The Oregon Scout.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

This department of THE SCOUT is open to any one who wishes to contribute an article on timely topics of interest to the alliance. Write plainly and on only one side of the manuscript.

Alliance Directory.

SUMMERVILLE ALLIANCE No. 47—Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month.
W. R. JASPER, Pres.
A. V. OLIVER, Sec.
P. O., Alicel.

McALLISTER ALLIANCE No. 54—Regular meetings first and third Saturdays in each month at 1 o'clock p. m.
C. D. HUFFMAN, Pres.
E. M. GEKELER, Sec.
P. O. La Grande.

TELOCASET ALLIANCE No. 69—Regular meetings first and third Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.
W. C. HINCKLEY, Pres.
W. A. CATES, Sec.
P. O., Telocaset.

PLEASANT HILL ALLIANCE No. 57—Regular meetings every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.
JOHN VASSAR, Pres.
PETER McSHAIN, Sec.
P. O., Elgin.

UNION COUNTY ALLIANCE, No. 67—Regular meeting third Wednesday of each month at 10 o'clock a. m.
C. D. HUFFMAN, Pres., La Grande.
W. A. CATES, Sec., Telocaset.

BIG CREEK ALLIANCE No. 68—Regular meeting the first and third Saturdays in each month.
E. R. Parker, Pres.
EMMA R. PARKER, Sec.
P. O., Medical Springs.

HIGH VALLEY ALLIANCE No. 80—Regular meeting first Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m.
B. LOGSDON, Pres.
A. WILKINSON, Sec.

NORTH POWDER ALLIANCE No. 46.
W. N. GARDNER, Pres.
J. C. TRAVILLION, Sec.
P. O., North Powder.

CENTER VALLEY ALLIANCE No. 65.
T. H. FOSTER, Pres., Island City.
W. W. RANDALL, Sec., Cove.

KEATING ALLIANCE No. —
JOHN BOWMAN, Pres.
MRS. M. E. PERKINS, Sec.
P. O., Keating.

IOWA ALLIANCE No. 56.
T. B. HESKEY, Pres.
A. SHAW, Jr., Sec.
P. O., Island City.

LADD CANYON ALLIANCE No. 55.
J. D. POYNOR, Pres.
J. H. SHAMBAUGH, Sec.
P. O., La Grande.

THE ALLIANCE.

An Able Article From the Pen of an Enthusiastic Member.

UNION, Oregon, August 10, 1891.

EDITOR OREGON SCOUT:—

With your permission I will occupy a small space in the columns of your paper set apart to the use of the alliance, this week, and let me suggest at the outset that I think it very generous of you to tender the free use of your columns to the alliance, and I am sure it is highly appreciated by them, and I hope to see the members take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to present their views on different subjects of interest to farmers. We have numerous members throughout the county who are fully competent to contribute articles of interest and profit, and I hope to see them fully utilize the gratuitous space in the near future, or as soon as there is a season of a little more leisure with the tillers of the soil.

But your liberality seems to have excited the ire of your contemporary in the hamlet across the valley, who never tires emptying his vials of wrath upon your devoted head. It strikes me that a few items of local news each week would interest his readers more than so much abuse of persons for no other apparent reason than that the alliance deems them better friends to the order than himself. One is led to think him the self-constituted oracle of the alliance, who is kept very busy guiding the order in the way it should go—which seems to us just a little bit officious, since we have not yet asked him to chaperon us—and I do think that the application of a small portion of ordinaay modesty of everyday life should prompt all outsiders to leave the matter of qualification of membership to the alliance.

The journal above referred to has published a number of articles very friendly to the alliance, for all of which we are very, very thankful, and we do hope that friendly spirit will still be extended to us in the future, for we farmers and laborers greatly desire and are sadly in need of all the friendly aid and kindly advice that we can secure from every individual whose interests do not antagonize our own—but do not meddle with our domestic affairs, gentlemen, please.

The county alliance will meet in Union again on the 19th inst. for the discussion of questions of interest to the order, and for the transaction of business, and I desire through this medium to offer in a fraternal spirit a few suggestions for the consideration of members, and note briefly some of the idiosyncrasies of certain members. Perhaps it would be more proper, ordinarily, to do this orally in the meet ing, but as our time has been so fully occupied heretofore with other matters, I should probably not have an opportunity to do so then, though I were a speaker, and not being blessed with the gift of gab that chance is denied me. And now before proceeding farther I wish to state emphatically that I do not assume to be one of the wise men of the order, but on the contrary I realize that I am one of the least of these; but, as stated above, not being a talker, and thus doomed to sit quietly by, I have probably observed some of the pecularities, and possibly mistakes, of those taking a more active part in the proceedings.

First I will say I have noticed altogether too much of a disposition to hurry matters along, to jump to conclusions without sufficient deliberation, and too much impatience to get away and complaint at the length of the session. I know that farmers generally feel that they can illy afford to lose the time—they have been so long and habitually accustomed to devoting all their time to their farm and domestic affairs that it is going to be very hard to fall into the new habits necessary to render them useful members of the farmers' alliance and industrial union.

Farbeit from me to counsel my brother farmers to idleness or indolence; on the contrary I would strongly urge the great necessity of frugality and strictly business habits. But much too long has the average farmer bowed his head and bent his back to his endless toil, heeding not the manner in which the government, in which he should have owned a common interest, was being managed by our self-styled honest law makers, who are so loud in their professions of love for the farmer. Of the truth of their protestations, and the safety of the interests of the agriculturist in their hands, let the cries and groans of the debt-ridden, mortgaged farmers, from one end of the land to the other, answer.

Many of us have grown grizzly, and wrinkled, and achey in this endless labor, practicing economy that closely borders on parsimony the while; denying ourselves and family many of the necessaries of life in our extreme desire to provide something for the rainy day that is surely coming to most of us, and to leave a home, humble though it may be, for the wife and little ones should we be called hastily away. And how well, I would ask, have we, as a body of farmers, by our very best efforts, succeeded? Let every individual farmer answer for himself, while our friends (the enemy), who toil not neither do they spin, yet live off the cream of the land and reap the bulk of the proceeds of our labor, still professing great love for the farmer and so ready ever to advise him, poor fool, as to what he should do to be saved, rob him by manipulating the laws; while the farmer, the good-natured whale, has suffered himself to be amused by the tub thrown to him by this nefarious class in the form of sectional prejudices and side issues of minor importance, and giving this nobler class every encouragement in his power by bestowing upon them and their allies all the honor and emoluments of the offices and the fruits of his toil.

The alacrity with which the farmers are joining the alliance, as the only course promising any relief from the grievous burdens heaped upon him by class legislation, indicates that the farmer has at least partially awakened to a realization of his condition and the great necessity of taking some action to save himself and country from utter ruin. Now the great, overshadowing question is, what is the best course for him to pursue to recover at least a portion of his rights as a free American citizen, and I answer unhesitatingly, educate, educate, educate himself. The only means at our command, through which we can secure any permanent relief, is by the use of the ballot; and only by the power of an intelligent ballot based on competent knowledge. We must not need to be told by our friends (the enemy) how to vote if we expect to exert any beneficial influence by our ballot on the body politic, but we must educate ourselves up to the required degree of intelligence to enable us to cast a wise ballot as the only hope of salvation for the nation.

The next question that naturally arises is, how are we to do this with the tremendous opposition that confronts us? And I answer again, without hesitation, that it must be accomplished, if at all, very largely inside the alliance, behind closed doors, away from all influences that are antagonistic to our interests; and all opposing influences must be excluded from this our sacred precinct. Do not admit any improper persons, now, that will be unworthy members or whose interests are not in common with ours; they will only be an annoyance and a disadvantage. But we should invite and encourage all worthy tillers of the soil to come in and work with us, and use them kindly and considerately when inside, and invite and encourage them to express their views on all subjects under discussion and to take an active part in all procedings, and not set him down on a point of order if he should chance to be just outside a strict parliamenary line. What sort of difference does it make, anyhow, whether we comply strictly with parliamentary rules or not? Who of us is competent to decide? While it is proper to conform sufficiently to the ordinary rules governing deliberative bodies to avoid confusion and enable us to transact business, we require no straight jacket yet. Parliament is a monarchal contingent where the queen is the government. Here the people are the government, that is, with the former principally left out. But the average farmer is doing a mighty sight of thinking these days, and while he is not much given to oratory—and if called upon to address an audience his tongue is liable to cleave to the roof of his mouth and his knees to tremble—from his perch on the top rail, or a seat on the ground in the shade of the fence, after lightly brushing the seat of his overalls and shifting his chew of tobacco, he will express more common sense business idea in about twenty minutes than one of these rattle brains will tell you in the course of his natural life; and I hope to see the farmer encouraged to come forward in the alliance and take a very active and prominent part in all proceedings as the only hopes of successful results.

And I refer to him of the bronzed cheek and callous hand; and if his plain garb shows contact with machine oil and Mother Earth, that shall be no objection. Sometimes I have been a little amused, and sometimes I have experienced a slightly different sensation, to observe a brother arise in his place with a great air of self-esteem, with a side kink in his neck something like a sand-hill crane preparing to pounce on a polly wog, seeming to say: Listen now, you fellows, I am going to speak; his voice slightly elevated, so that the benighted brethren will not lose a sentence, and with a decidedly transatlantic dialect, an Antarctic intellect and a far off expression of the eye as though viewing the hidden mysteries of distant ages—whether past or future deponent sayeth not at this writing—which reminds me somewhat of the longing gaze of a glass-eyed cayuse through a wire fence at the green bunch-grass on the distant hills, discoursing wisely on points of order, the previous question, and parliamentary law, of which he is generally supposed to know about as much as a pig does of the Sunday law. Oh fie, fie!

Another brother calls hastily for the order of business, and, like Rachel of old, refusing to be comforted because he has it not, when all the evidence we have on the subject is to the effect that if the brother ever had any interest in a healthy, well-developed, orderly business he suffered it to perish for want of nourishment before it was half grown.

And the sage of Pyle canyon reads from the Scriptures, everything after its kind; and views all subjects from a strictly business (and non-partisan) standpoint; and takes a common sense view af all matters under discussion, which is eminently correct. But do we obtuse hayseeds catch on to the I. D., that's the question.

Now if I have said anything that will prompt investigation of subjects of interest to farmers, I have accomplished all I set out to do. And now, Mr. Editor, with an apology for trespassing so largely on your valuable space, I subscribe myself

CLODHOPPER.

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 29th day of June, 1891, to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment entered therein on the 9th day of February, 1891, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the Clerk's office of said Court in said County on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1891, wherein C. C. Coffinberry and Bert Coffinberry are plaintiffs and T. R. Irwin is defendant, for the sum of Thirty-nine and 13-100 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 SW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 8 South, R 46 E. W. M. and W½ of SE ¼ 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, Union County, State of Oregon, on Saturday the 22nd 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 the 18th day of July, 1891.

J. T. BOLLES, Sheriff.