

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION OREGON.

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS.

The Natural Way of Protecting the Valuable Part of Our Bodies.

Primitive man, being by nature a fighting animal, fought for the most part at first with his great canine teeth, his nails and his fists; till in process of time he added to those early and natural weapons the further persua-sions of a club or shillalah. He also fought, as Darwin has conclusively shown, in the main for the possession of the ladies of his kind against other members of his own sex and species. And if you fight you soon learn to protect the most exposed and vulnerable portion of your body. Or, if you don't, natural selection manages it for you by killing you off as an immediate consequence.

To the boxer, wrestler, or hand-to-hand combatant the most vulnerable portion is undoubtedly the heart. A hard blow, well delivered on the left breast, will easily kill, or at any rate, stun even a strong man. Hence from an early period, men have used the right hand to fight with and have employed the left arm chiefly to cover the heart and parry a blow aimed at that specially vulnerable region. And when weapons of offense and defense supersede mere fists and teeth it is the right hand that grasps the spear or sword, while the left holds over the heart for defense the shield or buckler.

From this simple origin, then, the whole vast difference of right and left in civilized life takes its beginning. At first, no doubt, the superiority of the right hand was only felt in the manner of fighting. But that alone gave it a distinct pull, and paved the way, at last, for the supremacy elsewhere. For when weapons came into use, the habitual employment of the right hand to grasp the spear, sword or knife made the nerves and muscles of the right side far more obedient to the control of the will than those of the left. The dexterity thus acquired by the right—see how the word "dexterity" implies this fact—made it more natural for the early hunter and artificer to employ the same hand preferentially in the manufacture of flint hatchets, bows and arrows, and all the other manifold activities of savage life. It was the hand with which he grasped his weapon; it was therefore the hand with which he chipped it. To the end, however, the right hand remains especially "the hand in which you hold your knife"; and that is exactly how our own children to this day decide the question which is which, when they begin to know their right hand from their left for practical purposes.—Cornhill Magazine.

A DREAM OF GOLD.

How a Quarter With a Hole in It Was Found After Many Years.

In 1868 Lizzie M. Trask, of Vienna, was dressmaking in Lewiston. She came into possession of a gold twenty-five-cent piece with a hole in it; this she showed as a curiosity to her friends. At that time she had a little niece two years old, daughter of Jonathan P. Trask, now the wife of Leman Butler, trader in Mount Vernon. The little coin Lizzie once showed to her niece when she was a very small girl, telling her that she would give it to her when she was old enough to take care of it. Lizzie died twelve years ago. This wallet her mother used until her death seven years ago. Then James, a brother of Lizzie's had it, and it has been in constant use almost daily ever since, either by him or his wife. The little gold coin was never seen after Lizzie's death or before for several years by her friends, and its whereabouts were not known and in fact its existence had passed from their memory. A few days ago Mrs. Butler made her parents a visit, stopping with them several nights.

While there she dreamed that she saw her Aunt Lizzie's wallet and that it was faced with green and in a certain compartment she found the little gold coin which she saw so many years ago. On telling her mother her dream she was informed that Lizzie did have a wallet which answered her description and that her Uncle James had it. The wallet Addie had never seen. She then visited her uncle and told her dream to her aunt, who laughed at the idea of any thing being in it other than what she and her husband had placed there. But at Addie's earnest solicitation she produced it and as soon as Addie saw it she exclaimed: "That is the same wallet that I saw in my dream," and pointed out the compartment that held her treasure. She then took a needle, and, running it to the bottom, she drew forth a small piece of newspaper and in it was indeed a gold quarter with a hole in it, wrapped, no doubt, by the hands of her aunt at least twelve years before, where it had lain all this time, and no one knows how much longer, without the knowledge of any one until Addie's dream caused it to be brought forth.—August (Me.) New Age.

A superintendent of a New York school was seeking to develop the idea of biped and quadruped among the scholars, for which purpose he had two pictures, one representing a horse, the other a rooster. Holding them aloft, in full view of the scholars, he said in encouraging tones, "Now, which one am I?" "The rooster, sir," was the unanimous reply.

EASTERN ITEMS.

AN ENORMOUS WELL OF NATURAL GAS DISCOVERED.

It Costs a Quarter to Hear Him—American Ladies Imprisoned—Henry George Given a Dinner—An Entrance to Toronto.

Chinese are pouring into Mexico. Yellow fever is making terrible progress in Mexico.

Seven hundred men are at work on the Nicaragua Canal.

The Bennington Battle Monument is now 190 feet high.

The New York Central has secured an entrance to Toronto.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall has been again prostrated by illness.

The Standard Oil Company is grabbing all the gas lands loose.

August 15th is set for the trial of the new cruiser Baltimore.

An air-line railroad from Tampa, Fla., to Chicago is projected.

It has cost New York about \$200,000 to conduct the hoodie trials.

A rabid dog bit four persons at Hoboken, N. J., last week.

Porpoise-shooting with the rifle is a sport for Cape May visitors.

The longest row of corn in the world is in Waubunsee county, Kan.

Two of Oklahoma's new counties are named Harrison and Cleveland.

The natural gas companies of Ohio and Indiana are talking consolidation.

At Malone, N. Y., 300 New York children are having a two week's outing.

The court-martial to try ex-Commandant Fletcher at Omaha is now in session.

The barbers of Philadelphia have decided to keep their shops closed on Sunday.

The number of prominent Americans now in London and Paris is unprecedented.

Thirty-four Philadelphia school buildings have developed defective drainage all at once.

May 1, 1890, has been fixed for eight-hour demonstrations throughout Europe and America.

It is represented that the rearrangement of the Ottawa Cabinet is giving much trouble.

Chicago claims the Exposition of 1892 on the ground that she has more room for it than New York.

Seven hundred operatives at the Fish Back Rolling Mills at Pottsville, Penn., struck for an increase of pay.

To make the battlefield of Gettysburg a complete memorial it is proposed that the rebel lines also shall be marked.

Out of the 773 delegates elected to the New Jersey Prohibition Convention last week, but 370, or less than half, attended.

It is now estimated that 23,000,000 bushels of wheat will be sent to market from the country along the Manitoba railroad.

Three editors were arrested at Williamsport, Penn., charged with sending obscene and lewd literature through the mails.

About the only thing that the resubmission flurry in Kansas has accomplished is to revive the State Temperance Union.

Twelve acres in Prince George county, Va., have sunk about sixty feet, and a lake two acres wide has formed upon its surface.

The assessment of the city of Nashville for this year shows an increase of \$1,000-000 in property value over last year's assessment.

The new electric road to Bay Ridge, near Baltimore, just opened, is running satisfactorily and carrying crowds of passengers.

Henry George was given a dinner at Brighton Beach last week, at which he predicted the ultimate success of his land-tax system.

Deaths are numerous in the Conemaugh Valley, Penn., largely the result of the severe mental and physical suffering the people have endured.

There has recently been a wild boom at Ashland, Wis., which has just collapsed and left a number of bankrupts and interesting stories as reminders.

An Elizabeth, N. J., man being pursued by the police, leaped from the third story of his home to the ground and ran off. He wasn't injured in the slightest.

All Kentucky is stirred by the news that an enormous well of natural gas has just been discovered at Cloverport, in Breckinridge county, on the Ohio river.

The latest Mormon party to arrive from Europe numbered 132. One thousand in all are expected this summer. The missionaries complain of their lack of success.

The wealth of the 300 citizens Mayor Grant called together to consider the holding of a great Exposition in New York in 1892, foots up, it is said, fully \$1,500,000.

Trials of the new Wall street and Main street electrical railways in Cincinnati demonstrated their entire satisfactory working, and regular trips are now being made.

The Association of Centenary Firms of Philadelphia has been organized. The association consists of firms that have carried on business in that city for 100 years or more.

The State Department is engaged in earnestly investigating the case of the three American ladies who were imprisoned at Mentone, France, for non-settlement of a milliner's bill.

Trusts of their founders something. The Salt Trust had to pay \$13,750 tax to the State of New York on the charter, or certificate of organization. That will come out of the people who buy salt.

Sam Jones is preaching at the High Bridge camp grounds in Kentucky, where he is said to be making more money than ever before. It costs a quarter to hear him, and he has crowds of auditors.

MORE AND FARE.

A Pointer for Wheat Growers—Fertilize the Orchard—Rose Insects—Rice Fritters—Remedy for Scours.

Running roses may be tied to trellises now, or they may be injured.

The final touch which makes a dish perfect is always an inspiration.

Eight cents per pound is the cost of sending seeds by mail. The package must not exceed four pounds.

Do not try to cultivate onions deep; if an inch of the surface is kept mellow, and no weeds allowed to grow, it is all the cultivation that will be needed.

Black Cake.—One pound each of flour, butter, sugar and citron, cut fine; two pounds each of raisins and currants; twelve eggs, one tablespoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon and mace. Bake nearly four hours in a moderately heated oven.

Berry baskets stored in crates in the same manner as when filled with fruit are almost certain to be damaged by the gnawing of mice if the mice have access. If the boxes are nested together and packed in their crates the are seldom attacked.

Rice Fritters.—Four eggs beaten very light, one pint of milk, one cup of boiled rice, three teaspoons of baking powder in one quart of flour; make into batter and drop into boiling lard. Sauce—One pound of sugar, one and one-half cups of water, stick of cinnamon, boil till clear.

Apple Ginger.—Make a syrup of four pounds of granulated sugar and a pint of water in which cook very slowly four pounds of finely chopped tart apples, peeled and cored, and two ounces of green ginger. Add the grated rind of four lemons. Take it off the stove when it looks clear.

Coffee Cake.—One cup of sugar, one cup of melted butter, one cup of New Orleans molasses, one cup of strong coffee, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, one-half pound each of raisins and currants, and four cups of sifted flour.

Eggless Ice Cream.—Scald two quarts of milk, wet four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with cold milk, put into the scalding milk with four cupfuls of sugar, and boil until the taste of the cornstarch is gone; when quite cold add one quart of thick cream beaten stiff. Flavor with vanilla, rose or chocolate and freeze.

Raw meat chopped fine and fed once a day, will produce more eggs than any other food that can be given the hen. One pound of rough meat to fifteen hens is sufficient. The meat should be lean, and if preferred, may be cooked, but it gives better results when given raw. It is not expensive when the increased number of eggs is considered.

How to Make Clover Silage.—This business is now, or soon will be, in order, and here is a point from a practical man worth dealing. A farmer with considerable experience, who has siloed clover for several years, says if it should be left to wilt on the ground for two hours after cutting, and each day's filling of the silo be allowed to heat before the fresh clover is added, and the sides not the center, kept thoroughly tramped, the clover will come out moist and green, and the cattle will relish it as thoroughly as summer pasture.

Utilizing Dropped Manure.—An Ohio farmer says that a good way to utilize dropped manure in lanes leading from barnyard to fields is to plough and scrape them where the surface is such that this can be done. Many lanes of this kind contain an undisturbed accumulation of years. Build one permanent fence in the middle of a strip wide enough for two lanes, say sixty feet, then build a portable fence out on either side of the lane. When it becomes desirable to plough, remove the portable fence over to the other side for a lane there.

Rose Insects.—The insects most harmful to roses are the green fly, red spider, rose hopper or thrips, and the rose bug and the black slug. Now, though combating these insects involves some little troubles, yet success will attend all persistent efforts. The green fly, the thrips and the black slug can all be kept under by syringing the plants with a solution of whale oil soap. One pound of soap is sufficient for eight gallons of water. Throw the water in a fine spray on the under as well as the upper sides of the leaves. A syringe with a bent nozzle is the best instrument with which to apply the liquid to the lower sides of the leaves. The red spider can be held in check by syringing the leaves with clear water; in dry times this should be done every day. If the rose bug (*Molochina subspinoza*) makes its appearance, which is not very often, it can be destroyed by the insect exterminator.

Fertilize the Orchard.—In advocating the maintenance of the fertility of the orchard, Dr. Haskins, of Vermont says he has never yet seen an orchard too rich for profit, nor one upon which the last loads of manure did not pay the most profit. He adds that the most profitable orchard of the William's Favorite apple in the vicinity of Boston is kept "as rich as a barnyard." The fruit is double what might be called the normal size of the variety; every apple is handled like an egg, and marketed at its point of perfection. This orchard is very profitable, though small. An orchard that would rival this is in the city of Montreal, containing thirty-six Fameuse trees, the fruit from which was sold, ungathered, one season, for \$800. The trees were very large and perfectly healthy, and had all to themselves, almost an acre of rich land.

A Point for Wheat Growers.—A gratifying effect of sowing straw thinly over the wheat plants on a very poor spot of land after the ground had frozen has been reported by Mr. Terry, of Ohio. The wheat was benefitted, but the remarkable advantage lay in the good catch and good growth of clover sown in the spring, which extended exactly to the limit of the straw m.—one load to the acre. So says a writer in the Weekly Tribune, who adds that he once owned two fields in which there were spots of the finest and cleanest of loam, on which clover seed always failed because of the surface running together into a compact glaze after the spring frosts, and he could think of no remedy. The straw seems to have prevented the rains from so packing the surface in Mr. Terry's valuable experience, and clover, if it can be made to grow with certainty, will soon amend the texture of the soil. Farmers who have poor spots in their wheat field would do well to try the straw cure, not only to benefit the crop sown, but as a preparation for clover.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

TO CONNECT BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH THE PACIFIC COAST.

Adjudged Insane—Claims to be His Wife—To Defeat High License—Portland Postmaster's Report—Earthquake.

Drytown, Amador county, is having a boom.

The Puebla on her last trip north took 500 tons of fruit from San Francisco

A cork tree in Visalia is now eighteen inches in diameter and forty feet high.

A stingaree that weighed 1,000 pounds was killed at Redonda Beach last week.

Earthquakes are still shaking Snsanville. Five shocks occurred on the 26th.

A fire on the old Crocker ranch, near Merced recently, destroyed considerable grain.

The old and well-known Cucamongo hotel, eighteen miles east of Pomona, has been burned.

Frank Lankey's house at Mist, Or., was burned for revenge by some enemy a few days ago.

A lamp explosion caused the loss of the residence of W. H. Soule, at Woodland on the 29th.

A strike in the Gover mine at Drytown, Amador county, shows rock held together with gold.

Two Harney Valley, Or., settlers are under arrest for resisting eviction by United States Marshals.

The peach crop of Pomona Valley will amount to 380 tons. Canneries get the fruit at 1 cent per pound.

The work of rebuilding the smelters for the Eureka, Consolidated mine at Eureka, Nev., has begun.

Jack Murphy, known as "Jack the Ripper," killed James Clooney at Sackville, Yolo county, on the 29th.

Jose Sanza of Pomona attempted suicide on the 28th because his daughter had eloped with a married man.

George Cornwall, a jockey, was killed at San Diego on the 29th. While jumping a fence his horse fell upon him.

John D. Spreckels is said to have purchased a one-third interest in the Coronado Beach Company, costing him \$511,000.

Owen Morgan is under arrest at Sacramento, charged with attempting to destroy by fire the Western Hotel in that city.

A whole family of Flathead Indians has been murdered and burned by robbers in the Sun River country in Montana.

Sutter county saloonkeepers have combined to defeat high license. Three have been arrested and warrants are out for seven others.

The taking of testimony in the case of H. L. Gorton for the Clipper Gap robbery last December began at Auburn, Placer county, on the 27th.

The fruit cannery at Marysville is filling a special order for peaches in half-pound cans to be sold on the railroad trains to passengers.

A man named Hayee was given one hour to leave Petaluma or five days in the chain gang for disturbing the Salvation Army meeting.

E. L. Carterson, traveling agent for a San Francisco house, has been adjudged insane at Redding. He is subject during hot weather to mental trouble.

L. B. Allen and a companion, from San Diego, who left for Oceanside to sail a small yacht down the coast, are missing and it is feared they are drowned.

Tom Thompson and six other men who tarred and feathered Gus Brannan at San Pedro a few months ago, have been found guilty of simple assault.

The salmon canneries on the Fraser river are each securing from 8,000 to 15,000 salmon daily, and the largest pack in the history of the industry is assured.

Ambrose Bierce has a detective working on the Chico tragedy. It is believed by some that the bullet wound through the temple of young Bierce was not inflicted by himself.

J. R. Griffith, from Fresno, has been on a protracted spree at Traver, and rather than go to jail cut an artery in his arm with a pocket knife. Prompt surgical aid saved him.

The aids used to form the jetty in process of construction at Eureka Harbor, Humboldt county, are sixty-four feet long, forty feet wide and four feet thick. Each weighs sixty tons when ready for launching.

In Committee of the Whole of the Montana Convention on the 27th, Anaconda received 32 votes against 24 for the location of the capital. Great excitement resulted in Helena.

Two cases of death from lightning fires with coal oil were reported on the 27th. One at Seattle, Mrs Julia Calder, and the other near Clay Station, in Sacramento county. Mrs. Arthur Ralphs.

Attorney H. G. Thompson has just returned to Portland from British Columbia, where he closed a deal with the new Westminster Southern Railway Company to connect British Columbia with the Pacific Northwest.

The Portland Postmaster's report for the fiscal year ended June 30th shows the receipts and payments of the money order and postal funds to have been \$6,427,613 12, as compared with \$4,403,074 30 last year, an increase of \$1,000,000.

C. H. Crocker has offered to bear the expense of an expedition from the Lick Observatory to Cayenne, South America, next December, and it is expected at that time to confirm and extend some of the discoveries made at the last eclipse.

Hon. Joseph A. Donohoe of Menlo Park has offered the Astronomical Society of the Pacific to establish a medal to be given to the first discoverer of every unexpected comet, and to the first person making a precise observation of a telescopic periodic comet at any one of its expected returns.

The woman claiming to be the wife of Colonel Ayres of the Los Angeles Herald, referred to in an Eastern telegram published in the Bulletin on the 27th, is not his wife. She formerly resided in San Francisco, and nearly a quarter of a century ago she labored under the delusion that she was married to Colonel Ayres, and was a source of great annoyance to him.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Denmark's Foreign Trade—Threatens to Run the Telephone—Tried Her Engines With Success.

Siam has begun the issue of paper money.

Railroad management in Bavaria is in bad shape.

Millaiss is painting his third picture of Mr. Gladstone.

A new life of Bruno is to be prepared by the Vatican.

The Crofters Commission is reducing rents and arrearages.

Efforts at phonetic writing are active both in France and Germany.

Buffalo Bill gave a dinner to Russell Harrison at Paris on the 27th.

The infantry branch of the Austrian army has been increased by 9,000.

Peru observed its sixty-eighth anniversary of Independence on the 29th.

Extensive thefts of arms have been carried on for years in Bombay arsenal.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is said to be raging in the Ternez district of Paris.

Denmark's foreign trade has grown to tremendous size, mainly with England.

Shares in the proposed American Salt Trust are already selling in London at a premium.

A German peasant has been detected in tapping a telephone wire to cure his rheumatism.

The silver jubilee testimonial to Cardinal Manning now amounts to a total of over £6,000.

August 4th is the date fixed for re-burying the French Revolution heroes in the Pantheon.

A German firm has made a contract to reconstruct the port of Odessa at a cost of over \$5,000,000.

The Portuguese who fired at Dom Pedro declares he was instigated by the Republican Association.

Dr. Schmelzkoepf, Surgeon-in-chief of Captain Wissmann's African expedition, has been drowned.

An Erzerum dispatch states that Russian troops are rapidly massing near the Turkish frontier.

Brunn, the Austrian center of textile industry, is suffering under a general strike of 15,000 operatives.

Ryan, a seaman on the Jabez Howes, was drowned at sea on June 17th. Ryan was a native of San Francisco.

Much curiosity has been excited by the approaching production at Brussels of Salambo, a new opera by Reyer.

None of the railroads in India are equipped with baggage cars and no traveler is allowed to carry a trunk.

In a recent domestic rifle competition at Wimbledon Sir Henry Halford, shooting for England, made 210 out of his 235.

George S. Ladd of San Francisco, a prominent electrician, is lying dangerously ill in a house in Piccadilly, London.

London, excited by the success of Paris, appears to be very much in earnest in her endeavor to found a grand exhibition in 1891.

Bankers in London do not care for the papers of the Prince of Wales. The Prince has not much of a reputation as a business man.

The English Government threatens to run the telephone since the business has been left to one company. France has already done so.

On account of heavy and repeated falls of snow among the Alps, the season for mountaineering premises to be late this year in Switzerland.

A dispatch from Rome says the Vatican and Quirinal are doubly guarded on receipt of information of a plot to blow up both with dynamite.

The report that Mme. Neilson has lost her hearing and memory is emphatically denied. She is suffering from her old trouble rheumatism.

"A Guide to the Churches of London" shows that the number of metropolitan churches has increased between 1883 and 1889 from 928 to 1,016.

It is stated that at the rate the population is leaving Norway for the United States, in the next fifteen years not one will be left in that land.

The "Heavenly Foot Society" has been started in China by the women, in rebellion against the venerated fashion that compresses their feet.

It has been decided in Russia that women may be physicians; but they must confine their services to children and adults of their own sex.

British reports of the inland fisheries show that out of 77,870 salmon captured in seventeen districts 2,744 were taken by the rod. The others were netted.

It is stated in London that Germany and Austria have instructed ex-King Milan to restore the supreme power in Serbia in order to check Italian intrigues.

A party of 800 Hungarians who left Vienna recently for the Paris Exhibition proceeded, by way of Torino, to call on Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot.

Grave fears are felt at Zanzibar for the safety of the Upwapa missionaries. The Bushiri have murdered an officer of the East African Company, named Nielsen.

The Duke of Newcastle is expending nearly £50,000 in building a church in the grounds at Clumber, his place at Notts. It is a beautiful edifice in the Gothic style.

One of Legitime's Generals had agreed to surrender a portion of the defensive works at Port-au-Prince to Hippolyte. The plot was discovered and an ambush killed thirty of Hippolyte's men.

Two hundred and thirty-one foreigners were expelled from Belgium between the 6th of February, 1888, and the 6th of February, 1889. Three expulsions only were ordered for political reasons.

The largest ship in the British Navy, the Trafalgar, launched two years ago, has at last tried her engines with success. She is 345 feet long, 73 feet beam, and 12,818 horse power drove her 17 28 knots.

The greatest diplomatic triumph of Prince Bismarck's life will be achieved if he succeeds in his latest project, which is to arrange a meeting between the Czar, Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William in Berlin.

KEEP AT WORK.

Occupation as a Moral Force and Idleness as a Mischief-Breeder.

Occupation and industry are so often recommended merely for the material gains they bring that their moral force is not always recognized as it should be.

Yer occupation that brings no material reward, and is, by comparison with work, the merest trifling, may be, if innocent in itself, a moral force simply because it keeps the individual out of temptations and gives employment to his energies.

Idleness is a fruitful breeder of mischief. The mind, if not the body, must be at work during idle hours. It is difficult to conceive of a period of inaction for the brain except during sleep or insensibility.

Thoughts come unbidden; they may be mischievous or merely idle, but other thoughts relating to the work or play in which one is engaged or stirs the mind to speculation or planning.

It is not possible, even though it might appear to be desirable, to keep men at work during all their waking hours. They must have rest and recreation, and it is during this period that they need some occupation, harmless in itself, to keep them out of mischief.

It is for these otherwise idle hours that good amusements should be provided—books or papers to be read, societies, literary entertainments, concerts and theatrical performances of an improving kind to be attended.

In a great city many of these needs of humanity are furnished by business men to meet a want as real as that for food and clothing. But there are many who have not the means to avail themselves of such occupation as is thus provided for idle hours, and for such as these charitable people establish free libraries, schools and other places for self improvement.

Some of the workingmen's clubs and similar bodies go further than this and furnish gymnasiums and rooms for various games, recognizing that occupation for idle hours is the main thing, and that it must be of a kind contrasting with the daily labor of the individual to be benefited.

The clerk may find amusement in manual labor or in violent exercise; the mechanic, who has had enough of both, is better satisfied with a book or with a game that calls only for mental exertion.

All these different tastes and needs for an occupation that may fill in idle hours are fairly well met in a large city by the variety of entertainments provided by business men and philanthropists—the one for gain, the other for the good he may do humanity. But it is far different in the smaller towns and villages, where it does not pay to cater to such needs and where there is seldom wealth enough to furnish from its abundance free entertainment or