

The Oregon Scout.

Entered at the postoffice at Union, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

B. CHANCEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year \$1.50
One copy, six months .75
One copy, three months .37
Invariably Cash in Advance.

If by chance subscriptions are not paid till end of year, two dollars will be charged.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

Correspondence from all parts of the country solicited.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the great actor, died suddenly of heart disease, at New York City on Saturday night last.

AFTER a hard and bitter fight Chas. N. Felton has finally been elected U. S. senator from California, to succeed Senator Hearst, deceased.

THE editorial columns of the Republican, presided over by "S. I. B." Davis, for the past few weeks resemble no other species of journalism than that which might emanate from a lunatic asylum.

MR. HARRISON—What's this "reciprocity" of yours, Jim? I don't exactly catch on to it.

MR. BLAISE—I'll give you an illustration. I worked for you in '88, now you turn in and work for me in '92. That's reciprocity.

MR. HARRISON—Humph! I don't think much of that scheme.

A COMMITTEE of the Kansas house of representatives has discovered what has been apparent to every party of wide open eyes that prohibition doesn't prohibit in Kansas, and it asks for an amendment of municipal laws. It is a discovery that prohibitionists have made time and again in Maine, in Vermont, and elsewhere, and is the same old cry—more laws to make the impossible thing work. They are as reasonable as that good Vermont prohibitionist, Gov. Knapp, of Alaska, who bemoans the fact that prohibition cannot be enforced in Alaska because no grand jury will indict and no petit jury would convict were an indictment found, yet asks congress for more stringent legislation. Prohibition is a failure, and will be a failure for some time to come.—Times-Mountaineer.

It is stated that Secretary Noble will soon tender his resignation. The rumor is not generally credited, however. His friends insist that there is nothing in it. On the other hand it is declared as stoutly by others that his resignation is in the hands of the president. Noble having declared that he would frustrate the schemes of certain lobbyists, who secured the passage through congress of an appropriation of nearly \$3,000,000 to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for their shadowy claim to the land now occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in Indian Territory, by refusing to approve the relinquishment of such land, the lobbyists, among whom are some ex-members of congress, threatened to take steps to have Noble removed for "obstructing the execution of the law." These lobbyists are in high feather, and declare that Noble's resignation is to be attributed to their opposition.

THE United States treasury is bankrupt, so far as the reckless and extravagant appropriations voted by the republican congress can make it so, and it would be actually so today if all the appropriations had to be paid at once. In the dying hours of the fifty-first congress the republicans threw prudence, conscience, fear of a hereafter and every other restraining influence overboard, and boldly voted for every possible thing that promised to assist in the looting of the treasury, which their leaders had agreed upon for the purpose of confronting the democratic congress with a deficiency. Old mouldy claims that had been refused a hundred times were tacked on the appropriation bills and railroaded through, extra salaries were voted to employees who are already paid beyond their deserts, and money was scattered around in every direction as though the treasury was overflowing with a surplus, as it was two years ago when turned over to the republicans. Where the money is to come from to pay all these wild appropriations is more than any one can see at this time; it isn't in the treasury, nor can it possibly get there under the present methods of taxation. Two years of democratic economy in the house a purging of the pension rolls of the frauds thereon may pull the country through without making it necessary to put new taxes upon the already tariff-ridden people.—Democratic Times.

A CONDITION THAT CONFRONTS US.

In the private relations of life and in family affairs there are many skeletons to be found and difficulties to encounter that it is best to deal with with as little publicity as possible and to settle quietly in the circles where they originate. The same may be said of municipalities and communities. Each has its trials, tribulations and differences, petty quarrels and jealousies, which time usually adjusts and things move along with apparent smoothness to the outside world.

Union has had various experiences of this kind, and THE SCOUT has invariably thought it best not to agitate the matter, trusting that everything would come out right in the end, but a condition now confronts the people of this city, fraught with more peril to our future progress and prosperity than any that has heretofore arisen, and unless it is fully realized and promptly met by our progressive, patriotic citizens, and all those who have the welfare of our beautiful little city at heart, the prosperity of the place will be retarded for many years. The inclination of THE SCOUT is to keep quiet now, as in the past, and trust to the Lord to deliver us from the enemies within our camp, but a realization of its duty to its patrons and the community at large counsels differently and we have concluded that it will be for the ultimate good of all for us to speak plainly. This course seems all the more imperative and necessary in view of the abuse, vituperations and slander we have received at the hands of the Republican, an obscure publication in this city, which was born in the throes of iniquity and spite, nurtured on venom and all poisonous meats, exists on the offal of slander and cupidity, and is kept alive to serve the selfish purposes of a few who would thrive at the expense of many.

The council of Union, as it now exists, is probably the most unique organization that ever administered the affairs of a municipality. The members of that body, although they doubtless claim to have been elected by the votes of the people, are not as appreciative of the fact as they should be, and evidently have taken as their motto, "The People be Damned." As evidence of this it may be cited that no sooner than they had donned their official togas they commenced a sweeping revision of the charter, ordinances and most of the existing statutes heretofore provided, and in doing so did not so much as notify the people of their intentions, so that suggestions or alterations might be made. It seems the new charter was formulated with such secrecy that probably not one in a dozen of our citizens knew anything about it. It seems that the council, without authority of law, appropriated \$100 of the people's money to send a man to Salem to see that the charter bill was passed, evidently fearing that opposition would be made to it. It seems that the council, without authority of law, appropriated some sixty odd dollars of the people's money to have some kind of a survey made at the head of Catherine creek. They solicited bids for the city printing for the fiscal year, and THE SCOUT, in good faith and with the welfare of the city at heart, made its bid to cover the actual expense of composition, but the contract was given to the Republican at a price 55 per cent. higher than our bid. We appeared before the council and presented a petition asking them to reconsider the bids, but it seems they have ignored our claim completely, as at the last meeting of the council the recorder started to read our petition when a motion was promptly made and carried that it be "laid on the table," and we presume that is the last we will ever hear of it. The taxpayers of the city will be compelled to pay this extra 55 per cent. for the city printing, but that matters not to the council as their proportion will be very light indeed, and their pet organ must be supported. To be sure, if the emoluments to be received from our bid amounted to anything we would compel the council by law to give us the printing.

These and many other things of like nature being done with such ease and fluency, so to speak, caused a "citizen" to anticipate the wishes of many other citizens, and ask a few questions regarding public matters of the council, but which were treated with silence, absolute and unbroken, save by one solitary yelp from the poodle, of the Republican, who, after publishing those who wish to know how things are going, as "howling curs," "kicking jackasses," etc., justifies the actions of the council with the convincing argument that "Silence is Best."

After the passage of the new charter by the legislature THE SCOUT was able to get hold of a copy of it and inform the people of its provisions. Quite a number who formerly resided just over the line find themselves included in

the city limits, without their knowledge or consent. The people wake up to the fact that the new charter allows the council to incur an indebtedness of \$20,000, and to expend the same, if they see fit, in building a reservoir at the head of Catherine creek, and in "straightening" that water course. It also allows them to double the tax levy each year in order to pay for these improvements to the city. (?)

Now, while these "far-seeing plans," as the Republican terms them, are "too deep for our comprehension," we feel certain of one thing, and that is the council proposes to expend a large amount of money at the head of Catherine creek, and after it is spent who will be benefited? What will be the result? We think that taxation will be greatly increased and many residents thereby driven from the town, a consummation which we believe is devoutly wished by some, who hope to prosper at the expense of those who go and the few who remain.

The benefit of the work on Catherine creek, which the people of this city will be made to pay for, will accrue to a very few men. A convenient way will thus be made for floating the railroad company's ties down, and the owners of the flour mill (outside the city limits) will be benefited. It may also be stated that the mayor and the brothers of the editor of the Republican want to put up a flour mill, and in consequence of the proposed reservoir will be the main parties to be benefited.

THE SCOUT is in favor of any legitimate enterprise that will tend to up-build our town, and will always receive our hearty co-operation. There are now two other projected improvements for our town which would be of far more benefit but which seem to have no support from these parties, their sole and main object being for the erection of their flour mill, which will give employment and benefit to but few.

Such is a brief glimpse of the condition of things here now. That the bad effect of it is beginning to be felt cannot be denied. As we said before it pains us to speak of these matters thus, but are compelled to "hew to the line; let the chips fall where they may." The question that our people should solve at once is: Shall these things continue? Shall a few men be permitted to keep their clutches upon our throats and choke the life out of us, unresisted? These are vital questions. Union has successfully withstood the onslaught of outside enemies and should not be permitted to die at the hands of traitors within her limits.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

The direct tax bill was passed in the house by a vote of 172 to 101. Here is a measure that proposes to take out of the treasury more than \$15,000,000, and it was passed inside of three hours under one of the gag rules for which this house has become notorious. Very little opportunity was given for debate, and only one of two amendments were allowed to be offered to the bill. It will be remembered that in the last congress the house got into a long and stubborn deadlock over this measure, and a compromise was finally arranged whereby a vote was allowed at the beginning of the second session. That was in the winter of 1888, and President Cleveland very promptly vetoed the bill, and it has been slumbering ever since. It probably would not have been drawn out at this time but for the active efforts of the claim agents. Some of these agents will receive very large fees indeed. In some instances they will get almost as much as the states that were not in the southern confederacy during the war.

As is well known the government of the United States levied a direct tax of \$20,000,000, in 1861, and it was collected in the various states and territories. A fee of 15 per cent. was allowed for the collection of the money. Some of the states collected the money, and in other instances it was paid to individuals. The total amount collected and which is to be refunded under the bill that was passed today, is \$15,227,632. Something over \$2,500,000 was not collected, and this was in the states then in the southern confederacy. The bill proposes to release the states that did not pay up, and to refund what was paid.

The following amounts were paid by the states named below: Kentucky, \$606,641.03; Alabama, \$22,520.24; Arkansas, \$154,701.18; Florida, \$437.33; Georgia, \$117,982.89; Indiana, \$669,144.03; Louisiana, \$384,886.67; Mississippi, \$113,324.66; North Carolina, \$377,452.61; South Carolina, \$222,396.36; Missouri, \$545,958.23; Tennessee, \$392,004.48; Texas, \$180,841.51; Virginia, \$442,408.08; West Virginia, \$181,306.93.

Col. Oates, of Alabama, proposed to include the cotton tax. He claimed that one was just as fair as the other,

but it was voted down by a large majority. If that had been adopted the enormous sum of sixty-eight million dollars would have been required to meet the obligations. Of course, Col. Oates had not the remotest idea that this amendment would be adopted. He offered it to put the republicans on record. An amendment was added by the house to the senate bill providing that the states shall through acts of the legislatures pass the necessary law to accept the money. This was done to prevent the claims from coming up in the future, with possible demands for interest. At first it was thought that this was intended to delay business, so that the next democratic house would have to make the appropriations to pay over the fifteen million dollars. Persons familiar with the bill state, however, that the measure provides absolutely for the payment to the states of the money. In the states which were in the confederacy, the money will be paid to the individuals from whom it was collected, but this will be done through the state officials. In the other states it goes directly to their treasuries to be disposed of as the legislature sees fit.

The provisions of the bill in substance are as follows:

That the secretary of the treasury shall credit each state and territory and the District of Columbia with a sum equal to all collections by set-off or otherwise made under the terms of the direct tax act of 1861. That all moneys due the United States under the requirements of that act are remitted. A sufficient sum of money to reimburse the states and territories for the collection under the direct tax is appropriated to be paid when the legislature shall have accepted the sums in full satisfaction of claims against the United States on account of the levy. Money appropriated to meet individual claims is to be held in trust by the state authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of these claims. Payment is also to be made to the owners of lands in St. Helena and St. Luke parishes, in South Carolina, that were sold under the operations of the direct tax act.—Portland World.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON died at his home in Washington city on Saturday night last. He was one of the leading generals on the confederate side during the late civil war, after which he became successively president of a railroad company in Arkansas, an express company in Virginia and an insurance agent in Georgia. He was elected to congress from the Richmond district in 1877, and next saw public life as commissioner of railroads during Cleveland's administration.

The Road to Wealth

Learn by experience how to travel without good health. To reach wealth or any coveted position in life requires the full possession and operation of all the faculties mind and nature has endowed us with. These conditions cannot exist unless the physical being is in perfect working order, and this is impossible when the liver and spleen are torpid, thus obstructing the excretions, causing indigestion and dyspepsia, with all of their accompanying horrors.

DR. HENLEY'S English Bile Beans Tonic exerts a specific influence over the liver, causes it to healthy action, resolves its chronic engorgements, and promotes the excretions; cures indigestion and constipation, sharpens the appetite, tones up the entire system, and makes life worth living.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale, issued out of the Honorable Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for Union county, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1891, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and order of sale of heretofore attached real estate, entered on the 9th day of February, 1891, wherein William Wilson is plaintiff and G. D. Ficklin is defendant, for the sum of twenty-eight and 35-100 dollars, and the further sum of thirty dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from May 17th, 1888, and the further sum of twenty dollars attorney fee, and for costs and disbursements, which judgment was entered and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 21st day of February, 1891, and ordering the sale of the following described heretofore attached real estate situated in Union county, Oregon, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of the defendant G. D. Ficklin in and to the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section 19, and the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of section 30, township 14 south, range 40 E. W. M.; and the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of section 24, township 14 south, range 30 E. W. M. Now, therefore, under and by virtue of said execution and order of sale as aforesaid, I will sell at public auction at the court house door at Union, Union county, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 22nd of April, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest that the said defendant G. D. Ficklin had on the 22nd day of September, 1890, or since acquired, in or to the above described real property to satisfy said judgment, fees, costs, disbursements and interest as aforesaid, and accruing costs. Terms of Sale: Cash to me in hand in gold coin of the United States.

Dated at Union this 18th day of March 1891. J. T. BOLLERS, Sheriff of Union County.

By W. R. Ussing, Deputy. 7-17-91.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—Mrs. M. J. Chancey, Corner Second and B St. Union, Oregon. 7-17-91.

Announcement.

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