

THE OREGON SCOUT

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UNION OREGON.

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE.

How to Treat Animals Afflicted With This Obnoxious Disease.

The so-called black-leg in cattle is a localized form of anthrax. It is also known by the common name of bloody murrain. After a change of bodily temperature and signs of fever, the animal may be noticed to go lame or have a peculiar stiff gait, and, on being handled, to evince tenderness or pain on parts of the body, limbs or quarters. Tumors or swellings will appear here and there, more or less rapidly increasing in size. At first hot and painful, they gradually become cold and painless from resulting mortification. Under the dry and parched skin, which emits a crackling sound when pressed with the fingers, the tissues are infiltrated by bloody extravasations, which become gangrenous, and may, if the animal lives long enough, discharge a dark, bloody, sanious fluid, and leave gangrenous ulcers.

Black-leg generally terminates the animal's existence in from two days to a week. Young and thriving stock under two to three years old are especially subject to anthrax. The rapid progress of this disease in its various forms demands the most energetic measures, but unfortunately we are obliged to confess that the best devised treatment is, in the majority of cases, altogether useless. If the disease is not very rapid in its progress, but is likely to last two or three days, judicious internal remedies should be resorted to, conjoined with external applications, though at the risk of failure.

If the inflammatory symptoms, either general or local, run high, a restricted diet, mucilaginous and acidulated drinks, niter, vapor baths, clysters, are the general elements of treatment. If, on the contrary, the disease is attended with but little excitement of the system, if there is indication of its influence on the vital organs being rather more of a depressing than irritating nature, then antiseptics should be employed or medicines possessing stimulating properties, such as camphor, gentian, sulphate of quinine, gurialic and nitric acid, etc. Later, the use of spirit of ammonia has been greatly recommended for internal use.

For cattle two years old and over, one drachm is given in half a pint of cold water every ten minutes. For every four months under two years of age, ten drops less of the spirit of ammonia is to be given at same intervals. This treatment to commence two hours after the Glauber's salt has been given.

Scarification of the tumors, if attempted should be made deep and in a crural form; the wound should then be strongly pressed in order to evacuate the contents of the tumor, which will relieve the congestion that keeps up irritation. The wound should then be dressed with strong solution of chloride of lime or carbolic acid, followed later with diluted alcohol or tincture of aloes. As anthrax in any form is readily communicable to man, and fatal to him, the greatest care should be exercised in handling animals affected therewith, either dead or alive, as the arms, hands and fingers may absorb the virus.

Proventive measures are far more successful than treatment of the disease. On the appearance of anthrax in any form in the neighborhood, or on a farm prevent contact of healthy animals with diseased ones. Remove all healthy stock, and especially those under two to three years of age, to fields or buildings distant from those where the disease originated. During the season of pasturage such healthy stock should then be placed upon spare pasturage upon well-drained or high land, and should be given at once a laxative dose of medicine composed as follows: Dissolve a pound of Glauber's salt in a quart of hot water; add to this solution a pint of molasses and two ounces of ground ginger. Mix this with half a gallon of thin gruel. This constitutes a dose to cattle over one and one-half years old; two thirds of this is a dose to cattle from eight to eighteen months old, and one-third to younger ones.

Keep a supply of common salt, under cover of a few boards from wet, constantly within easy access of the animals, which should also have ready access to pure drinking water. Stagnant as well as all impure water should especially be avoided. As a further preventive measure a seton should be inserted in the dew-lap of all stock under three years old, care being taken not to use the same knife or seton-needle indiscriminately to diseased and healthy ones, whereby the disease would be spread to all by inoculation. Dead animals should be deeply buried in a secluded place, inaccessible to live-stock for a year thereafter. The dead should never be skinned, nor given to hogs; a far better plan would be to burn the carcasses.—Dr. N. H. Paaren, in Prairie Farmer.

It is comforting to know that, with the exception of the baldness of old age, the loss of the hair may be only temporary, and that, with restoration to health and the removal of the particular cause, the hairs will grow again. A general course of tonics, with shampooing and proper applications, will give good results, although it is sometimes months before a perfect cure is established.—Youth's Companion.

EASTERN ITEMS.

UNCLE SAM CAPTURED FIFTY-THREE PRIZES.

Cut the Electric Wires—A Congressman Dead—A Hotel Manager Skips—Big Failure—Publicly United—Suicide of a Dude.

Congressman Nutting of New York, is dead.

Land all over Missouri is advancing in value.

The Indian Commission is at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

John L. Sullivan says he is ready to fight again.

The statement that Kansas is out of funds is denied.

Large numbers of deer are being killed in Eastern Maine.

The Peking railway project has been temporarily postponed.

A 14 year-old boy, near Philippi, W. Va., weighs 250 pounds.

Johnstown, Pa., has over three hundred cases of typhoid fever.

It would take a train 3,125 miles long to carry the Kansas corn crop.

A piano tuner, totally deaf, has been found by a Cincinnati reporter.

In New York smoking cars are to be provided on the street railways.

Quail and jack-rabbits are about to take possession of Jefferson City, Mo.

The funeral of Bishop Vail took place at Topeka, Kan., on the 14th inst.

The Cabinet on the 15th discussed our commercial relations with Mexico.

Ex-Governor E. A. Percy, of Florida, died at Galveston, Tex., on the 15th.

Secretary Tracy has given his consent for the Baltimore to have another trial.

Pueblo has let the contract for the foundation of its Colorado Mineral Palace.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen opened a session at St. Paul on the 16th.

One company now has control of the seventy-two miles of street railway at Omaha.

The work of laying a cable between Halifax and Bermuda will commence in November.

South Dakota will urge upon Legislature and Congress the necessity for irrigation in that State.

Governor Hill and his personal staff passed through Washington last week. They called on the President.

Robert Barrier was taken from jail at Lexington, N. C., last week, and lynched. He murdered his mother-in-law.

The discovery of the white fungus, which lays out the chinch bugs, has proved a great thing for Kansas.

Ex-Tax Collector Lederer, at Bloomington, Ill., has confessed to forgery, larceny and falsifying the records.

A fifty-year-old grapevine grows in Germantown, Penn., or a trunk which measures two feet and a half round.

H. E. Martin, manager of the Hotel Delmonico at Kansas City, has disappeared with several thousand dollars.

Clark & Keen, Philadelphia manufacturers of worsteds, have made an assignment. Five hundred hands are affected.

The Laundrymen's National Association session at Buffalo, is discussing the effect of Chinese work on American labor.

Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is opposed to a federation with other labor organizations.

Complaints have been made against certain cotton planters in Texas for importing Mexican labor to harvest their crops.

A company has been founded at Jackson, Miss., to buy a large tract of valuable land in Arkansas owned by Jefferson Davis.

The Supreme Court met last week at Washington, and afterward, according to the annual custom, called upon the President.

There are over forty Pension Office employees drawing large salaries who were rerated by Commissioners Tanner and Black.

It is estimated that \$60,000,000 worth of pine lands have been released to public use by treaties with Indians in Minnesota.

The authorities of Missouri are preparing to put in force the Anti-Pool and Anti-Trust law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Efforts are being made to secure a purchaser for the Panama Canal plant—one who will obtain a renewal of the contract and finish the work.

Mon. Frank Pettigrew of Sioux Falls and Judge G. C. Moody of Deadwood are chosen to represent South Dakota in the United States Senate.

The Government, it is believed, will take some steps to recover the money which has been paid to all those pensioners who have been rerated.

A special Naval Board, now in existence, will, it is said, recommend the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the extension and improvement of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

At the International Exhibition in Paris in 1878 the United States took ten grand prizes. At the World's Fair this year Uncle Sam captured fifty-three grand prizes.

A sensation has been created by the discovery of a deficiency of \$4000 in the accounts of William H. Stowe, quartermaster of Admiral Foote Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at New Haven, Conn.

C. O. Wheeler, at present superintendent of the Wisconsin Central and formerly connected with the Michigan Central, is to be made general superintendent of the Santa Fe, vice D. J. Chase resigned.

A bride and groom were publicly united at the Raleigh, N. C., State Fair on the 16th, whose clothing was made entirely of cotton bagging material. The groom wished to show his opposition to the Jute Trust in this way.

FOREIGN FLAMES.

A New Steamship Line—Conference Between Bismarck and the Czar—Thinks of Nothing but War.

A hotel to cost \$1,125,000 is going up in Sydney, N. S. W.

Five hundred miners have struck at Lens Arros, Belgium.

Italy has declared in favor of a protectorate over Abyssinia.

The people of Japan are becoming beef-eaters in a steadily increasing number.

The Cadbury Brothers of England are the largest cocoa manufacturers in the world.

The Antwerp engineers and stokers of the transatlantic steamers have gone on a strike.

It is again rumored in England that Lord Salisbury's health is in a very unsatisfactory state.

It is understood that ex-Queen Natalie intends to build a mansion in Belgrade and establish a court there.

De Freycinet, the French War Minister, has decided to strengthen six army corps on the German frontier.

John Madison Morton, author of Box and Cox and numerous other plays, is lying dangerously ill in London.

Certain Englishmen are still holding on to their Confederate bonds with the hope that they will some time be paid.

Adrian Albert Tailhand, formerly a member of the French Senate and Minister of Justice, is dead, aged 79 years.

It is reported that Boulanger dispatched his trusted friend, Count Dillon, from Jersey to Belgium on a secret mission.

An earthquake was experienced in the region about Venice recently. Several houses in a neighboring village were destroyed.

The London Times ventures the prediction that the International American Congress will not have any practical results.

M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, is an enthusiastic numismatist, and possesses a collection of old coins of considerable value.

A royal decree has been promulgated at Brussels in favor of the American mission established in the Congo for the evangelization of the blacks.

At the recent autumn manoeuvres in Germany the fortifying of an entrenched position with barbed wire fencing was found to be very efficacious.

Samoan advice state that Mataafa has been elected King. Upon the landing of Malietoa Germany refused to recognize Mataafa and desired Malietoa.

The house in which Schiller was born, though located in a remote little town on the Neckar—Marbach—was visited this summer by about 700 tourists.

It is believed that when Stanley, the explorer, does reach the African coast, he will bring with him enough ivory to support him during the rest of his life.

Emperor William of Germany thinks of nothing but war. He conforms his habits to those of Frederick the Great, and his court at Berlin has become a camp.

One hundred Englishmen of letters have signed a memorial petitioning for the release of Henry Vitzelly, the London book-seller, imprisoned for selling Zola's works.

Florence Mustelier, the bandit who has long been the terror of the Cuban coast provinces, was captured and, attempting to escape, was shot and killed by his guards.

The Central Railroad of Guatemala is said to be in course of sale to a French syndicate, and a contract has been signed, with the option granted to the purchasers for final ratification.

The Emperor William has ordered every branch of the German cavalry to be armed with the lance as its chief weapon, though neither the sword nor the carbine is to be discarded.

"Homicide by imprudence" has been added to the list of crimes in the French Criminal Code. The offense is described as causing the death of a man by any foolish act not in itself criminal.

General Maclean lately made his formal entry into Meshed as British Consul-General, and for the first time in the history of the Holy City the British flag is now displayed within its walls.

Next month Joseph Chamberlain will leave London for a prolonged holiday, which will be spent on the Continent and in Africa. He intends to go first to Venice and thence he will cross to Egypt.

Intending visitors to Venice during the coming winter will be glad to know that the restorations of the ducal palace are completed, and that the glorious old building will be thrown open to sight in November.

Captain McCalla of the United States corvette Enterprise was the first man who ever took a foreign war-ship up the waters of Loch Fyne, Scotland. The Duke of Argyll entertained the Captain at Inverary.

It is believed that at the recent conference between Bismarck and the Czar a final settlement of the threatening Balkan question was effected. The basis of the settlement was that Bulgaria belongs to Russia and Serbia to Austria.

James Prescott Joule, the distinguished scientist, is dead at London. He was the discoverer of the laws of the evolution of heat and of the induction of magnetism by electrical currents, and also of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

The Czar arrived at Kiel recently. He and his suite left the vessel under a heavy escort of marines and at once proceeded to the railway station. The Czar was closely guarded and none but the marines and soldiers were able to obtain a glimpse of him in the course of his trip from the yacht to the train.

You couldn't shoot a Winchester rifle in Pomona, says the Times, without hitting a school house. They are not very stylish but they loom up in every direction and are filled with scholars. Seventeen teachers have their hands full. More room is wanted.

HOME AND FARM.

The Rolling Pin—Husking Before Shocking—The New Sugar-Fried Corn—French Mustard—Notes.

The less tenderness a man has in his nature, the more he requires from others.

It is not so honorable to descend from a high ancestry as to ascend from a low one.

Benzin or naphtha will remove grease from paint without removing the latter, if used quickly and carefully.

A new process in shot-making does away with tall towers. A strong current of air is forced on the lead as it falls into the water.

Pigs can be reared so as to have 75 per cent of lean meat in them by feeding bran and middlings. Skim milk may also be fed.

It is stated that the roadside fences are being rapidly removed in the vicinity of Boston, adding much to the rural beauty of the suburbs.

Let your horse stand loose if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits.

Half of the wear to tools, on some farms, comes from unnecessary exposure to sun and wind and rain. A convenient shelter is far cheaper and looks less shiftless.

Feed the poultry all they will eat a few days before they are marketed. This is applicable to all kinds. Much of the poultry sent to market is not in condition to be of the best quality. They need fattening.

The horse-troughs and barn-lofts are no places for the hens. If hens are allowed to make nests in the stables they may not only create filth therein, but also carry lice with them, as nearly all kinds of fowls are afflicted with lice at this season.

Where rag weeds have taken possession the crab grass has been kept down. The crab grass grows best in very warm weather, and on ground that has been cultivated. It throws out large roots, and does more damage to young plants than weeds.

A pound of saltpetre to each square rod of ground is recommended as an excellent quick-acting manure for flower-beds, and it is also excellent for strawberry plants. As it is easily soluble in winter it is soon appropriated by plants and gives immediate results.

As a cheap home-made paint for barn roofs, make a mixture of red oxide of iron and fish oil. It is not as durable as good paint, but serves well to give a bright color to oil roofs and buildings, and will last two or three years. It should not cost over 50 cents a gallon.

The new sugar produced from coal, called saccharine, has been condemned by Paris doctors; because it seriously impairs digestion. They recommend that its use as an article of diet be forbidden by law, and an ordinance to that effect is said to have been enacted. The good old cane sugar seems likely to retain its place for a while yet, in spite of new inventions and artificially high prices.

Dalmation insect powder as a remedy for the cabbage worm has been tried this season with success. It is dusted over the plants occasionally with a dusting-box or blown from a small bellows. A solution of a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a gallon of warm water sprinkled over the cabbages once a week has also been a valuable remedy, and the work of applying it is not laborious, as a watering-pot can be used.

When chicks of different ages are running together and older birds are about, the food for the little ones should be thrown under slatted coops into which only such can enter. This will save the youngest and the delicate from being trampled upon and crowded out and will give them a chance to eat their fill at their leisure. They will soon find out what it means, and more often than not will be found waiting in the pens for the food to be thrown to them.

The Rolling Pin.—From the depths of the culinary past has been unearthed an oblong club of wood with a handle on either end. The use of this article by the ancient housewives seems to have been misinterpreted by the young and frivolous of the present day. It can now be found encased with purple or scarlet plush, with handle engilded, and a row of small brass hooks inserted into the main body of the article, and used to hang up keys, watches, purses and other little bric-a-brac. The most thorough investigation fails to reveal such a use of the rolling pin among the ancients. In those good old days it was employed in slugging and jamming and rolling dough to a state of thinness in order that it might be used as an encasement for a heterogeneous compound known as pie. But, alas, the rolling pin has reached an effete stage of civilization. It has graduated from the practicalities of the parlor, and is henceforth of no real value.

Husking Before Shocking.—In some sections the corn is cut and shocked in the fields, the work of husking being done after the winter sets in by hand using the stalks in the shocks. It is not only a laborious operation, but one that exposes the farmer in winter, and the practice belongs to former generations rather than to this. Much of such labor may be saved by cutting down stalks so as to make roads through the corn for the purpose of using wagons. The corn so cut should be carried to the barn and used, grain and stalks, as an early supply. The corn should then be pulled from the stalks and thrown in heaps to be loaded in the wagons. It can then be husked in the barn during rainy weather or other leisure time. The pulling off of the ears can be done so easily and quickly that a large field can be gone over in a day. After the corn is hauled off only the stalks and fodder will remain to be stacked or shocked, and all work in the field, except hauling the fodder to the barn, will be avoided in winter, while the damage that usually happens to the grain from fallen shocks, dampness, mice, birds, etc., will also be avoided, which is a saving more than equivalent to the labor of securing the grain. In this manner the grain is at once removed from the stalk, and thereby kept dry and protected from cold. It will cure better, and be more palatable to stock.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

The Military Precision With Which Details Are Carried Out by Their Crews. Few, even of New-Yorkers, realize how many communities weekly depart from the metropolis, each bound together by inexorable limits for a week at least, and each under the absolute government of one man—a government as despotic, at least in possibility, as that of an African chief. For on an ocean steamer the captain is the embodiment of law, and from his individual decision there is no immediate appeal. These communities are of no mean size either, for a thousand souls or more may be on a single one of the monster "greyhounds of the sea." For good or ill, for a smooth or perilous passage to the Old World, they leave in fleets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and there is no chance of secession until the passage is finished.

Yet even this, striking as the thought is, does not give the greatest stress to the emotion that is apt to overpower those who go "down to the sea in ships," as well as those they leave behind. It is the sense of parting that is uppermost, and the decks and palatial saloons of the great passenger-carriers are filled with pictures, each one worthy an artist's dearest work. The general scene is familiar enough to the public, at least through the medium of oft-repeated description, but there are particulars well worthy of careful attention.

First, perhaps, is the military precision with which details are carried out. In all the confusion apparent to the landsman's eye there is nothing that is suffered to interfere with the exact performance of every duty, exactly on time, by every man and officer of the great crew. The decks are cleared as if by magic, at the sound of the bell, of the crowd of visitors, and the crowd of passengers alone remain. Every man is at his post. The great wagons bringing the European mails from the post-office come thundering down the dock, the mails are taken aboard, the gang-planks drawn in, and on schedule time the steamer starts. Tides wait for no man, and so closely are all the conditions of the ocean passage studied that the tide is made to serve its utmost purpose in facilitating the departure of the ship.

Next in interest is the magnitude of the preparations necessary for so important a matter as the conveying of a thousand persons across the sea, and their maintenance in comfort for the time of the passage. The ship itself has cost a million or a million and a half, the service is maintained at a cost of thousands of dollars daily, and the luxury that is provided for the first-class passengers is on a par with that found in first-class hotels. Perhaps the easiest way to illustrate this is to take a few figures from the steward's list of provisions laid in for a single trip. Before the ship starts there have been put on board (among many other things) about seven tons of beef, a little of which is corned, two tons and a half of mutton, a ton of fresh fish, 850 pounds of lamb, 350 of veal, an equal weight of pork, 11,500 eggs, 15 tons of potatoes, five or six hundred fowls—chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese—200 brace of grouse, 30 crates of vegetables, 1,000 quarts of milk, 1,200 pounds of coffee, 650 of tea, 750 of sugar, 1,500 of cheese, a ton of butter, over two tons of ham and bacon, and some 15,000 or 20,000 bottles of wine, ale, and the like.

Last, but not least, to the eye at any rate, is the beautiful picture on the bay. Clumsy and unmanageable as the monster ships seem while half a dozen tugs are busy with each one, dragging it slowly from its berth in the docks to mid-stream, they take on a majesty that must be seen to be appreciated when their huge screws begin their work, and they fairly begin the voyage.

Dwarfed to the eye by distance and the wide stretches of water on all sides, it is difficult from the shore to realize the great dimensions of these artificial leviathans. They need to be seen from the deck of a small boat near by. But no eye can fail to note the exhibition of enormous force as they plow steadily through the water, adding a beauty to the harbor that is already fitted by its beauty, as well as its size and its safety, to be the open gate to the great New World.—Harper's Weekly.

Shoes for Royalty.

The Queen of Siam orders all her shoes from London. A recent parcel sent to Bangkok is thus described: There are eighteen pairs in all, and in accordance with the Queen's wish, each of them is made in plush, but no two pairs are alike, either in color or decoration. One pair is a lovely shade of electric blue, with a border of small roses worked in colored silk across the toe. A second pair, which would be well in keeping with the splendor of an Oriental court, is in amber plush. A third is in crimson, and in this case the decoration is of fine beads; in a fourth, plush is only partly employed, and the French kid, too, is elaborately beaded in red and gold. They are cut in the Oxford shape. The laces and all the eccentrics match the shoes for which they are intended to perfection, and, as the colors are extremely uncommon, it has in some cases been necessary to have the small adjuncts dyed expressly.—Shoe and Leather Review.

—A Philadelphia lady, who has been twice happily married herself, lately gave this advice to a young friend just entering society: "Keep your eyes wide open, so that when the right man comes along you will see him; you will surely recognize him, and the recognition will be mutual."

PORTLAND MARKET.

THE LOCAL MERCHANDISE MARKET CONTINUES GOOD.

And the General Feeling of Business Men go to Show that There Will be an Early Change in all Branches of Trade.

The local merchandise market continues to represent an active trade movement. The volume of business, although very well maintained, is beginning to slacken as compared with the activity witnessed last month, but the current demand for all descriptions of merchandise is large and indicates that consumption is considerably in excess of that last year. Coffee remains firm and stationary. Sugars are firm at last quotations. Chickens are plentiful but the demand continues good. The fruit and vegetable market continues good at quotations. There is no material change in wheat. Wool is very dull.

GROCERIES.

Sugars, Golden C 6 1/4c, extra C 6 3/4c, dry granulated 7 1/2c, cube, crushed and powdered 8 1/2c. Coffee: Guatemala 20 @ 22 1/2c, Java 30 @ 32c, Costa Rica 21 @ 22 1/2c, Mocha 37 1/2c, Rio 22 @ 23c, roasted Java 30 @ 32c, Arbuckle's roasted 25c.

PROVISIONS.

Oregon ham 13 @ 13 1/2c, breakfast bacon 12 1/2 @ 13c, sides 9 @ 10c, Eastern ham 12 1/2 @ 14c, breakfast bacon 12 1/2c, sides 9 1/2 @ 14c, shoulders 9c. Lard 8 1/2c.

FRUITS.

Apples \$1, lemons \$8, Sicily \$7.50, pears \$1 @ 1.25.

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples 4 @ 5c, evaporated 6 @ 6 1/2c, sliced 6c, pears 8c, peaches 8 @ 10c, Oregon plums 3 @ 4c, petite prunes 5 @ 6c, German 5 1/2 @ 6c, prunes, Italian 7c, silver 8 1/2 @ 10c, California figs 7c, Smyrna figs 14 @ 15c, ap. icots 13 @ 14c, raisins 1.75 @ 2.25 per box.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, 90c @ \$1, sweets 1 1/2c per lb, onions 85c.

BUTTER.

Butter, Oregon fancy 30c, dairy 25 @ 27 1/2c, common 10 @ 12 1/2c, Eastern 25c, California 27 1/2c.

EGGS.

Oregon eggs 35; Eastern 27 1/2c.

POULTRY.

Chickens \$3 @ 3.50, old hens \$4.50, ducks \$8.50, geese \$10, turkeys 14c per lb.

WOOL.

Valley 17 @ 19c, Unqupe 19 @ 20c, Eastern Oregon 10 @ 14c.

HOPS.

Hops 6 @ 8c for Oregon, 6 @ 9c for Washington.

GRAIN.

Wheat, \$1.22 @ \$1.15 are the maximum bids for Valley and Eastern Oregon. Oats 40c for choice.

FLOUR.

Standard \$4.25, other brands \$3.75 @ \$3.90.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef, cows, 2 1/2c; beef light, 2 1/2c; beef, prime, 3c; hogs live, 5c; mutton, live, 2 1/