

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

A postoffice has been established at Briedwell, Yamhill county, with J. W. Briedwell as postmaster.

Mrs. Louisa Cambridge was examined in the County Court of Multnomah county and declared insane.

Fay Coon, who with one Higby stole a span of horses of Mr. Stowell, of Eugene, has been arrested in San Francisco.

A number of engineers in Astoria are preparing to organize a branch of the National Marine Engineers' Association.

W. G. Todd was tried at Prineville for the killing of J. N. Brackett. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Charles Erickson, a stonemason, lost his life by the falling of the crib work at the railway bridge under construction in North Portland.

It is now estimated that there will be upward of 200 acres of new orchards planted at Ashland this fall and next spring. The planters are waiting for rain as it is too dry to do anything yet.

The railroad company have withdrawn the sale of all their town lots south of the depot, at Ashland. This actually withdraws about 40 acres of land. It is supposed they need it for railroad purposes, as this is to be the end of the Shasta division.

At Robert Hally's place, near Salem, a singular accident occurred. His sheep were probably stampeded by a coyote, and ran into a ditch with water in it, and twenty-five were piled up dead, either smothered or drowned. They were valuable merinos.

It is reported that a number of drunken fishermen made a raid on some Chinese in their quarters at Yaquina city, drove them out and threw out their furniture. The Chinamen fired at them, hitting one of the assaulters in the back, not hurting him seriously.

Frank Hanna was drowned opposite Ash street wharf, Portland, from the steamer Rustler. A small skiff attached to the steamer got loose, and Hanna and another man attempted to jump into a boat for the purpose of pulling to and securing the skiff. Hanna lost his balance and sank without a struggle.

Multnomah county, in which the City of Portland is situated, is very much the smallest county in the State. The value of agricultural land is set down at \$3,587,545; city lots, \$9,737,560; improvements, \$5,539,125; merchandise, \$4,262,060; mortgages, notes, etc., \$2,028,410. The value of horses, cattle, etc., added to this makes the gross value of all property \$27,123,780. The indebtedness and property exempt from taxation is \$6,667,535, making the total value of taxable property \$20,456,245.

The Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Salem was sinking a well for the convenience of that institution. When about completed a most remarkable change in the character of the water took place. Clouds of vapor were seen to rise from the mouth of the well, and investigation showed that the well contained twenty-five feet of water, almost boiling hot, and its temperature has not changed. The projectors of the well are much disturbed over the transformation, and fear that the water may not return to its former condition of coolness.

Senator D'Alph telegraphs from Washington to State Senator J. H. D. Gray, of Astoria, that he learns that the Secretary of War declines to suspend the order for the abandonment of Fort Canby. When Gen. W. T. Sherman was en route to Portland from San Francisco, after the G. A. R. Encampment last year, he came on the deck of the steamer expressly to see Fort Canby. "If that point was properly fortified," he said to those standing around him, "it could be made the strongest position in the United States."

A man supposed to be a drummer for a San Francisco pickle factory had an altercation with a barber known as Joseph at Stockton, Cal., and pushed the barber through a glass door. The barber was so badly cut that he nearly bled to death, and the drummer disappeared.

A 12-year-old son of a rancher named Cook, living on Hornet creek, Idaho, saved the life of an elder brother who was getting the worst of it in a fight with a cinnamon bear, by getting a gun to the animal's head and blowing out its brains. The lad showed remarkable presence of mind.

Eugene Semple, Governor of Washington Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, estimates the population of the territory at 143,669, an increase of over 16,000 in the last two years. The taxable property of the territory, exclusive of railroad property is given at \$50,883,896, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over last year. Settlement on public lands, of which nearly 17,000,000 acres remain unsurveyed, has been retarded by that fact, by the uncertainty of Northern Pacific titles, by extensive Indian reservations, etc. The report speaks at length of the resources and capabilities of the territory, in the way of crops, stock-raising, minerals and lumber production, etc., and of their great variety and importance. Of 64,000 children of school age, the average daily attendance is about 22,000. Labor is hardly equal to the demand. The salmon fisheries yielded \$12,124,000 during the year.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

The propeller Vernon was foundered during a heavy gale on Lake Michigan, and thirty lives were lost.

Jenny Lind, the celebrated Swedish singer, is dead, aged 66 years. She had been seriously ill for some weeks.

Sixteen thousand miners have struck work in the Betridge district, Germany. A renewal of rioting is feared.

No less than a dozen small schooners and barges have been reported as wrecked during the same storm on Lake Superior.

John Hodel, a silk-weaver living at Hebron, Conn., killed his wife and then set fire to the house. Two children were burned to death.

It is reported that the British bark, Temple Bar, bound for Rio Janeiro, foundered in Bristol channel, and the crew, numbering eighteen, were lost.

The French steamer Hindostana, which arrived at Marseilles from New York, took fire and was entirely burned. She had 300 tons of merchandise on board. All was destroyed.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a lead mine at Matlock, County Derby, Ireland. Twenty-five men were in the pit at the time. Five dead bodies have already been recovered.

Advices from Warsaw state that the town of Kusun, in the province of Minsk, was totally destroyed by fire. Three hundred and fifty houses and a number of stores were burned, and many lives lost.

Martha M. Crockett has been sentenced to state prison for life for the murder of her husband last December, by administering poison in fried apples, at Belfast, Me. She received her sentence stolidly.

The steam launch Mary burst her boiler at New York city, killing John and Patrick Cunningham, brothers, Carl E. Schmidt, owner of the launch, was blown into the river, but was saved. Several others were badly bruised.

An engine on the Fort Wayne railroad struck a street car at Federal street crossing in Allegheny city, Pa., and two passengers who jumped from the cars were caught under the wheels of the engine and ground to death. Those remaining on the car were not injured.

Count DeLesseppe has announced to the Academy of Science that the Panama canal will be opened February 30, 1890. The work will not then be entirely completed, but the passage will be free for twenty ships a day. It is estimated that the traffic will produce an annual revenue of from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs.

A disastrous explosion occurred at one of the pecking houses of the Atlantic dynamite works, near McCainsville, N. J. Four men were instantly killed and three are missing. The names of the dead men are John Fancher, H. Todd, Fred McDeed and his brother Philip. The missing men are believed to have been in the vicinity of the mill at the time of the explosion, and they cannot now be found.

George King, who resides in Franklin parish, La., gave a dance and supper at his residence. After supper was nearly over, all the guests were taken violently ill. A doctor was sent for and said they were poisoned, but did all he could for them. Since then six whites and one colored person have died, and all the others are seriously ill. No motive can be assigned for the dastardly deed. The cook is not suspected, as she is dangerously sick, and her husband and child are dead.

Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, in his annual report, estimates the value of taxable property in the territory at \$10,000,000, exclusive of the Alaska Commercial Company's establishment on the Seal Islands. The increase, he says, will be rapid so soon as congress, by necessary legislation, gives encouragement to the settlement of public lands. He says there is a very considerable acreage of tillable land in Southeastern Alaska with a soil that produces the most luxuriant vegetation, the fact being that no one comes into the territory with a belief that either the soil or climate is adapted to either agricultural or horticultural pursuits, but the few experiments that have been made leave no room for doubt that all the cereals, except corn, can be grown to perfection in many sections. As to stock raising, he says the winters of Southeastern Alaska are much milder than those of Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, and the seasons altogether are quite well adapted to this industry. The governor says wonderful results are being achieved in mining, showing the territory to be rich in precious metals. The governor says it is reported that Mr. Ogilvie, who was sent out by the Dominion government last spring to locate the boundary line between Alaska and the Northwest territory, claims that some of the new gold fields are in British territory, and has suggested that on the strength of his report his government is likely to attempt, next summer, collections of miners' license, provided for in the Canadian law. The governor says any attempt of this kind will be resisted by the miners, a large majority of whom are American citizens, and if persisted in will certainly end in bloodshed, and suggests that in view of the imminent danger of such troubles, the recommendation to congress in behalf of a joint commission, to definitely settle the boundary line, be urgently renewed. The salmon, cod and whale fisheries, he says, will yield about \$3,000,000 during the year.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Steamers are now compelled to line over the rapids of Snake river.

One apple tree in the Walla Walla valley this season bore 1200 pounds of fine fruit.

At Prineville F. S. Curran was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary for grand larceny.

Arthur Clough was killed almost instantly by falling from the roof of the new schoolhouse at Tacoma.

Henry Edgerton, the well-known orator, was found dead in a lawyer's office at San Francisco. Apoplexy was the cause.

A young man named Henry G. Cook was shot and instantly killed by his father-in-law, George Cox, at a ranch near San Andreas, Cal.

A man was killed at Kamboops, B. C., by an Indian constable, while resisting arrest by the latter on the reservation.

Thieves were discovered making off with \$3,000 worth of quartz from a Nevada city (Cal.) mine, and the booty recovered.

A bootblack, aged 16, name unknown, was run over by a train of flat cars on the Santa Fe road, at Los Angeles, and killed.

A special from Yreka, Cal., says: A special ran into a work train near Soda Springs, killing one man and injuring six, three fatally.

At Middleton, Cal., Thomas G. Christie was shot by Wright Farmer with a revolver, the shot taking effect about an inch below the heart.

Cornelius J. Hanavan, 17 years of age, an apprentice bricklayer, fell from the top of a building at San Francisco and was almost instantly killed.

Frank See, of Copelle valley, Cal., while unslung a deer on his return from a hunting expedition, was killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle.

A special train consisting of fourteen coal and two box cars was wrecked at Puyallup, W. T. Eight coal cars were smashed and seventy feet of track torn up.

A jury in Yakima, W. T., awarded James O'Brien \$6,000 damages for injuries received in the railroad accident near Cle-elum, on the 21st day of April of this year.

The Pictes are having a big fandang at Winnemucca. Shoshons, Bannocks and Washoes will be there. Every other person is invited except the Chinese.

In the case of Jochim Henry Timmerman, the Klickitat county (W. T.) murderer, motion for a new trial was overruled, and defendant sentenced to be hanged December 16.

The residence of C. A. Sanders, near Ellensburg, W. T., caught fire from a defective flue and was burned, together with most of the furniture. The building cost \$5,000, and was one of the finest in the county.

Das Gorman, a laborer, was brutally murdered by two drunken Mojave Indians, at Mojave. His head was washed and he was shot. The murderers were arrested and also the whites who furnished them liquor.

Senator Stanford has about completed arrangements to bring 100 skilled vineyard hands from the Bordeaux district in France. They and their families will be located on his property in Tehama county, Cal.

A boiler explosion took place at the Terrace baths, Alameda, causing the death almost instantaneously of Robt. Haley, proprietor of the bathing establishment, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring Charles Becker, an employe.

George Shearer, a seventeen-year-old youth, was hauled by a highwayman at Santa Cruz, Cal., and fired at, but pluckily returned the fire and the robber decamped. A coin in Shearer's vest pocket stopped the robber's bullet.

During the month of October coinage of the branch mint at San Francisco amounted to \$2,500,000. Gold coined was about equally divided between eagles and double eagles. There is also work just commencing upon an order for \$150,000 in dimes.

Henry Colby shot and killed Joseph Girard near Graniteville, Cal. Colby is watchman for the Milton Mining Water Company, and claims he caught Girard setting fire to lumber belonging to the Milton Company. He called on him to stop, when Girard ran for his gun. Colby then fired killing Girard.

One of the most terrific explosions that ever occurred in a mine happened at Anaconda, Montana, which resulted in the death of two men, Jeremiah Lynch and Daniel O'Brien. It seems these two men went where fifty pounds of giant powder was deposited, and by some unknown cause this element was exploded. Their bodies were literally torn to shreds. Not enough of either body was recovered to show a semblance of a man. Both were married and had families living in Butte city.

An engine exploded near Hackberry, A. T., killing engineer Schroeder, fireman Long and brakeman Trapp. The bodies were found about 300 feet from the track. Several freight cars were badly wrecked. The engine was attached to the east-bound freight train, and the boiler exploded when the train was two miles from Ash Fork. The bodies were found about eighty yards from the scene of the explosion, manly beyond recognition. They were only identified by clothing. The explosion derailed six cars and damaged the track for a great distance. Long and Trapp were making their first trip.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Horse Feeding.

It makes little difference what kind of grain a horse has been fed while in the stable, if he is taken out and immediately driven fast or worked hard on a full stomach he will scour nine times out of ten. When a horse is to be driven rapidly a long distance or set to work without previous preparation, his morning meal should be very light and he should be watered before feeding and not again for nearly two hours after. He should have water and a light luncheon of oats in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon, and he will step along livelier all day and not be worn out when night comes. It does a horse just as much good to have a drink of water and a light lunch when at hard work as it does a man, and he will show it in his sprightly appearance and lively gait, and when he comes home to his regular meal he will not gulp down water by the barrel nor gobble his food like a ravenous dog. A hungry horse is like a hungry man—weak and spiritless, and the man who keeps him at hard work when he is in such a condition ought to be roundly fined or soundly trounced for cruelty to animals.

Deep fall or early winter plowing should be followed by another deep plowing in the spring. This properly done is the biggest half of the work in growing a good crop. Then let it be remembered that deep plowing prevents the soil on the undulating uplands from washing away. Millions of acres in the older states beyond the Mississippi have been scratched and scratched until their soil has washed away and now constitutes the mud bars at the mouth of the Mississippi. Thus have their best uplands been destroyed.

A writer claims that seed potatoes are much more valuable if the sprouts have not started until planting time; that the first sprouts that start will make more vigorous plants than any subsequent ones. He says that where twenty-four bushels of seed are to be planted, the increase in the crop will pay 30 per cent. on the cost of a suitable building for cold storage. He takes great pains to keep his seed potatoes hard and sound as possible till the day of planting.

Turnips should not be dug until late in autumn. Like cabbage, they will continue to grow after the first light frosts. They are capable of enduring a low temperature without injury. They require a cool storage. When placed in a warm cellar they become corky, tough and unpalatable for both man and beast. If wintered in a pit or cellar at a point just above freezing, they will be as crisp and as good in the spring as they were when dug.

Cabbage for winter use should be allowed to remain in the field until late in the fall. We always had the best results when they were gathered just before the ground freezes. They will stand a fairly hard frost, but not a severe one. At best, they are a difficult vegetable to keep through the winter. If stored in a cellar or root house, at a temperature of about 35 degrees, they will come out fresh and sound in the spring.

The farmer who is producing hay on land that cannot be easily made to produce three tons to the acre, had better devote it to some other crop, and drain and clear up land that will. It is now a well settled fact that farming will not pay when only small crops are grown. To skim over three acres for what ought to grow on one, is an expenditure of time that rarely pays any profit.

Every farmer should study and have a general knowledge of the internal structure of the horse—his greatest helpmate at labor. He should know, and probably does, that of all the domestic animals the horse has the smallest stomach, and therefore should be fed and watered the ofttest.

T. W. Follice, a well-known farmer living near Garfield, W. T., raised 11,000 bushels of wheat this year, by weight, on 200 acres of land. This is reported to be a hilly country, but Mr. Follice hauled on one wagon with four horses just 7930 pounds of wheat.

Clover is considered one of the best crops to renovate the soil that can be sown, and it is usually profitable to grow it on the farm, if for no other purpose than to enrich and strengthen the soil.

Many good farmers keep horses in stables during the entire year, except when out at work. Those who do not should at least get the horses under shelter at night and during stormy days.

The South is increasing its food crop heavily and this year's corn crop will be 50,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and 100,000,000 bigger than the unusually large crop of 1884.

It ought to take but little thought on the subject to convince farmers of the advantages derived from keeping good strong teams to perform their work.

The whip is the parent of stubbornness in a high-spirited animal, while gentleness will win obedience and at the same time attach the animal to us.

The color of pure Devon cattle is red, varying from a rich dark to a pale chestnut.

Beasts with small chests do not fatten readily and are very susceptible to disease.

The corn crop of 1887 is put down at 1,300,000,000 bushels.

KEEPING A DIARY.

Advantages Calculated to Result from Recording Daily Events.

Many people regard the keeping of a diary as a meritorious occupation. The young are urged to take up this cross; it is supposed to benefit girls especially. Whether women should do it is to some minds not an open question, although there is on record the case of the Frenchman who tried to shoot himself when he heard that his wife was keeping a diary. This intention of suicide may have arisen from the fear that his wife was keeping a record of his own peccadilloes rather than of her own thoughts and emotions. Or it may have been from the fear that she was putting down those little conjugal remarks which the husband always dislikes to have thrown up to him, and which a woman can usually quote accurately, it may be for years, it may be forever, without the help of a diary. So we can appreciate without approving the terror of the Frenchman at living on and on in the same house with a growing diary. For it is not simply that this little book of judgment is there in black and white, but that the maker of it is increasing her power of minute observation and analytic expression. In discussing the question whether a woman should keep a diary it is understood that it is not a mere memorandum of events and engagements, such as both men and women of business and affairs necessarily keep, but the daily record which sets down feelings, emotions and impressions and criticises people and records opinions. But this is a question that applies to men as well as to women.

It has been assumed that the diary serves two good purposes: it is a disciplinary exercise for the keeper of it and perhaps a moral guide; and it has great historical value. As to the first, it may be helpful to order, method, discipline and it may be an indulgence of spleen, whims and unwholesome criticism and conceit. The habit of saying right out what you think of every body is not a good one and the record of such opinions and impressions, while it is not so mischievous to the public as talking may be, is harmful to the recorder. And when we come to the historical value of the diary, we confess to a growing suspicion of it. It is such a deadly weapon when it comes to light after the passage of years. It has an authority which the spoken words of its keeper never had. It is ex parte and it can not be cross-examined. The supposition is that being contemporaneous with the events spoken of, it must be true and that it is an honest record. Now, as a matter of fact, we doubt if people are any more honest as to themselves or others in a diary than out of it; and rumors, reported facts and impressions set down daily in the heat and haste of the prejudicial hour are about as likely to be wrong as right. Two diaries of the same event rarely agree. And in turning over an old diary we never know what to allow for the personal equation. The diary is greatly relied on by the writers of history, but the Drawer doubts if there is any such liar in the world, even when the keeper of it is honest. It is certain to be partisan and more liable to be misinformed than a newspaper, which exercises some care in view of immediate publicity. The writer happens to know of two diaries which record, on the testimony of eye witnesses, the circumstances of the last hours of Garfield, and they differ utterly in essential particulars. One of these may turn up fifty years from now and be accepted as true. An infinite amount of gossip goes into diaries about men and women that would not stand the test of a moment's contemporary publication. But by and by it may all be used to smirch or brighten unjustly some one's character. Suppose a man in the Army of the Potomac had recorded daily all his opinions of men and events. Reading it over now, with more light and a juster knowledge of character and of measures, is it not probable that he would find it a tissue of misconceptions? Few things are actually what they seem today; they are colored both by misapprehensions and by moods. If a man writes a letter or makes report of an occurrence for immediate publication, subject to universal criticism, there is some restraint on him. In his private letters, or diary especially, he is apt to set down what comes into his head at the moment, often without much effort at verification. —Harper's Magazine.

The Season's Favorite.

There is one thing very noticeable at all the resorts this summer, too, and that is the red-headed girls are immensely popular all round. That must be because they are so agreeable. A red-headed girl is sure to be jolly, just as a homely girl is sure to be bright. There is no nonsense either about a red-headed girl. She is full of courage and strength. Many of the pluckiest and most daring swimmers here have hair of the cardinal hue. There were so many of the girls in bathing this morning that the surf reminded one of strawberry water ices. Afterwards the girls stood out on the beach wringing the sea water out of their long, thick tresses. When a half-dozen of them got in a row, with their shining hair flowing out behind them, you might have fancied, if you had a good imagination, that there was a new sun-set at eleven o'clock in the morning, and one, too, that might put the old sun-set to the blush. —Philadelphia Press.

An investigation of Spanish earthquakes by two Italian physicists shows that they are more common in the coast regions than in the interior, and in the south than in the north; also that they occur most frequently in the autumn and winter months.

SAVED BY A LAUGH.

How a Traveler in Australia Delighted a Band of Natives.

The judgment which a superior race passes upon an inferior race is arbitrary. When a white man gauges a black man, he usually stands him alongside of a fine specimen of the white race. If an English Australian is asked what sort of a race the blacks of Australia are, he promptly answers, the most degraded race, physically and intellectually, in the world. Yet the black Australian is a match for any race under the sun, in swimming, diving, running, climbing, or picking up and following a trail. Men who can do these things are not physically degraded.

"But, my dear sir," the Australian Englishman will add, "these blacks are so low down, mentally, that they have never invented a bow and arrow." But they have invented the boomerang, the most ingenious and scientifically constructed of projectiles, and the only weapon that will do what the Irishman wished his gun would do: "Shoot around the corner of a hedge." Necessity is the mother of invention, and so long as the Australian black can kill game and enemies with the boomerang or spear, he has no occasion for inventing a bow and arrow. The ancient Egyptian was highly civilized, yet he never invented an umbrella. A climate where it rains only once in five years does not provoke the most ingenious of men to invent a portable roof.

If a man is the only creature endowed with the ability to laugh, the Australian blacks are intensely human. They have the keenest sense of humor, and nothing which has a ghost of a joke in it fails to provoke them to laughter. A man looking for a pipe which he has in his mouth, or a dog searching for food upsetting something on his head, and then running away, will make them roll on the ground in convulsions of laughter.

A traveler once owed his life to their keen sense of the ridiculous. They have a bad habit of spearing travelers, and will follow one for days, keeping out of his sight until they get a good chance to kill him; but they seldom attack a man on horseback. They prefer to spear him when he is off his horse, eating his lunch or drinking at a water-hole. One day a traveler, while riding quickly round the corner of a patch of scrub, came suddenly upon a camp of blacks. His horse stopped short, and sent him flying over his head into the middle of the camp. If he had shown the slightest signs of alarm, a dozen spears would have been quivering in his body. But he, knowing, burst into shrieks of laughter, as if he had tumbled headlong into their camp for a joke. The blacks were delighted; all of them began to laugh, and the camp was the scene of men rolling on the ground, convulsed with laughter. Instead of molesting the traveler, they caught his horse for him, and sent him away with a laughing chorus. —Youth's Companion.

WATER FOR ANIMALS.

The Advantages of Keeping Small Springs Into Tubs or Troughs.

All animals should be provided with pure water, and with none is it more necessary than with milk cows. Serious results have been known to follow the use of impure or stagnant water. It is not every farm that has a natural and unfailing supply of water, although many have, a condition that should be observed in the purchase of a farm, as it is one of the most valuable considerations that can be named. A never-failing spring of abundant supply can not be too highly prized; it costs nothing for repairs and is always in good working order; but such blessing are not shared by all, and hence arises the necessity of providing some artificial means of supply. Wells with pumps will answer all demands upon farms with a small number of animals, but upon farms where they are numbered by scores pumping water from a well by hand would be both laborious and expensive. In such cases there would probably be no better mode of supply than by wind power, which when adopted should be so situated that the power could be utilized for other purposes upon the farm. Of course this is an expensive method of procuring water, but under some conditions becomes a necessity. In a district with an undulating surface reservoirs can be formed, whereby the surplus of water in autumn and winter can be stored for summer use, and may serve satisfactorily. Upon some farms there are springs, which, if utilized properly, by conducting the water into troughs, would be amply sufficient, but left to themselves are insufficient to do more than make a mass of mud where the cattle tread continually to slake their thirst. Quite a small spring run into some troughs or tubs will furnish an abundant supply. —Germania Telegraph.

Down in Georgia they have concluded that the world will come to an end in 1977. Their reason for thinking so is that a hen has laid an egg upon the shell of which is plainly "inscribed" the outline of a heart, an acre and the number seventy-seven. In Cuba, Mo., a hen has laid an egg having on one side the face of a clock with distinct Roman numerals. It would seem that the hens are likely to start a kindergarted after they become a little more proficient in object teaching.

The Princess Pignatelli is acting as a waiter girl in a second-rate cafe in Vienna. This is the lady who, after quarreling with her relatives lately, sang at a London music hall for a livelihood.