy and reluctant soul from its lair. Gentle words, kind glances, melting tears, unanswerable logic in the pulpit and the pleadings of the press have united to build churches and to spread the gospel in order to make men better and to bless the world. (Women were good enough to start with.) But what a battle it has been to make religion self-supporting! How many pangs, and tears, and heartburnings, and aches and pains, and frostings on them it has cost. The financial history of religion in America has been one of uninterrupted struggle, alternate hopes and fears, oppression, exhilaration, apprehension and indignation. Worst of all, however, good men and women have sold themselves to the money-grubbers of the day. The unscrupulous sought to profit by the generosity and charitable motives of the people, and so new methods have given place to old ones. Progress has marked the whole history. Torture and the clash of arms have given place to the grab bag and the arts of peace.

POLICY VS PRINCIPLE.

On the 15th ult., the Vermont House of Representatives rejected a bill granting the suffrage to women by a vote of 197 to 57. Two years ago a similar bill was passed by the Vermont House by a large majority. A Montpelier paper in referring to this vote says that one important element in the change was "the action of the national organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union endorsing the third party movement, which, in the opinion of most Republicans, showed such a lack of knowledge of the practical working of political parties as at present organized, to demonstrate that women are not yet sufficiently enlightened in practical politics to be entrusted with the ballot." This is really refreshing. It shows that the principle of equal suffrage is ignored, and only policy is considered. If the wives and daughters of these representatives are not as enlightened in practical politics as the freedmen of the South when emancipated, or are even now, we pity them. The republican party notwithstanding its boasted fealty to principle has a strong attachment to policy. It was policy to give the negro the ballot because his vote was wanted and could be controlled; but in the very enlightened state of Vermont the ballot is withheld from woman for the reason stated, that her vote cannot be controlled or because she would cast her political lot with an opposing party, no matter how small numerically. There may be good and excellent reasons for not giving the ballot to the women, but the lack of intelligence or capacity to understand "practical politics" is not one of them.—Register.

The Loco Weed in Oregon.

Mr. A. C. Coe, of Hood River, writes as follows to the *Scientific American*:
In the *Scientific American* of October 13, under the heading of "Natural History Notes," you speak of the "loco" or "crazy weed" of Texas and that its reputed power of producing insanity and death has been proved unfounded. This assertion of the innocuousness of the "loco" I cannot contradict; but the fact of a certain weed (by some called the "loco") that grows on the Columbia river bottoms between the "Cascades" and "The Dalles," that will cause temporary insanity in horses not accustomed to feed on the bottom lands, is too well known to doubt. Although I have never seen any animal directly under the influence of the weed, yet I have seen them immediately afterward, and the signs were unmistakable—the animal with his head and fore legs bruised and bleeding, the stall, manger and feed boxes totally demolished, and denoting a terrible struggle. Almost every farmer occupying bottom lands will tell you the same story, not among his own stock, as they are accustomed to it, but of neighbors' teams from the uplands, that occasionally put up over night and fed off new lowland hay. The teams are watered and securely tied in their stalls and boundedly fed on the bright, soft hay from the overflowed lands. About midnight the owner is awakened by a terrific uproar in the stables. Hastening thither, the teamster is astonished to see his horse or horses in a perfect frenzy of madness, rearing, striking, biting and kicking. Nothing, however, can be done until the effects of the weed pass off, and morning finds the horse, if he has not injured himself, but little the worse for his night's antics. What weed this is I do not know, nor have I ever found any one that could positively say that they knew, but it is certain that there is something in the new cut bottom hay that will cause temporary insanity in horses. It is no uncommon thing to see a man driving a horse with a bruised and swollen head, and, upon inquiring the cause, he will answer, "Oh, I was down on the bottoms last night, and my horse got a dose of crazy weed. Whether this is the famous 'loco weed,' or whether it is confined to this locality, is beyond my 'ken.' I should like to hear from others.

The farmers of Union county should look to their best interests and buy their farm implements where they can do the best. Frank Bros. Implement Co., Island City carry in stock a large assortment of everything in this line, and can undersell all competitors. 2
Buy of Frank Bro's Implement Co., of Island city who carry the finest stock of standard implements found in Eastern Oregon. Their terms and prices will suit anyone. They always have on hand extras and repairs for goods they sell, which is a matter of importance to the purchaser. 1

New Postal Card.

The post office department is soon to have a new style of postal card. It is very much like the double card of the present pattern. The back folds are split diagonally and open out like a four pointed star. The four corners are folded and joined together in the center, when the card is ready for mailing, with a piece of gummed paper. The card weighs less than an ounce and will contain no more postage than the present card, the only advantage being greater privacy.

The Verdic Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Ayer's Hair Vigor as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 30 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidney or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at Wright's drug store.

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HAIR that has become weak, gray, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities, Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.
VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.—A discourse of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

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