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Written for THE SCOUT.

PIONEER EMIGRANTS.

With friends they shook the proffered hand
To kindred bade farewell;
And hoped upon some distant land
In happy homes to dwell.

And many wishes for success
Old friends on them bestow;
And hoped they'd meet with no distress
Mid scenes they must pass through.

They left the scenes where long had been
The ties of youthful days;
Where first their infant eyes had seen,
And learned their childhood ways.

But now a dreary march have they,
Across a trackless plain;
Yet on and on they wend their way
And mile on mile they gain.

They travel 'neath a blazing sun
Where grass is crisp and dry,
And while they travel on and on
No cloud doth veil the sky.

Around they gaze across the plain
Some oasis to spy;
The ground is parched for want of rain,
All brooklets now are dry.

The faded teams with weary tread
Move solemnly and slow;
With weary steps and drooping head,
Can further hardly go.

The sun has sunk low in the west,
While darkness spreads around;
They now must strive to seek some rest
Upon the heated ground.

Some seek their rest, whilst others stand
As sentinels to hear
The tramp of any hostile band
That may be lurking near.

'Tis dark! But 'way across the plain
A glimmering light is seen;
Full soon by breeze it spreads again,
With bright terrific sheen.

Alarm is spread. With dread amazement
All spring upon their feet.
Above their heads a smoky haze—
On comes the blazing sheet.

In haste they start a fire near by,
And send it back to greet
The coming flame. And now both die
In one vast binding sheet.

As morning breaks upon the scene,
They ready are to move;
Far in the distance now is seen
A semblance of a grove.

With hope renewed they onward go
Across the blackened plain;
At length 'tis but a mile or so
Till woodland they will gain.

They soon arrive beside a stream
Meandering through a glade.
They feel relieved, and all now seem
Refreshed beneath the shade.

The sun is long sunk down behind
The mountains of the west;
And all much tired are now inclined
To have a night of rest.

They sleep. And as they sleep, they dream
Of homes they've left behind.
Their by-gone joys and pleasures seem
Once more before the mind.

But midst their dreams a demon yell
Awakes them in alarm;
They seize their arms and strive to quell
The foes that round them swarm.

Now hand to hand in battle's fray
They strive, yet strive in vain;
And ere the dawning of the day
The little band is slain.

They struggled hard, and valiant fell
Where earth with blood was damp;
No one was left the tale to tell
Of all within that camp.

But years have come, and years have gone,
And emigrating trains
Have found where bloody deeds were done
By bones strewn on the plains.

NOTES FROM WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

TOCHET, Walla Walla County, Feb. 21

EDITOR OREGON SCOUT:—

It snowed here on the 16th of this month 8 inches deep. Horses and cattle are dying on the range now. If this weather lasts two weeks there will be 50 per cent. loss on the range.

Edward Byrnes and J. E. Byrnes are the heaviest losers in this vicinity.

The hay is all bought up by sheep men in this neighborhood. Sheep have done very well so far. The loss is light.

There is long faces on the stock men that haven't any feed.

William McAlister sold \$2000 worth of hay this winter.

Born.—To the wife of Woodson Cummins, Feb. 17th, a daughter. Mother and child are reported to be doing well.

Eupepy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle by R. H. Brown, the druggist.

WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Letter from Our Regular Correspondent at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Feb. 25, 1890.

EDITOR OREGON SCOUT:—

The investigation of the workings of the Civil Service Commission thus far only affects the conduct of Mr. Lyman, while he was the only commissioner in office and while he was in office with Mr. Oberly. The story was told by him to the committee on Wednesday, and viewed in any light, his halting, reluctant admissions place him in contempt with the true friends of civil service who so long trusted him. He admits in his testimony that one Campbell, a clerk, and his brother-in-law furnished lists of questions to persons outside the commission, for which money was paid, and that "he was merely reprimanded for this breach of discipline". He admits that after the limit as to age had been raised from eighteen to twenty years, and he was sole commissioner, he had his daughter under nineteen years of age, examined on the ground that she had applied for a position before the law went into effect, although the law refers entirely to qualification necessary to examination and appointment. He acknowledged that instances have occurred in which candidates sent substitutes to their examination, who passed it for them. The carelessness of a system that never even compares handwriting in the application with that in the examination papers can be imagined.

Thus far the other commissioners are not smirched by the investigation, and the result will probably promote the cause of civil service reform by renewed vigilance in guarding the avenues to appointment. The resignation of Lyman should be immediately requested. He offers no defence and can offer none. He retained Campbell in office after his confession of dishonesty, where another commissioner would probably have exhausted every possible means of bringing him to justice, let alone discharging him. A great cry was raised by Lyman and his friends against the Washington Post's attacks on his administration, and now he simply goes on the witness stand and confesses the truth of the charges.

Despite the fact that many Senate committees considered hitherto as of vastly more importance than that on woman suffrage, are without rooms to meet in, the zealous efforts of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton have resulted in the assignment of an apartment for the exclusive use of their pet committee. It is in the basement and not a very imposing room, but the only sign on the door is "Woman Suffrage," and that means that it is not to be shared by three or four committees, as most of the rooms are. In the walls are to be placed crayons and oil portraits of the leaders of the movement, and there is a library of work on female suffrage to be supplied. Miss Anthony is especially proud of the victory, as she calls it, and the three score and ten years she celebrated the other day are half of them lost in her enthusiasm.

With a breezy disregard of the authorities quite surprising, Herminie Theibault, Silcott's companion in his flight from Washington after having broken Congressional hearts, came to town this week, and vanished during the same day. It is currently rumored that a detective followed her into oblivion in the hopes of finding the whereabouts of Silcott. Rumor equally authoritative locates Silcott in Victoria, where he was last seen purchasing a ticket for China. Ex-Sergeant-at-arms Leedom on discovering the presence of the Theibault woman in the city, attempted to have her arrested, but could find no charge to put against her. Leedom still says that he is hopeful of catching Silcott. He devotes most of his time to bewailing his misplaced confidence in the wily clerk. So far as having the confidence of others as he once had, Leedom is bankrupt. His carelessness in allowing his own and the public money to remain under the control of a man he knew to be a gambler, and a losing one at that, condemns his judgment. I doubt whether Leedom could be elected to the position of constable in a begging district.

The Theibault is said to have stated while here that Silcott had been ruined by borrowing Congressmen and unlucky racing ventures. What factor she was in the general smash, the frail creature does not add. It may well be believed that a large amount of the money went into the hands of local bookmakers, of which Leedom, from his notorious frequency of that class of places, should have been well aware at the time. The effect of the Silcott affair upon the pool rooms has been most disastrous. A bill is now pending before Congress suppressing them in the District of Columbia, and their business for some reason has strangely decreased. This class of gambling is so expensive to the owner of the game that his percentage of advantage must be enormous to enable him to keep open. His customers are day after day the same friends, and in the end the expenses eat up all concerned. The Western Union Telegraph Company absorb all alike, and thus gambling, like virtue, is "its own reward".

The unlucky Congressmen whose salaries disappeared with Silcott are not void of hope. They look with interest to the test cases brought before the Court of Claims to compel the government to reimburse for all losses and which will be heard March 4. Upon the result of these suits rests their only hope of obtaining their money, for the introduction of a bill to reimburse, after a failure in court, would be suicidal to the projectors.

J. H. C.

COVE CULLINGS.

Cove, March 5, 1890.

At the annual school meeting in the Cove district, Monday, M. B. Rees was re-elected director and Jasper G. Stevens clerk. The directors were instructed to hold a three months term during the summer. Hereafter the rate of tuition to outside scholars will be \$2 per month in the higher department and \$1.50 per month in the primary department.

Mrs. S. A. Bridges, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, is in Cove visiting her son, Guy Bridges, and other relatives. The pleasures of Mrs. B's trip were considerably marred by being caught in a blockade.

Messrs. A. G. Conklin and W. H. Wright, horse dealers, have returned from Iowa where they shipped a carload of horses some time ago. They report the market not very active.

In Shanghai school district, at the annual meeting, H. A. Mitchell and H. L. Dougherty were elected directors and Wm. Shoemaker clerk.

Sealed bids for the renting of the E. L. Cochran farm east of town will be received by J. W. Shelton until 12 m. today. Several residents of the Cove are bidders.

Mr. and Mrs. Mel Campbell have returned home after passing most of the winter in California; at least that was their conviction until they reached Grande a few days ago.

A few geese are coming in, a sure indication that the coldest weather has passed.

A majority of Cove instructors will attend the teachers institute this week in Union, and are anticipating a pleasant time.

It is said that Union has organized a sporting club and the Cove boys are much pleased at their action. As a starter of the fun the Cove shooters hereby challenge Union to a rifle match galley range (sixty feet) 22 calibre rifles, open sights, no set triggers, ring target with bell, six men on a side, the losers to be the winners 1000 rounds of ammunition.

Geo. Stewart and Geo. Fellows have rented the Thomas place and have moved thereon. They will turn their attention principally to butter-making.

The Cove Dairy Co. expect to open their cheese factory in a short time for the season. They have not fixed the price of milk yet.

Edward Fuller and Lynn Winslow have gone to Seattle to seek their fortunes. Cove wears too much of a subdued air for them.

Forerunners of the myriads of ground squirrel are out of the snow. Hundreds of bottles of strychnine are used annually and in a few years longer the frisky little animal will be almost exterminated.

OUR TRAVELER.

A Vivid Description of Some Grand and Enchanting Scenery.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Salt Lake is 126 miles long and 45 wide and is not known to have an outlet. The water is now four feet higher than it was twenty years ago. Fences enclosing land by the lake in 1870 are just now peeping above the flood which is making a sure and steady rise.

Salt Lake City has a population of 23,000. It is one of the most beautiful and pleasantly located of cities. It is situated at the foot of a spur of the Wasatch mountains. The streets are 132 feet wide including sidewalks 20 feet wide, bordered with shade trees. On the sides of all the streets runs a clear, cold stream of water from the mountain canyons, giving the city an air of coolness, comfort and repose. It has four railroads, six banks, seventeen hotels, three daily and five weekly newspapers. The wholesale jobbing line in the city has several houses that would do credit to any city in the union, especially the Z. C. M. L. as it is called for short—Zions' Co-operative Mercantile Institution. This is owned and conducted by the most wealthy men belonging to the Mormon church. It has branches in every Mormon city, town and village in Utah. This concern manufactures or deals in almost everything imaginable, and what they haven't got you need not look for in Utah. The temple is usually the first object of interest the traveler looks for on arriving here. It is 65 feet high, but is not yet completed. The foundation is 186x98 feet. The building is of white granite from the Little Cottonwood canyon, and was commenced on Feb. 14, 1865, and will, when completed cost not less than \$10,000,000. The Tabernacle building was completed October 6, 1867. It is 250 feet long by 150 wide and 80 feet high. The roof is a simple lattice work of timbers resting on 46 pillars of red sandstone. Over a million feet of lumber is used in its construction. Its total seating capacity is 13,452. It has the largest roof in the world, built entirely of wood, which can be cleaned in seven minutes. The organ is the finest in the world and has three thousand pipes. Beyond the limits of the city the uniform character of Mormon families is of exceedingly plain ways of living, and some are even poor. What the better families have gained has been by the hardest and most persistent labor. We were told by a Mormon Bishop to-day that when the city was first settled there was not found over \$1,000 in cash for the whole community, and for a long series of years thereafter money was little used, and the people lived and paid for their wants by barter. For instance, a farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes for his wife, he consults the shoemaker who avers his willingness to furnish the same for one load of wood. He has no wood but sells a calf for an order on the merchant payable in goods, and the order for a load of wood, and straightway the matron is shod. Seven watermelons purchase the price of a ticket to the theatre. The tuition of a child at school, 75 cabbages per quarter. The dressmaker received for her services four squashes per day. He settled his church dues in sorghum molasses. Two loads of pumpkins paid his annual subscription to the newspaper. He bought a Treatise on Celestial Marriages for a load of gravel, and a bottle of soothing syrup for the baby with a bushel of string beans. In this way, before the advent of the railroad, fully nine-tenths of the business was conducted in this way. They now have the actual circulation of money.

In the church services no one knows until the speaker arises who is to preach from the pulpit, or what may be the subject. The subjects of sermons, addresses, and exhortations are as wide as there are books in the great Tabernacle. One will hear sermons or advice on the culture of sorghum, infant baptism, the best manure for cabbage, the perseverance of the saints, the wickedness of skimming milk before its sale, cleaning water ditches, bed bug poison, teaching in children, the martyrs and persecutions of the church, olive oil as a cure for the measles, worms in dried apples

and peaches, bustles and chignons, twenty-five-yard dresses, plural marriages, the character of Melchisedec, etc. Portions of this may be extravagance of humor, yet it is true that every possible thing, secular or spiritual, is discussed from the pulpit, which the president thinks necessary for the instruction of the flock. The Mormons are fond of the theatre and dancing, and as justifying these amusements, the saints say dancing is a diversion for which all men and women have a natural fondness. Dancing parties, therefore, are quite frequent, and the most religious man is the best entitled to the largest amount of fun, hence their religion never gets dull.

So thoroughly and implicitly have the masses of the Mormon people been led by their leaders that no one must be surprised to find that they are firm believers and obedient servants to all the doctrines and orders of the church. They believe just as they are told. Whatever, therefore, there is in this life, character, business, industry and enterprise that is good and praiseworthy to Brigham Young, their dead leader, belongs the credit, and whatever is lacking in good, belongs the fearful responsibility. If in all its doctrines, services, sermons, prayers, praise and church work, it fails to give the soul that seeks after rest, the refreshing, comforting peace it needs, it cannot be everlasting. Mormonism has accomplished much by industry and perseverance in reclaiming Utah's waste lands and barren plains. It has opened a country which is now teeming with riches inexhaustible. We give to the Mormons every praise for their frugality, temperance and hard labor. No other class of people would have settled here. By patience they have reclaimed a desert, peopled a waste, grown in thrift, and their lives bear witness to their forbearance, complete trust and faith.

The system of polygamy is now the only great question which affects the future of Utah. More than all things else it is the power of the rulers of the Mormon church. Secretly and stubbornly they adhere to all their plural doctrines, and the women are the most earnest and staunch believers and supporters of the dominant faith. A true religion wins admiration from even its enemies, but Mormonism seems never to have made a friend of an enemy, and only returns even deeper resentment. A religion which does not do as Christ said: Pray for them which persecute you less and curse not, but treasures its resentments, can it be any religion at all? The leading members of the Mormon church we met during our stay were gentlemen, and treated us very courteously and apparently offered us every facility for obtaining information, and they will treat all strangers in the same way. We feel under special obligations to many of them for their kindness and courtesy, and we are greatly mistaken if they do not respect any one for a free, manly and frank expression of opinion concerning them and their institutions, more than they would a fawning sycophant or gushing twaddler. Neither their institutions or their practices are thrust into the faces of travelers. If knowledge concerning them or their customs is desired it must be sought after.

The improvement of Salt Lake City has not been very rapid, owing to the Mormons being persecuted by Uncle Sam. The once famous Ann Eliza, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, is now the wife of a Chicago railroad man and is living a happy life.

Promptly at six in the morning all the snow bound passengers are to be at the depot. As we arrive the word is shouted, "All aboard for Ogden and Oregon!" At Ogden, we learn to our dismay that the narrow gauge to Pocatello on the O. S. L. is hopelessly blockaded, but the gentlemanly managers of the Denver & Rio Grande came to our relief and ordered a special train run east over the U. P. to Green River, 170 miles, to the terminus of the Short Line. We soon hear the familiar, "All aboard," which means farewell to Utah. We now double the road back to Green River, reviewing all the grand handiwork of nature we passed two days ago. We have two heavy engines on to gain the summit at Echo

Continued on last page.

Fine Line of Watch es, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Guns and Amunition Just Received at A. N. Gardner & Co's.