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B. CHANCEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The official explanation of the deficit is that it will be converted into a surplus as soon as the surplus comes in.

The tinware used this year will cost the people who use it from fifteen to twenty millions more than it would but for the McKinley tariff.

HERE is a picture for the people of all countries to consider: During the 49 years of his life the Prince of Wales has drawn 16 1/2 million dollars from the public treasury of Great Britain and his debts, it is said, now amount to about 8 millions. No wonder the English colonies are hot thrifty.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, it is said, has promised Governor Campbell of Ohio that he will make six speeches in the pending campaign in that state. If this be so it will give the ex-president a splendid opportunity to disabuse the public mind as to his views on the silver question. Cleveland has been misunderstood.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL has declared his purpose to make the fight in Ohio for his re-election on the tariff alone of all national issues. He and McKinley do not materially differ on the silver coinage question, neither are their respective parties in Ohio harmonious in regard to it, but they are squarely opposite on the tariff issue, and it is one that could not be avoided if so desired.

It is small manufacturing plants that pay. They are less affected by hard times. In comparison with large concerns the same amount of capital invested in small plants furnishes employment to more than twice the number of men. The number of such enterprises that a city could secure is practically unlimited. Any man of energy and good common sense with a few thousand dollars could invest in a business of this kind with profit to himself and benefit to others. There are hundreds of such chances.

We are not surprised at the wind bag subscribing liberally to the fair fund or anything else. Such fellows are always ready to make a "splodge," and blow of their liberality. We have had them here in Union—always ready to subscribe, but never ready to pay. If the wind bag makes a "grand, sweeping, first-class success" of the Grande Ronde Valley Agricultural Society, it will be the first thing in which he ever succeeded, and we have a chrono to present him upon proof of his success in any undertaking during his life.

"The intellectual runt of The Scout" seems to be worrying the wind bag considerably from the manner in which it puffs and blows each week. Such small matters should not trouble him. But the fact is The Scout has probably been "twitting on facts," which causes him to writhe and squirm in this manner. From the very first he has been at loss for something to say whereby he thought he could injure us, and last week showed his utter inability by resorting to personal abuse and a re-hash of a lot of trash which formerly appeared in the Republican here in regard to our being expelled from the fire company. If this gives him any satisfaction let him continue. It does not injure us in the least.

It is sometimes the case where a town has too many natural advantages, and we fear this has been the case with Union; that the citizens become dormant and depend entirely on outside capital to build up the town. Of course it would be better for property owners to have outside capital come in and build up the town and enhance the value of their real estate, without any effort on their part, but sometimes it is a long time coming. Capitalists here must show a disposition to invest in manufacturing industries in order to induce outsiders. There is a good opening here for many industries and if our citizens will only take the proper course they can be secured. We must not remain idle.

"WE KILLED A BEAR."

The insignificant snipe of the Whangdoodle has remained silent for some time past, but he now thinks he sees another opportunity to praise himself for the "good work" he has done. He has from time to time been telling what he was doing in the way of public enterprise, etc. It is really, amusing to hear him, and one who was not acquainted with him would think he was a man of great importance to the town, and was building woolen mills, flour mills, school houses, water works, etc. If the poor fellow only knew just how much he is assisting in building up the town, in the minds of the people, he would take a tumble; but he must be praised, and if no one else will do it he can do it himself. His talk reminds us of the story of a man and his boy who went hunting and killed a bear. The boy did not assist his father in slaying the animal, but in relating their experience always informed his hearers that "we killed a bear." So with Davis; a great deal of corresponding in regard to the woolen mill and other enterprises has been done through the board of trade, of which organization he was secretary. In this way he was, of course, acquainted with what was going on.

Mr. Eaton has been corresponding with woolen mill men, directly and through the board of trade, for some time, and now the prospects are very favorable that Union will soon have a woolen mill. To hear Davis talk, one would think that he was the sole instigator of the enterprise, when the truth is he has only done a little corresponding at the request and under the direction of other parties. Oh yes, "we killed a bear."

This same bump of self conceit is one of the directors of the school district, and when the new school building is erected will no doubt say "we built it." He has already built a flouring mill, and when he gets in his water works, and the woolen mill erected, he will have done wonders. But let us see how much all these enterprises are going to cost. It takes some money to do all this. In the first place, how much money has he in the flour mill? Not a cent. How much taxes does he pay towards building the school house? Probably \$1.50. How much will the water works system cost him? Probably not a cent. These enterprises will, when completed, cost about as follows:

Table listing costs for Flour mill (\$20,000.00), Schoolhouse (\$15,000.00), Water works (\$20,000.00), Woolen mill (\$50,000.00), Total (\$105,000.00), etc.

Oh yes, "we killed a bear."

THE SCOUT has been fully apprised of matters in regard to the woolen mill and the purchase of the water power for the same, by Mr. Eaton, and we will say right here that Mr. Wright had just about as much to do with the purchase of the Blakeslee water power as Davis did in regard to securing the woolen mill enterprise. He merely wrote a few letters for Mr. Eaton to ascertain what the power could be purchased for, and when the company wrote that they would take \$3,000 for it, he urged Mr. Eaton to take it at that price. Mr. Eaton did not feel warranted in paying this much and made an offer of \$2,000. Another letter was written and the company agreed to take \$2,500. This time Mr. Wright urged him strongly to take the property at this price. Mr. Eaton instructed Mr Wright to notify them that if they wanted \$2,000 to make out the deed and the money was ready for them. In a few days the deed came and Mr. Eaton now owns the property. How much did he save by purchasing through Mr. Wright? Not a cent; but if he had listened to his advice would have paid \$1,000 more than what the property was purchased for. The "great business tact and ability" was on Mr. Eaton's part, who is a live and public-spirited citizen working for the best interests of the town.

So far as assistance in a financial way to public enterprises is concerned, the editor of THE SCOUT has made no boast of it, but has put up more money than ever did the editor of the Republican, and when he insinuates that we have opposed any public enterprise, he simply does not tell the truth.

SIFTING NEEDED.

A gentleman from the South, perhaps a Confederate soldier, who was in attendance at the editorial convention in this city, visited Fargo after-

wards, and the Argus in an interview has him relate that while at St. Paul a soldier of the Sixth Minnesota, in a somewhat irritating way, reminded him that "we 'uns licked you 'uns, after all." The retort was that while that was true the North lost the flower of its army, and about all not killed were crippled, as shown by the enormous pension list. The Argus thought the reply good. Judging from this criterion, the history of the world will afford no parallel to the physical impairment caused by the war. It would seem that there could be few survivors of the army not on the pension roll or among the applicants. Yet one has but to look about almost any community to note that the old soldiers are exceedingly numerous among the prosperous and wealthy citizens. It is reasonable that they should have a larger share than others of their time in the good things of life, as they were the most alert and vigorous of the young men of the land in the war time. It is believed that a much larger proportion of them have acquired property than of those who did not volunteer when the nation needed soldiers. It is not to be presumed that many of these who have been so fortunate in business and affairs have sought the pension. Yet the nation is paying pensions at the rate of \$124,000,000 a year. Commissioner Raum is reported so dissatisfied with the slowness of the growth of the pension roll that he has made a high resolve to add 350,000 more names for original cases before the year is out. It has seemed to outsiders that the grist being turned out in the pension mill was not a meager one. Its outlay now exceeds the cost of the maintenance of any European army, and the date of its maximum is a matter of remote conjecture. Still, there would be little dissatisfaction if the mills from the national treasury habitually ran into legitimate channels. No one would haggle over almost any expenditure needed for the comfort and welfare of the meritorious. It is the multiplication of costly frauds and the rewarding of those who never earned the gratitude of the nation that chafes. The New York Herald, which has made the matter a subject of much detailed inquiry, and has exposed many frauds, insists that not less than one-third of the pension money should be kept in the treasury. Congressman Tarnsey, of Kansas City, a Union soldier who was riddled with rebel bullets, says the pension business is full of abominations, and must be thoroughly overhauled by the next congress. It will be a task of great difficulty to root out the frauds without annoyance to the deserving, as it is hard to pull up big weeds among the grain without uprooting some of the latter. A decade ago the pensions called for but \$50,000,000, and honest soldiers were satisfied. Now it is \$123,000,000, and no man can tell when it will stop growing. In the interest of those who should have this aid, the sifting process should be instituted. It should be a roll of honor.—St Paul Globe.

TARIFF IN A NUTSHELL.

Hon. John Young Brown, in an address delivered in Kentucky a few days since, punctured the tariff balloon to the full satisfaction of his large audience.

"What is tariff?" he asked. "Suppose I could manufacture here in Hart county millions and millions of woolen hats and sell them at a profit by placing the figure at \$2 each. A man in Great Britain, say, could manufacture the same and sell them at the same price. If there were no tariff he could ship his goods here and enter into competition with me. That would be fair, and the trade would be open to all. But there is a tariff on wool of 70 per cent, and the foreigner who would want to sell his hats here would have to sell them at \$3.40 in order to make a profit. This tariff of 70 per cent allows Brown to sell his hats at \$3 and the competitor is shut out. Now, who gets that dollar? It doesn't go into the pocket of the government, but it does go into the pocket of Brown, and the multitude who buy hats are out just that much."

A better illustration of how the masses are robbed to enrich the millionaire manufacturers is seldom given.

WOOL IN POLITICS.

McKinley aimed to make the wool growers of Ohio solid for his sort of political people. He allowed them to name the figure they would have in the tariff. They were taught to believe that all they needed to bring better prices to them was to raise the duties on foreign wool. They were given their demand, and should be happy. They are now getting into market their first crop under the Mc-

Kinley fertilization, and in the place of the larger prices they find the demand dull and the prices some cents per pound less than when the bill was passed. In consequence these disappointed wool growers came to the recent republican convention loud in complaint. McKinley and his crowd heard their complaints, and generously promised them to put the tariff on wool still higher. It would seem as if it might occur to them that a remedy that aggravated the trouble would not be the judicious means to take in larger volume. They are, however, promised that when the republicans get possession of all parts of the government the duty on foreign wools shall be made prohibitory. Boston is the chief wool market, and the reports of a local paper put Ohio wool two cents a pound lower than last year, and the sales 12 per cent less. The increased rates on foreign wool have embarrassed the manufacturers and diminished consumption. They are driven to make all-wool cloths with little of the sheep product. A trade publication with opportunities for observation says that shoddy, cotton, cow's hair, and other cheap things do large duty in the composition of what

are palmed off as all-wool. This kind of goods is sold at the old prices, while the genuine article has advanced. The fact of the matter seems to be that the more of the imported wool the manufacturers can obtain the more of the home article they will use to mix with it. A reduction of duties or free wool would be worth more to the Ohio wool growers. It would stimulate the manufacture, and consequently add to the demand for home wool. It is to the interest of the wool growers of this country to have the woolen manufactures developed by absence of restrictions on new material. The manufacturers of woolen goods have discovered that it was a blunder to abate their demand for free raw material or lower duties in consideration of the additions to the rates on imported goods. The secretary of their association on the passage of the McKinley bill gleefully declared that "out of the nettle danger they had plucked the flower of safety for their industry." The nettle is still there and the flower is fading. Their organs admit that they are getting into trouble. The number of idle looms is increasing constantly, and uncertainty and hesitation mark the trade. They are not getting the assets they looked for out of the increased taxation of the people.—St. Paul Globe.

Summers & Layne, RETAILERS OF Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Farmers' Steel Goods, Pumps, Saws, Wedges, Sledges, etc. Agent for Charter Oak Stoves. A Full Equipped TIN SHOP is run in Connection with our Store. We make a Specialty of this Line. Call and see us. SUMMERS & LAYNE, one door south of Jaxcox's store, Union, Or.

GEO. BAIRD, Dealer in Variety Fancy Goods, STATIONERY, Tobacco, Cigars and All Kinds of Fruit, Candies, Nuts, Novels, Fishing Tackle, etc. BARBER SHOP in Connection. 4-30-1f. First door north Centennial hotel, Union, Or.

C. C. C OFFINBERRY, Union, Oregon, Carries a full line of all kinds of Harvesting Machinery and Agricultural Implements, Traction Engines and Vibrator Threshers. I will sell as cheap as any dealer in the valley. 3-26-1f

J. A. BELL, House Painter and Paper Hanger. Sign Writing a Specialty.

All Kinds of Graining Neatly Done UNION, OREGON.

JOB * PRINTING! The facilities having been increased by the addition of a fine assortment of new type and a large invoice of the finest papers and material, is now better prepared to execute THE FINEST WORK on short notice. Call at once if you want anything in the way of Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Shipping Tags, Legal Blanks, Posters, Constitutions, Circulars, Envelopes, Receipts, Tickets, Statements, By-laws, Business Cards, Society Cards, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Ball Programs, Briefs. PRICES REASONABLE. Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Instance. Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Address: THE OREGON SCOUT, Union, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution issued out of the Honorable Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Union county, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1891, to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment entered therein on the 18th day of May, 1891, wherein J. H. Binkhart & son are plaintiffs and G. W. McIntosh is defendant, for the sum of Thirty-nine and 15-100 Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 9th day of February, 1891, and costs I have levied upon the following described real estate situated in Union County, Oregon, to-wit: Lots 2, 3 and 4 and SW 1/4 sec. 4, Tp. 8 South, R. 46 E. W. M. 1/4 W 1/2 of NE 1/4 Sec. 32, Tp. 7 South, R. 46 E. W. M., and by virtue of said execution and levy, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Union County, State of Oregon, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest of, in and to the above described premises that the said defendant, T. R. Irwin, had therein on the 21st day of February, 1891, or has since acquired, to satisfy said judgment, interest and accruing costs. Terms of sale: Cash to me in hand in U. S. gold coin. Dated at Union this 18th day of July, 1891. J. T. BOLLES, Sheriff.

Teachers' Examination. Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at Union, Or., commencing at 1 o'clock Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1891. Dated this 20th day of July, 1891. H. S. TRAXLER, County School Superintendent, Union County, Oregon.

MINING NOTICE. Union County, Oregon, April 10, 1891. To William J. Fryer, or to his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT we have expended \$200.00 in labor and improvement upon the Forest Queen Lode, situated in Granite Mining District, Union county, Oregon, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the years ending December 31st 1890, and December 31st 1891, to-wit: the sum of \$100.00 on or before the 1st day of August, 1891, and the balance of said sum, within ninety days after the first publication of this notice, or your personal representatives fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers under said section 2324. J. T. FYER, JNO. HARKLEY, GEO. W. PERKINS, Deceased. As Executor of Estate of Rufus Perkins, Deceased. J. H. McDONOUGH.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the County Court of Union County up to noon August 5, 1891, for the construction of a bridge over Catherine creek about six miles north of Union on the new road recently opened. The bridge to be either one span of 80 feet Pratt truss iron and wood combination on pile abutments, or a bridge of two spans on pile abutments, or framed bents. All framing timbers to be good, straight grained red fir. Let plans, specifications and strain sheets accompany each bid. By order of the County Court. TURNER OLIVER, County Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution issued out of the Honorable Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Union county, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1891, to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment entered therein on the 27th day of May, 1891, wherein Barbara Groth is plaintiff and Jacob Groth is defendant, for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars and costs and disbursements, which judgment was entered and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 26th day of May, 1891, commanding me that out of the personal property of the defendant herein, Jacob Groth, or if sufficient can not be found, then out of the real property belonging to said defendant in my county, on or after the 26th day of May, 1891, I pay and satisfy the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and the further sum of Forty and 20-100 Dollars costs and disbursements of and upon this writ. By virtue of said writ and command I have levied upon the following described real estate (no personal property being found) situated in Union county, Oregon, to-wit: The N 1/2 of the NW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 23, Tp. 1 North, of Range 40 E. W. M. situated in Union county, Oregon, and by virtue of said execution and levy, I will sell at public outcry at the court house door in Union County, Oregon, on the 22nd day of Aug. 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest in said above described real estate that the said defendant had on or after the 26th day of May, 1891, or since that date, to satisfy said judgment, costs, disbursements and accruing costs. Terms of sale: Cash to me in hand in U. S. gold coin. Dated at Union this 22nd day of July, 1891. J. T. BOLLES, Sheriff. By W. R. Usher, Deputy.

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 5th day of June, 1891, and to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale of heretofore attached property entered on the 18th day of May, 1891, wherein J. H. Binkhart & son are plaintiffs and G. W. McIntosh is defendant for the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-nine and 15-100 Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 15th day of May, 1891, and the further sum of Thirty Dollars attorney fees, and thirty-five and 10-100 Dollars for costs and disbursements, which judgment was entered and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 26th day of May, 1891, and ordering the sale of the following described heretofore attached real estate, to-wit: All the right, title, interest and claim that the defendant, G. W. McIntosh, had on the 22nd day of March, 1891, or has since acquired in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots (1) one and (2) two in Block (11) eleven in Cottage's Addition to the town of La Grande in Union county, Oregon. 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 Tuesday, the 23rd day of July, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim that the said defendant, G. W. McIntosh, had on the 22nd day of March, 1891, or since acquired in or to the above described real estate, to satisfy said judgment, fees, costs, disbursements and interest as aforesaid and accruing costs. Terms of sale: Cash to me in hand in U. S. gold coin of the United States. Dated this 23rd day of June, 1891. J. T. BOLLES, Sheriff of Union County, Oregon.