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TALLEYRAND'S TRIBUTE.

Discovery of a French State Paper on the Death of Washington.

Mr. Somerville Pinkney Tuck, United States Assistant Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1889, while in Europe on a special mission, having for its object a search for documents and other evidences relating to the French spoliation claims, discovered at Paris, among the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a paper written by Talleyrand which has particular interest at this time in connection with the project now under way and in charge of a committee of ladies, presided over by Miss Bayard and Mrs. Nathaa Appleton, the object of which is to raise a fund for the erection of a statue of Washington in some place in the city of Paris. The following is a translation of the paper in question, the original of which is Nos. 172 and 183 of volume 51 of the manuscript series known as "Etats-Unis, 1779-1800." (Years seven and eight of the French Republic):

Report of Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the death of George Washington.

A nation which some day will be a great nation, and which today is the wisest and happiest on the face of the earth, weeps at the death of a man whose courage and genius contributed the most to free it from bondage and elevate it to the rank of an independent and sovereign power. The regrets caused by the death of this great man, the memories aroused by these regrets, and a proper veneration for all that is held dear and sacred by mankind, impel us to give expression to our sentiments by taking part in an event which deprives the world of one of its brightest ornaments, and removes to the realm of history one of the noblest lives that ever honored the human race.

The name of Washington is inseparably linked with a memorable epoch, he adorned this epoch by his talents and the nobility of his character, and with virtues that even envy dared not assault. History offers few examples of such renown. Great from the outset of his career, patriotic before his country had become a nation, brilliant and universal despite the passions and political resentments that would gladly have checked his career, his fame is to-day imperishable, fortune having consecrated his claim to greatness, while the prosperity of a people destined for grandeur and enlightenment would bestow on humanity, and the enlightenment of governments that would ensue from the novel character of the social institution and the new type of heroism of which Washington and America were models of the world at large—France, I repeat, should depart from established usages and do honor to one whose fame is beyond comparison with that of others.

The man who amid the decadence of modern ages first dared believe that he could inspire degenerate nations with courage to rise to the level of republican virtues, lived for all nations and for all centuries, and this nation, which first saw in the life and success of that illustrious man a foreboding of his destiny, and therein recognized a future right to be realized and duties to be performed, has every right to class him as a fellow-citizen. I therefore submit to the first consul the following decree:

Decree. Bonaparte, first consul of the Republic, decrees as follows:

Article I. A statue is to be erected to General Washington.

Article II. This statue is to be placed in one of the squares of Paris, to be chosen by the Minister of the Interior, and it shall be his duty to execute the present decree.

There is no evidence that any action was ever taken on this proposed decree of Napoleon, and it is probable that the matter was entirely forgotten in the press of affairs of that exciting time. A copy of the original of this prophetic state paper has been lately procured by Mr. Tuck for the Department of State.—Washington Dispatch.

Baby's Sleeping Time.

I wonder if all mothers know that baby likes to be turned over after he has slept for an hour or two on one side? When he stretches and wriggles, and finally, perhaps, cries out, try turning him on his other side, or almost on his back, and see if he does not relax into another sound nap without further effort on your part. Do not forget to turn the pillow over also sometimes. The one or two-year-old who wakes in the night and sits up in bed, rubbing his little fists into his sleepy eyes, feels, perhaps, hot and uncomfortable. Try turning the pillow. If he is like some children the writer knows of, he will wait for the sound of the turning pillow and then drop back on it into a renewed sleep. Remember also to keep a child's clothes smooth under him. Drawing down the rumpled night-clothes and smoothing the cover has much to do with quieting the restless tossings of the little sleeper.—Babyhood.

He Applied the Proverb.

"See here," said a big man, in an angry voice, as he rushed into a cheap clothing store, "you are a swindler—a rank, unmitigated swindler, without any principle or sentiment of honesty—that's what you are."

"My vrendt, vot is do matter?" asked the merchant, in a conciliatory tone.

"You have no right to call me those names."

"I haven't! Look at this coat that I gave you eight dollars for. It's all pulling apart, and look at this vest, and these pants. They look like a cyclone had put 'em on to go out West in."

"Und for dot you call me a swindler?"

"You bet I do."

"My vrendt, you forged one ting."

"What is that?"

"You should never shudge a man by his clothing."—Merchant Traveler.

STRIKING CHILDREN.

A Lecture for Parents Who Do Not Know How to Control Their Temper.

It is not unlikely that this article will ever meet the eyes of those for whom it is intended. The ones who really need advice are usually those who can not, or will not, read it. But in the hope of arresting even one angry hand which might otherwise do untold damage by a single ill-aimed blow, these lines are written.

"A box on the ear," has become to be so common an expression that we smile when it occurs in a story narrative; but it should never be smiled at. A box on the ear may cause partial, or even total deafness for life; it may cause internal injuries, which may result in stupefying, or even entirely destroying the intellect; it may cause illness—even death. Should an act freighted with such tremendous possibilities ever be lightly spoken of? And what sort of a soul can the man or woman possess, who, knowing the results that may follow the act, can recklessly give the child a box on the ear?

A blow on any part of the head may, and most likely will, be followed by grave consequences. A blow upon the chest, the stomach, the spine, is almost equally dangerous. In fact, there are only one or two places upon the human body which may be struck with comparative safety; and, when it seems necessary that corporal punishment should be administered to a child, it should be administered in those places. The teachings of Scripture and of common-sense seem to point to the occasional necessity of corporal punishment. It should never be bestowed in anger, however; never without the most careful deliberation, and as a last resort. If a child has been trained from early infancy to habits of obedience, there will rarely, if ever, be found a necessity for whipping, after it has attained the age of five or six years. Other punishment equally effective can and should be devised for older children.

In any case, never strike a child at random in a moment of impatience. The remark which is often made, that bright, precocious babies develop into the most commonplace men and women, may, perhaps, be accounted for in another way than that fond parents overestimate their brightness in infancy. Blows, kicks and violent shakings must have their effect upon the tender brain and nerve of childhood. It would not necessarily require much of such treatment to reduce an originally brilliant intellect to a condition little short of idiocy.—Congregationalist.

A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

The Only Way in Which an Ideal Union Becomes Possible.

Two people may be of suitable age, temper, tastes and inclinations, but if they have not minds sufficiently original and well stored to offer to each other fresh attractions they quickly find themselves at the melancholy stage of coming twice-told tales, and however comfortable their life together may be, their union can not be ideally happy. Only the man or woman who can offer to wife or husband or friend continual novelty, continual freshness, can hope to keep alive an affection of quick fervor. The individuality of the race is far too highly developed for us to follow the fashion of our ancestors of taking friendship as a contract almost loyally binding. People fortunately do not demand a great deal in this line. A very little freshness, a new thought now and then, a slight growth, a small attainment in untried fields, suffices; but this is imperative to vitality of interest. Unless a husband and wife fall in love with each other anew every day, their marriage has failed of its ideal possibilities.

And from what has been said it is easy to perceive what nonsense is the talk about affinities which used to be called into account for the failure of a marriage. While some people are fitted to live together and others are not, the paucity of thought, of imagination, of originality, of ordinary people makes it impossible for them to realize the highest conditions of love or of friendship; and since the fault is inherently their own no affinity could remedy the effect.

The moral, if one wishes to draw a moral, is sufficiently obvious: The only way in which an ideal marriage becomes possible is by the cultivation of the imagination and the creative powers. This may not secure the desired blessing, but without it an ideal marriage is impossible.—Boston Courier.

The Pacific Ocean Islands.

The Samoan difficulty is not easily appreciated by those who insist on thinking of the islands of the Pacific as only groups of savage-possessed territory, of which nothing better can be expected. The fact is that group after group is passing forward to a degree of civilization comparable to the larger continents. Within the next century the larger islands will be under the highest culture, and the homes of art and education. Railroads are being constructed on the Philippine Islands, and others are projected elsewhere. The Philippine group possesses over 7,000,000 of inhabitants, is as fine a territory as New Zealand, and capable of becoming one of the richest parts of the globe. The Samoan group is associated with a dozen other groups more easily in the Central Pacific, and possesses fine harbors, fine soil, natives of unusual intelligence, and is desirable property every way.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Buffalo man recently counted the motions made by a barber's hand during the process of shaving one man, and found them to be 678.

Ruling machines which are now used for ruling paper with faint lines, were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, a resident in London in 1782.

An English weekly observes that there is "a fierce rivalry between the States of St. Louis and Chicago as to which has the tallest Governor." And such is fame!

The finest exhibition ever given in old Rome was when thirty-eight men and women were torn to pieces by twelve lions which had been starved for three days. Each lion was killed out from three to six times.

A negro boy near Camden, S. C., one day lately lost a dollar that belonged to his mother. He felt so badly about it that he began crying bitterly, and did not stop for twenty-four hours, and then he died from exhaustion.

At a typewriting contest in London a short time ago there were 126 entries, and nearly all appeared. The first prize was for seventy-nine words a minute, twenty or thirty words less than have been achieved in this country.

The Chinese have always exhibited great repugnance to any surgical operation which involves amputation; not on account of fear of pain, which they bear with great fortitude, but because they look upon it as a duty to keep the body intact.

A New Haven clairvoyant physician has had a large practice judging from the recent returns to the health officer of those who have died under his care. This is the way he accounted for their death: "Malayal fever," "consumption," "anemia" (anemia) "disease of cides" (disease of the kidneys), "exhaustion," "brane fever," "old haze" (old age).

A curious discovery was lately made in Washington regarding a patrol box on Samson street. It seems that a police officer slept at the station house and used the patrol box as a kitchen and eating house. It was littered with an oil stove and a necessary array of pots and pans. The walls and sides of the improvised kitchen were soaked with grease, while the floor was covered with scraps of bread, meat, cheese, etc.

The big Grandin wheat farm in Dakota comprises about 40,000 acres, of which 13,000 acres are under cultivation, 11,000 being sown to wheat. There are used on the farm 45 gang plows, two plows in a gang, each plow cutting from 14 to 15 inches. There are 45 gang harrows, 41 broadcast sowers, 75 self-binding harvesters and six threshers, with a small army of men employed on the place.

One of the most remarkable buildings in the country is the new Auditorium in Chicago. The main audience-room contains five thousand seats, the tier of galleries reaching up to the seventh story of the building. The organ for this room is said to have cost fifty thousand dollars. The main building is ten stories high and the tower two hundred and forty feet in height. The hotel connected with the building will contain four hundred rooms. Besides this there are nine floors of rooms for business offices. Built as it is of granite, the entire structure presents a most impressive aspect, fit for the parliament of an empire.

A gentleman living in the suburbs of Cincinnati went into a store on Walnut street to make a few purchases. The only light in the store was a candle standing on the counter near the money-drawer. After making his purchases he handed the proprietor a bill, and, after handing him the change, the proprietor walked to the rear of the store to arrange something, when suddenly he was left in the dark. He started toward the counter, and, groping around on it, found, not the candle, but the change. It struck him then that probably the man, in a fit of absent-mindedness, had taken the candle instead of his change. He started out after him and, catching up with him, saw that he had the bundle in one hand and the candle in the other. After apologizing for his mistake the stranger took his change and gave back the candle.

Intelligence in Cows.

The other morning, a very sultry one, two cows came to our gate, evidently on the lookout for something, and after being at first somewhat puzzled by their pleading looks, I thought myself that they might be in want of water. No sooner had this idea occurred to me than I had some water brought in a large vessel, which the poor animals sucked up with the greatest eagerness. The pair then sauntered contentedly away to a field near at hand. In about half an hour or so we were surprised and not a little amused, by seeing our two friends marching up to the gate, accompanied by three other cows. The water tap was again called into requisition, and the new comers were in like manner helped liberally. Then, with gratified and repeated "boo-oo's"—a unanimous vote of thanks—our visitors slowly marched off to their pasturage. It was quite clear to us that the two first callers, pleased with their friendly reception, had strolled down to their sister gossips and dairy companions and had informed them—how, I can not say, can you?—of their liberal entertainment, and then had taken the pardonable liberty of inviting them up to our cottage.—Fall Mall Gazette.

MANAGEMENT OF HOGS.

How to Produce the Greatest Amount of Pork at the Least Expense.

As the hog seems to be indispensable to the American people, the object of the farmer should be to produce the greatest amount of good pork at the least expense. The question then is, how can this be done? I will endeavor to answer this knotty question. First procure some pure bred sows of some well established black breed, and mate them with males not too closely connected, but of pure stock. Have the sows farrow in September or October. Feed them liberally on slop from the kitchen, with all the milk in it you can spare; have your troughs made shallow, so the pigs can get a taste, and they will soon learn to drink until full. When cold weather comes, enrich your slop by adding bran and boiled potatoes. The small and defective ones, which you sort out at digging time, will pay a good profit if fed in this way to your pigs. If you have apples to spare, or those which are beginning to decay, put them into your slop, with turnip peelings, cabbage refuse, or any thing a hog will relish; he likes a variety.

As the cold increases, the slop should have some scalded meal in it. If fed in this way until clover is ready to turn in on, the shoats will be growing finely. Let them remain in the clover until harvest. If you have an orchard (the larger the better) sow it to oats, when the grain is ripe turn your shoats in, and you will see that this feed will develop their bone and muscle. By the time the oats are disposed of your early apples should be ready; then your summer and fall varieties will follow, and if you have plenty of sweet apples (which you should), in your orchard, you will be astonished to see how your shoats will thrive on them.

I have come to the conclusion that apples (especially sweet ones), with a little corn meal and potato slop, is the cheapest and best feed for preparing a hog for the slaughter house. By the time your pigs are a year or fourteen months old they should be ready for the market, and their weight should be satisfactory.

The reason why I prefer to have the pigs come in the fall rather than in the spring, is, that during winter the farmer has more leisure time to get his pigs up a first-class boarding house, with extra inexpensive rations, and he has a longer time to change a sucking pig into a three-hundred-pound porker, and so is not compelled to resort to the forcing system at a busy time of the year, as he is when he makes an April pig weigh three hundred pounds by Thanksgiving. Another advantage in having a hog a year old, when called upon to "die for his country" is, that during the last six weeks of his life he takes on fat more readily, and when slaughtered his yield of lard is satisfactory. Whereas at six months old, although fat, nature is still striving to produce more bone and muscle instead of fat, because the pig has not yet come to maturity. The reason why I prefer a black or dark spotted hog to a white one, is, that when pigs seem to be less liable to have the mange in winter. Pigs are very social creatures, and they will pile up when cold, and so get dirty and hot. Too much filth and heat, I think, the cause of mange, and when a white pig gets rusty and his hair stands erect, his progress toward development is slow, and often his end is near at hand. Whereas, his more swarthy brother seems to grow notwithstanding his unfavorable surroundings.

Corn cob ashes mixed with salt should be given to hogs to keep them healthy.

To sum up, feed slop and cooked potatoes in winter and early spring, then clover, oats and apples, the more sweet apples the better, giving the finishing touch to his hogship with a few bushels of corn meal mixed with buttermilk. If he does not then make good pork I will agree to eat him if you will give me time enough.—Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.

A Trick for the Boys.

A pretty parlor trick which may please the boys of the household is performed in this manner: Take a pin and dip it into glycerine and mark a number, say 1887, on the arm. Let the marks remain. A confederate—if it is necessary to have two to understand the trick—suggests that some one of the company write some number on a piece of paper. Very quickly he suggests the number already marked on the arm. He writes down the figures and exhibits them to the company. The one who has the letters on his arm says: "Pooh, that's nothing. If you burn up those letters I will make those identical figures appear on my arm." Of course no one believes it. The figures are burned to ashes on a plate and he takes some of them and after some postulation, as if employing some unseen power, rubs the ashes over the glycerine and the figures will appear in very bold characters. The trick can be repeated several times if the glycerine has been applied beforehand, and will afford a great deal of surprise and amusement to the company.—Detroit Tribune.

Blind Man (in a London fog)—"Now, then sir! Look where you're going to!" Jones—"I beg your pardon, my good fellow—this beastly fog—couldn't see you—lost my way—don't know where the dickens I am!" Blind Man—"Fog is there? Ah—just you take hold of my arm, and tell me where you live, and I'll see you safe home. Fog makes no difference to me!"—Punch.

WOMEN TEACHERS.

The Salaries Paid to Some of the Leading Ones in the Country.

Public school teaching would appear to be a very remunerative occupation for women, and if they were always paid according to the importance of their positions they might be counted among the fortunate ones of creation. But it is the frequent claim of men—if not openly at least covertly—that women ought not to receive the same recognition themselves for services rendered, and they have to pay the penalty for belonging to the gentler sex.

Miss Agnes Y. Humphrey stands out as the one example, either in New York or Brooklyn, of a woman who has been able to obtain the sum of \$3,000 a year as principal of a school. But it is the frequent claim of men—if not openly at least covertly—that women ought not to receive the same recognition themselves for services rendered, and they have to pay the penalty for belonging to the gentler sex.

Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh, the superintendent of the Normal College in New York, who died recently, was the recipient of \$2,400 a year, and the lady who has succeeded her receives the same amount. Mrs. Della Lathrop Williams, of Cincinnati, and Miss Harriet Morris, of Brooklyn, graduates of the Oswego Normal College, each receive \$2,000.

The largest salaries paid to a woman in the schools of Philadelphia is \$1,800. In Boston the salaries paid to women average less than those of New York and Philadelphia. The principal of the Horace Mann school for the deaf in that city receives \$1,800 a year. The assistant principals of the high schools have also \$1,800. Chicago has a better showing for teachers in public schools. There are three assistant superintendents who receive \$3,000 each, and nine principals of grammar schools who receive \$2,175 a year. Special teachers receive from \$1,600 to \$2,000 annually. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, of the Denver university, is one of the few women in this country who is carrying a full professorship, and whose labors are well remunerated.

A new occupation for a woman is that of being a clergyman's assistant. She accepts the duties which would naturally fall upon the wife of a parson in a country town, but which must be much too arduous for the wife of a minister of a city parish. The "assistant" receives the salary of an ordinary school teacher—about \$1,000. She visits the sick, goes to funerals and lends a helping hand in cases of need in the homes of both the poor and the rich. She is naturally a woman of ready sympathy, unobtrusive and of untroubled temper.—Baltimore Herald.

A Congressman's Camera.

Congressman Allen, of Massachusetts, is one of the few men who are turning to some account the monotonous moments in the proceedings of the House. Armed with his pocket camera, he saunters idly to and fro, watching the while with a keen eye for a subject, and when this presents itself, he is quick to catch the situation. In this way he is getting quite a collection of the more prominent members in attitudes which they will cordially repudiate. To-day he followed for a long time the only Tom Reed, and at last caught a view of the back of his head as the member from Maine was sitting beside Oregon's lone representative. There is much curiosity as to the ultimate purpose he has in view in making this collection, and several are inwardly trembling lest they find copies of his work circulating in their districts. As he never warns his intended victim to "look intelligent," and the absolute truthfulness of the views could not be satisfactorily explained away, there will be an intense feeling of relief when the little leather box disappears from his desk. In the meantime, he is the recipient of a courtesy from his fellow-members which is as agreeable as its object is obvious.—Washington Cor. Baltimore American.

Mrs. Henry Johnson, the niece of James Buchanan, who ruled over the White House as Harriet Lane during her uncle's administration, is now living in Washington, which she finds very much changed in the past thirty years. Mrs. Johnson lost her husband and two sons within the last eight years, and she is now in her middle age, left without any family. She bears her losses heroically, but they have whitened her hair and taken some of the brightness out of her eyes.

"I can never be yours," said Miss Crowe, in response to Mr. Boyle's earnest pleadings. "Then you don't love me, after all," sighed the young man. "On the contrary, I love you passionately, madly, devotedly; but I can never become your wife." "And why not, pray?" "Because our marriage announcement in the newspapers would read, 'Boyle & Crowe,' she said—and failed.—N. Y. Ledger.

AN INTERESTING WORK.

Secretary McCook's Collection of Messages Sent to the Senate.

General Anson McCook, secretary of the Senate, has recently had prepared for the Senate archives a book containing one or more original messages to the Senate from each of the Presidents of the United States during the first century of American independence. From the executive files of the Senate he has had prepared the following brief memorandum of the organization of the Senate. It forms the title page of the book:

The first Congress met in the City Hall, corner Wall and Nassau streets, on the site of the present sub-treasury, in the city of New York, March 4, 1789, but it was not until April 1 that a quorum of the House of Representatives appeared. On that day Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker.

A quorum of the Senate was not secured until the 6th of April, when the Senate elected John Langroon, one of the Senators from New Hampshire, "for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States." The votes were counted the same day, when it was declared "that George Washington, Esq., was unanimously elected President and Vice-President of the United States of America."

On the 21st of April Vice-President Adams appeared, addressed the Senate and took his seat, but the oath of office was not administered to him until June 3 following, when the "act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths" having become a law, Mr. Langroon administered the oath to the Vice-President, and the Vice-President then administered it to the Senators present.

On the 30th of April, 1789, George Washington, "being attended to the gallery in front of the Senate Chamber by the Vice-President and Senators, the Speaker and Representatives, and the other public characters present, the oath was administered." (By Chancellor Livingston of New York.) "After which the Chancellor proclaimed 'long live George Washington, President of the United States.'" (Senate Journal, April 30, 1789.)

The first passage in this book was the first one of importance sent to the Senate by President Washington. On two occasions he met the Senate in person in executive session, but since August 24, 1789, there is no record of any President having done so, although the thirty-sixth rule of the Senate recognizes his right to be present, and says, "That when the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business he shall have a seat on the right of the presiding officer."

The Senate sat with closed doors during its legislative, as well as its executive sessions, for over five years, or until the end of the first session of the Third Congress, June 9, 1794. (See Senate resolution February 30, 1794.) It was not until the first session of the Fourth Congress, December 7, 1795, that any report of debates was made.—Washington Critic.

A JEWELER'S SCHEME.

He Invents a Novel Way to Supply Every Body With a Watch.

The latest application of the scheme of co-operation is in the purchase of jewelry. A little club has just been organized in East Boston in which the new idea will undergo its first test. The club had its first meeting last night. As might readily be suspected when the plan is outlined, there is a jeweler deeply interested in it. The idea probably emanated from the fertile brain of a man in the trade who was anxious to extend his business. This club has fifty members, who agree to pay into the treasury the sum of \$1 a week, and the \$50 thus accumulated shall be expended in the purchase of a gold watch. Each week—the meetings being held weekly at the residences of those members who are willing to provide a little entertainment, such as card playing—there is to be a drawing for the watch thus purchased. The successful member takes the "winning" at once, but to satisfy all concerned, gives a lease to some one selected by the club, and then the principal participation which he (or she) has in the meetings subsequently held is the payment of \$1 a week until the obligation is canceled.

There is no element of hazard in the drawing, or should not be if the members are all honest, and in the end every one of the fifty will have a gold watch, paid for on the installment plan. Of course, there is in addition the pleasant element of sociability. A member is not obliged to accept a watch, but may be permitted to take a diamond ring instead. The club was, however, organized on the idea that watches were most needed, and they will be most extensively sold. It is represented that the jeweler who is interested in seeing all these people get watches is enabled to sell \$70 time-pieces for \$20 less than the usual price, on account of getting so much trade; in fact, that he sells his jewelry at a positive loss. If he were asked to explain how he was able to stand it, he would say that he couldn't if he didn't sell so many. The jeweler seriously states, however, that he does not go into this co-operative scheme with any hope of immediate reward, but looks for it hereafter, when the watches run down and get dirty, and when their owner feel that they want to buy new chains to carry them with, etc.—Boston Herald.