

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

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## THE OREGON SCOUT.

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## CORNUCOPIA.

Two Daring Prospectors Visit the Minam Mountains.

AN INDIAN TRADITION REVIVED.

Glaciers and Ice Mountains--Baudin's Statements Endorsed.

EDITOR SCOUT--

Among the locations on the Simmons mountain a little north of Cornucopia is the Monte Christo, owned by J. W. Kennedy, the worthy mayor of Union city. It lies six hundred or more feet north of the Buckeye and Pine Creek mines of the Simmons group. The ledge is now two feet in width and gaining rapidly in size as depth is attained. The ledge is similar in character and surroundings to the Buckeye and Pine Creek, and carries free gold enough to pay working expenses in addition to the sulphurets. One assay of selected ore went \$400 in gold and 118 oz. in silver. The present development consists of thirty-eight feet of shaft and tunnel. Mr. Kennedy went home last week, but will soon return and resume work on the property, in which he has the greatest confidence. The location is in one of the most favorable portions of the district, and there is no reason why it should not pan out as well as its near neighbors of the Simmons group.

### A TRIP TO THE MINAM.

About ten days since, Clint Duffy and Jim Shea folded their tents and quietly stole away, not even informing their wives of their destination. On their return it appeared they had been on a tour of inspection in the Minam country. They brought back with them very rich samples of silver ore which assayed in the white metal \$27 per ton, and carried a trace of gold. The ledges were narrow, but considering their richness will, it is believed, be valuable. The approach to the district is difficult and transportation to a mill would be difficult and expensive; yet such rock will pay.

### SLIPPERY PLACES.

Shea came within ten feet of an accident which would have created a dissolution in the firm of Shea Bros. The mountains were steep and covered with what appeared, on approaching them, loose and decomposed granite, which turned out to be hard and slippery granite, or a kind of granite crust, and Jim attempted to cross a section of this formation, when his feet slipped and he "slid." It was only with the aid of feet and hands, and hands as claws, or rough locks, that his passage was checked just before the yawning precipice was reached. Had he gone ten feet further a miracle only could have prevented him from being dashed in pieces on the rocks below. His hands show how he clutched the hard and ragged rocks.

### GLACIERS.

It seems almost impossible for us to imagine or believe that within thirty miles of this spot where the hot sun is shining, water running and green grass growing, the prospectors should have blundered onto a patch of ice mountains, but such seems to have been the case. As they were moving slowly and cautiously along there appeared to their sight and above them a mass of black, dirty looking snow or ice--perhaps the accretions of ages, on whose glossy surface the driving sands had drifted and in mid-day when the sun had softened the crust, had collected and been detained as dust is collected on a dampened floor or other surface. There appeared to be about a section in this body. On its outer or lower edges a little water formed and exuded as you have often seen it in snow banks in much less altitudes. There green grass, and occasionally a flower, would open its leaves to kiss the chilling cover of white. The prospectors had to cross over about fifty feet of the glacier where they were met by a little Frenchman who was living in a small log cabin on the upper skirt of the drift. There are two glaciers in this vicinity, on either slope of the mountain, both adding their waters to the volume of the Big Minam. An old squaw told the

Frenchman how that many years ago, in that vicinity, ore of fabulous richness in gold had been found by the Indians--that the spot had been covered up with rocks, branches of trees and other debris to conceal it from the white man. The old, old story. The gold must have bleached out, as the precious metal found there now is of the white kind. But leaving Indians and Indian stories and glaciers to one side, the boys concluded they had been in the vicinity of rich deposits, both of gold and silver, which they will re-examine bye and bye.

### BAUDIN HAS BEEN TRUTHFUL.

I am pleased to find, after four months of labor in testing the theory of renovation or cure by infusion, that our friends at Baker have filed an intervenor, and have manfully and truthfully endorsed what Baudin has repeatedly asserted, that Cornucopia would some time rival Virginia City in its palmist days. One of the Democrat's editors in referring to his trip to Cornucopia says: "It is surprising, with all the mineral in sight in this camp, that at the present time there is but one mill in operation, and that a 20-stamp. There is plenty of ore in the different dumps to keep twenty mills of like capacity running for months. What is needed is a large custom mill with all the necessary machinery for working the concentrates." That want may be in part supplied by the Davis mill, which will be done in the future, far or near, but better late than never. But it is only calculated to produce, the sulphurets. What is wanted is the machinery to reduce them. We have been buoyed up with the hope that the O. G. M. Co. would spend some of their untold Kentucky millions in putting in a complete plant. That is their duty to themselves, their duty to the camp, and their duty to the honest burghers of Louisville who invested their untold millions under the guidance and superintendence of Prof. Luce. Constant dropping will wear the stone, and after many days the seed sown by Baudin will spring up, and if it don't bear fruit in waving fields of corn, will produce a crop of quartz mills and a small smelter for the sulphurets which would complete the plant. Yes, it is really surprising that no more is accomplished, but bear in mind that the period of gestation of the elephant is several years, and when Cornucopia has run its time, it will produce an offspring that will surprise your doubting readers.

### NOTES.

Leslie Holcomb, from Eagle, has returned and commenced work on his mine. At last showing it was looking well. He has staid with the camp for a long while, drew the first house logs, and hewed a way through the pines for his teams.

Several claims have lately been bonded in East Eagle, one of which is the McGee property. A force of men will be put at work this week on a road from the bridge on Eagle to East Eagle.

Nicholson's teams are making regular trips to Baker for supplies for the boarding house.

A pleasanter road than the one from Union to Cornucopia can not be found. Cool, shady, and well watered.

Why cannot the stages between Baker, Union and Cornucopia come on alternate days. Is there anything in the contracts to prevent it?

Let it be known that there is no more agreeable and pleasant summer resort than Banner Lake, situated eight miles from Cornucopia.

### BAUDIN.

#### Improve Your Homes.

It is wonderful what an improvement a new suit of clothes will make in the appearance of a man, and no less is it so as to the value added to a house by a fresh coat of paint. This is not a matter which affects the pockets of the owners alone, by increasing the value of their salable property, for at the same time it benefits them, it also improves the appearance of our city and it should be the pride of every one that their buildings, yard and lawns are well kept and present to visitors an inviting and home-like appearance.

## SALT LAKE.

L. J. Davis Describes the City of the Saints.

A VAST SALINE INLAND SEA.

A Magnificent Temple BUILT BY THE Hands of Religious Bigots.

EDITOR OREGON SCOUT--

We could not take the Hunt road, because we were going south, so we boarded the train at the O. R. N. Co. and departed from the quiet little city of Union meeting in the business of Eden amid profile grandeur and scenic beauty, with its warm sun and quiet with strengthening of concentration to dispel the vapors which a high motive and discommodatingly had thrown around it. A few short winding and abrupt curves and we lose sight of the garden spot of the Blue mountains. Our path leads upon the iron rail, Owen and Idaho are behind us.

About noon the great inland plain that once lay beneath the briny waters of the inland sea, spread themselves out before us and reflected with white scorching glare the rays of an August sun; but we are soon refreshed by the cool and fragrant breezes that wafted from off the bosom of Great Salt Lake, in whose saline waters we see the records of great geological and geological changes. This water, one time the bottom of the ocean. A long bay in ages gone, extended from the south far to the north; but great risings which were the immediate agencies in building the American continent, closed up the entrance to this bay. In time the saline waters were drained off, but there was one place that mountain chains would not permit to be drained and that is the body of water of which we are writing. The lake is eighty miles long and forty wide. Its waters are as clear as crystals and is so impregnated with saline infusions that it is impossible for a human being to sink beneath its surface. One beautiful afternoon the writer went to Garfield Beach, a famous watering place, and took a bath in the lake. The leather floats around on the surface like a cork, owing to which fact he finds it very difficult to swim. It is almost like lying down on the floor and attempting to swim.

About fifteen miles to the southeast of the lake is situated Salt Lake City, to which point we now proceed. Although Mormonism gives to Salt Lake City its chief attractiveness and a unique pre-eminence among the cities of the great west, yet the city itself and its natural environment call forth enthusiastic admiration from all who have the good fortune to drink in the beauties of the "city of the saints." The city covers nearly 10,000 acres of land with a population estimated at 30,000 inhabitants. It is laid out on a grand scale. The blocks contain ten acres each and the streets are one hundred and thirty-two feet wide. This includes the sidewalks which are sixteen and one-half feet in width. Nearly all the streets are bordered with ornamental trees, and along the edges of the walks are running waters. At this season of the year the splendid foliage largely conceals the houses, giving the city the appearance of an extensive and lovely garden. The city 4,300 feet above the sea level.

Temple block, in the northern part of the city, is the sacred square of the disciples of Joseph Smith, and is the chief attraction of visitors. It covers an acre of ten acres, surrounded by a high stone wall. In it are located the principal places of worship--the temple, tabernacle, assembly hall and endowment house. The temple, which is a most imposing structure of solid granite, is not yet completed, though it was commenced in 1853. It is 180 feet long by 99 feet in width. On each end there are three towers. It is remarkable for solidity--the base walls being 16 feet thick, of solid granite and upon these stand the main walls of the structure 8 feet in thickness of the same material. The highest tower--east tower--when completed will be 200 feet high. Already there has been expended on this building over \$5,000,000, voluntarily contributed by members of the church. It is said that

Brigham Young claimed that an angel appeared to him in a vision and revealed the plan of the temple. It will be remembered that a recent act of congress incorporated the Mormon church and esalted the property, in consequence of which the United States has possession of the entire block and the latter day saints are compelled to pay the government for using their own property.

To the west of the temple is the tabernacle. It is elliptical in shape, 230 feet long and 150 feet wide, and it is 80 feet from the floor to the dome-shaped ceiling. It contains a gallery 40 feet long by 30 feet wide. The building has a capacity of seating 10,000 people, and it is so constructed that a whisper can be heard from one end to the other. The Mormons have many other preachers, but the members of the church preach as the spirit moves them. In the west end of the tabernacle is situated one of the grandest organs in the world. It is 30x33 feet in the floor and its front towers are 25 feet high. It has 57 steps, 2,418 pipes and its bellows are run by a water motor.

There are many other objects of great interest, mention only of which can be made in a brief paper. Among them are the old Desert News office where the paper, which first appeared in 1830 is still published. The "Beehive"--the residence of Brigham Young--and adjoining this the "Lion House" where some of Brigham's wives still reside. All along and around these old historical objects is a high wall of cobble stones laid in cement, and every rod or two there is a tower. This was probably patterned after the walls of Jericho. The principal opening through the wall is just east of the "Beehive" and is known as "Eagle Gate." Over it, upon huge iron supports, is perched, with wings outspread, a large iron eagle. Near his old home in the heart of the city is the last resting place of Brigham Young. A huge granite block marks the place. His wives are being planted in a garden. The grounds are well cared for. Brigham is gone and his creeds are being transformed. The election that took place here a few days since shows that the Mormons are in the minority. Good days are in store for this beautiful little city.

L. J. DAVIS.

### HIGH VALLEY.

Union's Regular Budget of Interesting Local News.

Warren Drake's children have got the scurvy fever.

J. W. Minnick has threshed two hundred and ten bushels of seed rye.

Grain is turning out better than was expected, but is mostly second grade.

Girls born in August will be amiable and practical and likely to marry rich.

Mr. F. J. Tinkham is engineer for Minnick's steam thrasher this season. He thoroughly understands his business.

Old maids believe that when their shoes come untied and keep coming untied, it is true their sweethearts are talking and thinking about them.

Warden Hathway has an apple tree that is quite a curiosity. It has ripe fruit, half-grown fruit, some a month old, and bright fresh flowers. The tree is one he grafted six years ago. I do not know what variety it is.

None should imagine because the Vanderbilts, Grants, Stuarts and Astors do not live on the farm that it is a hard place to acquire a competence. By far the greatest share of the wealth of the world is wrapped up in agricultural pursuits. If a young farmer and wife start, as many often do, with nothing, and can by industry gather household goods, implements, stock, land, etc., and gradually increase their value, having each year a good living and money to pay for schooling and other privileges, they have done well; far better in fact than the average of their city cousins in the work shops and stores. A little contentment and a good income are the elements of prosperity.

### HOMO.

The Pendleton Academy, for both sexes, including preparatory academic and business course, will open in the old court house, in Pendleton, Oregon, Sept. 2, 1889. For further information enquire of F. M. Ford, Pendleton, Oregon. 8-8-m.

## EAGLE VALLEY.

Improvements Being Made in the "Garden of Oregon."

THREE BOYS KILL A BEAR.

Farm Notes--The Fruit Crop--Mention of Recent Happenings.

August 18, 1889.

Threshing is over here. Grain turned out very well.

A large number of fat cattle, sheep and horses now for sale in this valley.

Fruit is getting ripe and the trees are breaking down with their heavy loads.

The health of the valley is not so good as it might be. Malaria appears in different families but all seem to be improving.

We understand that Mr. Younce, of North Powder, will soon be a resident of Eagle valley. We welcome all good men.

Messrs. Longley and Frazier are ranging a large number of sheep here. They have plenty of hay to feed with and can spare 400 tons at low prices.

Most of the ranchers have got the second crop of alfalfa in the stack and are irrigating for the third crop. They have large quantities of hay for sale at very low prices.

Mr. W. W. Kirby says he is going to the mountains in a few days to get rid of work and have a good time. He thinks he will succeed if a grisley bear does not interfere with his arrangements.

Mrs. Mary A. Kirby, wife of W. W. Kirby, will start the first of September on a visit to relatives in Iowa and Northern Missouri. She will be accompanied by her little daughter, Maude.

Matt Simonis and two brothers killed a large black bear a few days ago. Their dog ran the bear up a tree and the boys opened fire, bringing the bear to the ground dead. All of the boys are killing bear to-day.

Mr. Haman Swisher is just completing a very nice barn and Mr. W. D. Noah is preparing to build one. Mr. Ben Longly is building a barn and Chandler Bros. are building a large store, cellar and warehouse.

From recent indications we think that Sparta is likely to have a boom soon. We hope that all the mining camps of Union and Baker counties will find men with capital to develop them, for we know that the ledges are rich and would pay.

Mr. Babcock, the old gentleman, died a few days ago, just a week after taking the premium at the picnic in this valley, for being the oldest man. Mr. Babcock was 76 years old last February. He leaves his aged wife and several children, and many friends, to mourn his loss.

K.

### Interesting Decision.

The Lexington Budget says: "Information is received of an interesting case which has just been decided by the commissioner of the general land office. On the 25th of May last, Milton Bennett tried to make final proof of his pre-emption. He had slept on the land always, but, being a single man, he had boarded, and paid board with his father's family, whose house was thirty rods distant. His proof was rejected on the ground of insufficient residence. G. P. Morgan, land lawyer specialist at The Dalles, appealed the case to the commissioner of the general land office, and that officer on July 1st reversed the decision of the local office and gave Bennett the land. This is quick work and quite satisfactory to bachelor settlers who are trying to comply with the law but are compelled by circumstances to fail on some technicality. The purpose of the law is to give the land to settlers whose intentions are honorable, but registers and receivers are not allowed very much latitude by the department, and in their decisions usually require a pretty close compliance with the letter of the law. In cases like the above, where the settler can make a good showing, he is often successful on appeal."