

# POLK COUNTY OBSERVER.

VOL. I.

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NO. 9.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE examined the throat of the Crown Prince with an electric lamp. The lamp is appended at the end of what looks like a long, slender pen-holder, and the proportionately small battery which supplies the electricity is worn about the examining surgeon's neck.

A SMALL trout with two heads has been discovered recently in the fish hatchery at Iona, Mich. The heads are perfectly formed and the bodies unite at the back fin. The little fellow is described as looking like an animated boot-jack, and as lively a wriggler as any fish in the pond.

YELLOW or orange stain for wood is one of the most sought for in ornamental or cabinet work. A beautiful result is reached by digesting 21 ounces of finely powdered turmeric for several days in 17.5 ounces of 80 per cent. alcohol, and then straining through a cloth. The solution is applied to the articles to be stained.

THE apparent paradox that the most transparent water is at the same time perfectly opaque from a certain point of view is shown by a simple experiment. Partly fill a glass goblet with clear water, and hold it a little above the level of the eye and distant a foot or more. No object can be seen when held just over the surface of the water, but the water surface appears like a burnished mirror.

A SERIES of experiments lately made by a French metallurgist are said to have proved that steel loses weight by rust twice as rapidly as cast-iron when exposed to moist air. Acidulated water was found to dissolve cast-iron much more rapidly than steel. From this it would seem that steel bridges are less affected by the acids contained in the smoke of the locomotives than are iron ones.

INSTRUCTION in the use of tools is about to be introduced in all the primary schools of France. It has already been introduced in many, and has been successfully tried at such schools in Manchester, in England. It is found that the use of tools furnishes an agreeable relaxation. The apprenticeship schools, which are the next higher grade, are taking the place of the old apprenticeship system in Germany, Switzerland and France.

THE first train to cross the Arctic Circle passed the line on the Lulea Railway recently. This most northerly railroad in the world runs up from the Swedish port of Lulea, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, into Swedish Lapland, within four miles of the Gellivara Mountains, famous for their yield of iron ore. The works were begun twenty-seven years ago, and then were given up until quite lately.

CORROS, according to a scientific authority, is not a fiber, but a plant hair. It holds to be spun into a thread because of peculiar twists in each hair shown under the microscope, especially in polarized light. Linen thread may be spun, because the fibers have certain roughnesses on their surfaces which enable them to cling together. Hence it is impossible to make as fine linen as cotton cloth, but it is much stronger.

AS HARDY DELONG and his son Reuben, who live on Black Lake, about eight miles from Ogdensburg, N. Y., were driving along the highway they saw a large bald eagle sitting on the fence. The bird was covered with mud and too weak to get away from them. He was soon captured and put in their buggy. In the field near by they found another bald eagle lying dead. The scratched and torn condition of both birds showed that there had been a life and death struggle between them.

BERLIN, it seems, has gradually become the head-quarters of the carved wood industry, supplanting Switzerland. Six hundred artists in wood-carving, the same number of turners, and 700 carpenters are engaged in manufacturing such articles as cigar-cases, newspaper and picture frames, napkin rings, etc. The value of the annual export of these articles is given as 5,000,000 marks, and this is exclusive of the costly carved wood furniture, the manufacture and export of which are assuming large proportions.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

The supreme court of Illinois has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the county "bloomer" case, and defendants will have to serve their term of sentence.

U. S. Marshal Franks has been allowed \$1,301.97, for expenses incurred in bringing Benson, of survey fame, from Denmark.

Ewing Watterson, son of Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, has been arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill Mrs. Irene Unkel.

Officer Martin Nolan was shot in several places and fatally wounded while trying to arrest two members of the notorious Mollie Nolt gang of housebreakers in Chicago.

A freight car loaded with powder, while standing in the yards at Montgomery, Ala., exploded from some unknown cause, destroying several cars near it, and killing Robert Givan, a colored man.

Amos H. Tyler, of Beth N. Y., a salesman, shot and fatally wounded Dr. W. F. Gilroy, a dentist. Tyler went to Gilroy's house, and upon the latter's appearance began shooting at him. Three balls entered Gilroy's body.

The remains of Gen. Martin Beem, of Chicago, will be interred at Alton, Ill. The death of Gen. Beem by suicide, at Stanton, Nebraska, was a most unexpected blow to his friends and relatives, to whom the deed was inexplicable.

Wm. Spurgeon, who has been residing at Springfield, Mo., sometime under the name of Samuel Whitney, was arrested for the embezzlement of over \$150,000 while in the employ of a private banking firm of Baltimore as confidential clerk.

A gang of men were working in a sewer trench at Yonkers, N. Y., which is sixteen feet deep, when the water pipe burst, causing the sides of the ditch to cave in, and quickly filling the trench with earth and water. Six of the laborers are known to have been buried alive.

The boiler at the sash and blind factory of J. Hodges, at Manchester, N. H., exploded. Wm. Tyler and Harvey Emery were killed, and Engineer Thompson was fatally injured. A piece of the boiler struck the house of Mrs. James Mahoney, 500 feet distant, and fatally injured that lady.

A vacant frame building on Fourteenth street, in Chicago, collapsed while a number of school girls were therein romping. Lillian Collins, 10 years old, was buried in the ruins and had to be chopped out of the wreck. She was horribly crushed. The others had a narrow escape.

A cyclone struck the village of Peconica, Ill., wrecking several houses and innumerable outbuildings. One woman and three children were injured, but not fatally, by flying timber. The storm came all the way from Freeport, accompanying the evening train part of the distance and causing havoc along the route.

Fire was seen on the farm of Widow Freeze, near Arlington, Neb. A posse of citizens went out, and were horrified at finding the charred remains of seven human bodies, only identified by their stature as follows: Old lady Freeze, Fred. Grateluschen, his wife and three children, and Fred's brother Louis, scattered in different parts of the barn, among the horses and cows.

Emma Althouse, a young woman of Attica, N. Y., who has been subject to traces of long duration for some time, awoke, after a sleep of thirty-three days. When told of her protracted sleep she evinced much surprise. During her sleep her grandfather, residing in Kentucky, died. When Emma awoke, she informed the family physician of the fact, but she could not tell how she came to know it.

A number of explosions of natural gas occurred almost simultaneously in Buffalo, N. Y., caused by over pressure, and created widespread excitement, besides destroying St. Paul's Cathedral, the pride and glory of the city. An explosion occurred in the furnace in the basement, blowing out windows and doors. Flames at once broke out, and in half an hour the interior of the beautiful church was in ruins.

One of the largest, if not the largest, pensions on record has been granted to C. B. Gillett, of Whitehall, Iowa, the amount being \$12,613. Gillett received a sunstroke while in the army, was treated at the hospital for disease of the eyes, and finally discharged from service on account of this disability. In 1872 he applied for a pension, but his claim was rejected in 1873, on the ground that his blindness could not be directly traced to sunstroke while in the service. A few years since his relatives and attorney had the case reopened, and the result is an allowance of over \$12,000 on the first payment, and \$72 a month during the remainder of his life.

## COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Chas. McStravick, of Grass Valley, Cal., was riding in a buggy and leading a colt by a line. The colt stopped suddenly, tearing off three fingers of his left hand.

Wm. Keyes and John Peyton, had a few words at Boca, Cal. Keyes struck Peyton with a pistol. The men clinched and Keyes fired. The bullet entered Peyton's breast and passed through the left lung. He is dying.

Alexander Duckworth, serving a seven years' sentence in the state prison at Folsom, Cal., for robbery at San Francisco, attempted to escape, and was shot by guard Fitzsimmons, the ball passing through the prisoner's thighs and inflicting a dangerous wound.

The nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works at Pinole, Cal., exploded. The employees had left the building about ten minutes before the explosion occurred. About 3,000 pounds of glycerine exploded. The building was totally destroyed. No one was hurt.

During a runaway at Sacramento, Cal., a wagon occupied by Isaac Lea and Mrs. James Bindin collided with that of an old man named Myers. Both of the latter were thrown out, the lady receiving a severe cut in the face, and Myers striking on his head and being probably fatally injured.

Francis G. Bornemann, cashier of the sub-treasury at San Francisco in 1885-86, was arrested by the U. S. marshal upon an indictment found against him by the federal grand jury. The charge against Bornemann is that of embezzling \$10,000 in currency from the sub-treasury.

The coroner has been called on to investigate the death of a 14-year-old child of parents belonging to the Band of Holiness, and living in a hut in Arroyo Seco, Cal. The child had been sick two months, but the parents refused to call in a physician, saying the Lord would care for the sufferer.

Lucy Sigg, a Chinese babe, died at the Chinese mission in San Francisco. The infant was taken by a charitable society from an undertakers shop in Chinatown, whither it had been taken by its inhuman parents. They considered it too puny to live, and they wanted to save trouble by having it buried in the coffin at the time of death.

At an executive meeting of the directors of the Nevada bank Ex-Senator Fair was paid a balance of \$2,000, 000 which the bank owed him. This squared the account between the old bonanza partners that has been unsettled, and Mackay, Flood and Fair have now arranged all their financial affairs as relating to each other completely satisfactorily.

Fishermen on a tug which went out to Farallone islands near San Francisco, caught a huge devil fish. The animal had a number of teleacels. It clung so closely to the side of the steamer that two of the arms had to be severed in order to get it on board. It is the largest specimen of the octopus caught here, the arms measuring fully four feet in length.

Charles Smith, a traveling man, cut his throat at the What Cheer House in San Francisco. He was out of employment and without money, for the first time in his life, he said, and would rather be dead than become a beggar at his age. He is about 50 years old. His wind pipe was cut and Police Surgeon Martineau performed a timely operation which will save his life.

William Nicholson, a shoemaker at San Francisco, came home shortly after midnight, in an advanced condition of inebriety. A lodger undertook to help the man up stairs to his room, and with much difficulty had dragged him to the top of the front flight, when Nicholson's almost inert body slipped from his grasp, and went rolling and bounding to the floor below. Within a few minutes he was dead. He had broken his neck.

Louis Furor, a 10-year-old boy living just out of San Francisco, was killed by a charge of bird shot fired at a cat by Joseph Miller, who works on the ranch. The cat that Miller was after had crawled into a brush heap, and he was poking around after it. The little boy came up to see what was going on, and got between Miller's shotgun and the cat, just as Miller pulled the trigger. The full charge struck the boy in the abdomen tearing a horrible opening.

A bold attempt was made in broad day light by John Govey, a contractor, to set fire to the extensive lumber yards of the West Coast Lumber Company at San Diego, Cal. He was discovered running out of the yard from a spot where a pile of rags, saturated with kerosene, had been fired under a pile of dry lumber. It is reported that Govey had a dispute with the company regarding some lumber he had bought, and threatened vengeance.

## OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

A coasting schooner is being built by Wm. Squire at Tillamook.

The Congregationalists of Hillsboro expect soon to build a church.

Mrs. Campbell of Empire, Coos bay, died at the age of 80.

Phoenix, Jackson county, will build a \$1,200 school house.

Considerable excitement exists over the coal discovery in the Nehalem country.

A two-story hall is to be built at Yaquina City by the Masons and Odd Fellows jointly.

The class tree of the graduating class of the State University this year is a Larix Europaea, grown in the nursery at Woodburn, Marion county.

Paris is the name of the new town laid out for the county seat of Malheur county, and the county is without a newspaper.

A call was issued by prominent business men of Albany for a citizens' meeting, for the purpose of organizing a board of trade.

M. M. Sale, son of A. H. Sale, died at Astoria, of cerebro spinal meningitis. He was 28 years old, and a native of Marion county.

At the preliminary examination of W. L. C. Elliott, at Independence, he was held to answer in the regent murder of John B. White.

One of Cook's fishermen, in his boat, near Clifton, while about to shoot a sea lion, accidentally shot himself in the right thigh, the ball entering the bone.

Joseph Kinnison, of Baker City, was thrown from the horse he was riding and received injuries that are thought to be quite serious. His condition indicates internal injuries.

A two-year-old child of John Deering, of Albany, drank a small quantity of concentrated lye, with which his mother was cleaning house. It is thought the child cannot recover.

J. J. Rosell, of Sweet Home, arrested for assaulting his son-in-law, Daniel Morris, with a knife, was discharged in Justice Humphrey's court for want of evidence.

Albert Gilliam, of Pilot Rock, suffered a broken leg by his horse falling. He was alone, and tried to attract some one's attention by firing his revolver, but failing, he climbed on his horse and rode home, a distance of three miles.

The Willapa Packing Company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of the State. The incorporators are D. W. Robbins, Miles Bell and L. L. Reeves; capital stock, \$20,000; location, Portland.

Portland Investment Company. The incorporators are F. C. A. Perkes, W. L. Sherman and H. R. Lewis; capital stock, \$50,000; location, Portland.

Leonard, 16-year-old son of A. H. Hooker, living at Eight Mile, in drawing a 44-calibre revolver from his pocket, shot himself through the left hand in the middle knuckle joint. The middle finger was amputated.

## PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER—		
Fancy roll, # lb.	40	
Superior	35	
Infior grade	25	
Pickled	27 1/2	30
California roll	35	
do pickled	35	
CHEESE—		
Eastern, full cream	16 @	20
do	14 @	14
California	15 @	16
Apricots, new crop	15 @	25
Peaches, unpeeled, new	12 1/2 @	14
Pears, machine dried	10	
Pitted cherries	40	
Pitted plums, Oregon	40	
Figs, Cal., in bgs and bxs.	8 @	10
Cal. Prunes, French	10 @	12
Oregon prunes	10 @	12
FLOUR—		
Portland Pat. Roller, # bbl	4 00	
Salem do	4 00	
White Lily # bbl	4 25	
Country brand	3 50 @	3 75
Superfine	2 50 @	2 75
GRAIN—		
Wheat, Valley, # 100 lbs.	6 @	1 22 1/2
do Walla Walla	1 15 @	1 17 1/2
Barley, whole, # ctt.	1 10 @	1 12 1/2
do ground, # ton	30 @	25 00
Oats, choice milling # bush	45 @	47
do feed, good to choice, old	44 @	45
Rye, # 100 lbs	1 10 @	1 25
FEED—		
Brn, # ton	6 @	15 00
Shorts, # ton	6 @	17 00
Hay, # ton, baled	16 00 @	18 00
Chop, # ton	23 00 @	25 00
Oil cake meal # ton	33 00 @	35 00
FRESH FRUITS—		
Apples, Oregon, # box	1 25 @	1 50
Cherries, Oregon, # drm.	3 25 @	3 50
Lemons, California, # bx.	3 25 @	3 50
Limes, # 100	1 00	
Riverside oranges, # box	6 @	
Oilons, Oregon, # box	6 @	
Peaches, # box	6 @	
HIDES—		
Dry, over 16 lbs, # lb.	8 @	10
Wet salted, over 55 lbs	4 @	5
Murrah hides	7 @	9
Pelts	10 @	1 25
VEGETABLES—		
Cabbage, # lb.	2 75	
Carrots, # sack	6 @	2 75
Califlower, # doz.	6 @	2 75
Onions	6 @	2 75
Potatoes, new, # 100 lbs	6 @	7 1/2
WOOL—		
East Oregon, Spring clip	14 @	15
Valley Oregon, do	14 @	15

## AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Grafting. Those who wish to do grafting later than is usual in the spring may find it interesting to try the following methods recommended in eastern farm journals, as they seem reasonable if not in common use.

An exchange has a correspondent who says he has practiced a style of grafting not laid down in the books, and which can be done at any time during the growing season. It should be done in the spring as soon as the bark will peel freely from the stock. He uses scions of last year's wood, with two or three buds. These are cut all one side, with a sloping cut. Make an incision in the bark, exactly as in budding, insert the scion with the sloping cut so arranged as to exactly fit on the wood under the sap bark, then wrap and tie well without using wax. It would seem reasonable to cover with paper for a week or so, in case the weather is warm to shield the work from the hot sun, or it might shrink the wood of the scion before it could take up nourishment from the stock. This is worth trying, as in many instances, trees have too high heads, and it is desirable to cause them to have lower limbs. It would seem reasonable that such grafting should be possible, and if so, now is the time to try it. He does not state the size of trees or limbs that can be grafted in this manner, and readers who are successful in making such grafts will confer a public favor by giving the result of their experience. If done later, well ripened wood of the same year can be used, cutting off the leaves save a short stem.

If one graft fails another can be put in. The buds remain dormant the first year, usually. When done on trees to induce entire change, they should not be headed back to the dormant bud until the next spring. This is said to be more successful than cleft grafting in some parts of Illinois and can be done on wood too large for budding.

Side grafting is described as cutting a notch, or slit, about an inch long, in the side of the stock and inserting a scion cut to fit the same. This is practical in case of scions received late in the spring. The difficulty in working large stock will be to make the scion fit well and to tie it on firmly. In all such work it would seem proper to use wood cut in autumn and carefully kept in earth all winter. Such wood ought to grow well if well grafted any time in April. Another way is to get scion and stock of nearly the same size, split the bark on the scion an inch and a quarter up on each side, turn back the bark, cut off a little of the end and make a wedge to occupy the rest of the inch and a quarter. Then run the knife around and peel the bark an inch and a quarter on the stock and cut a slit for the wedge on the scion to fit into. Fit the wedge into the slit and slip the bark peeled back from the scion over the wedge, tie it on close and wax it. This graft is said scarce ever to fail.

The silo is the only reliable solution of the run-down farm problem.

When setting out strawberry plants use garden trowels and be sure the roots are well spread out in the shape of a fan, and cut off the ends of the roots that are too long. They should be set out when the ground is damp, a dry weather is sometimes the cause of a large number failing to root in the soil after transplanting.

An orchard twenty-five years old, had been seeded down and in grass the last ten years, and had become unthrifty and unfruitful. Last year one half of it was thoroughly plowed, wood ashes were applied, and it was carefully pruned. The other half was not cultivated. This treatment was continued this year. The result was that the cultivated portion resisted the drought perfectly and had dark green foliage, and is heavily laden with Baldwins, Greenings and Golden Russets, in remarkable contrast with the other portion. In cultivating an old orchard which has been long in grass, it should be remembered that it should be done while the trees are dormant, when breaking the roots will do little harm. When in a growing state it may cause positive injury.

The remains of a woman were found in the brush in Sweitzer canyon, about three miles east of San Diego, Cal., by Mr. Grubnow, a dairyman. The remains had been shockingly mutilated by coyotes. In a satchel near by were several letters, one addressed to Miss Annie Cunningham, care of Samuel John Erwin, Fresno, California, postmarked Ireland. A photograph of a woman in about 45 years of age was also found. An empty box of Rough on Rats was found near the body, and one theory is that being unable to obtain employment, she became disconsolate and swallowed the poison.

## THE "BLOOMER" COSTUME.

Mrs. Bloomer Declares That She is Not the Inventor of It—Its History.

"I have tried often to correct that impression," said Mrs. D. C. Bloomer recently to a reporter. "I did not invent the 'Bloomer' costume, nor was I the first one to wear it. I am quite willing that the correction should be made, for I do not wish to be remembered only as the woman who invented a new style of dress.

"I did not even name it. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Gerritt Smith, was the first lady who wore it. She came dressed in one of those costumes from Peterboro, N. Y., to Seneca Falls, where I was living, and where Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lived. Where Mrs. Miller got the idea I do not know, but she is entitled to what credit there is for putting the dress into circulation, as it were, and it should be named for her if for anybody. It's hardly fair to Mrs. Miller to take the credit from her. A few days after Mrs. Miller's appearance in short skirt and trousers, Mrs. Stanton had a similar costume made, and she wore it. Then I adopted the style. Mrs. Stanton did not wear hers a great while—possibly not more than two years; but I wore mine as long as the public talked about it and me. I did not name the dress. The press did that. I wore the costume for six years—for two years in Council Bluffs—and, if I had not retired to private life might be wearing it yet. It is a very comfortable and sensible dress.

"Some time, possibly a month, before Mrs. Miller made her appearance in Seneca Falls, the costume, every writer, whose name I never did discover, advocated in the columns of one of the papers of Seneca Falls a reform in woman's dress. I was editing a paper there at that time and took up the suggestion in a flippant way, and treated the subject rather playfully and facetiously. The unknown writer of the other paper answered me, and I answered again. So when Mrs. Miller came in the short skirt and trousers, and after Mrs. Stanton and myself had adopted the garb, the papers of the country round about tried to make fun of us, and called us 'Bloomerites' and 'Bloomers,' and so on. Hence the name, I suppose. Lucy Stone wore the dress for a while, but gave it up because she thought it attracted attention away from the subjects—temperance and woman's rights—upon which she was lecturing. I wore my costume and lectured in it in all my tour of the cities of the north and west, and I was the first to make such a lecturing tour in those cities. I was the first woman who wore the costume in public in Chicago.

"Of course, wherever I went the dress attracted a great deal of attention. It was a curiosity, and a great many people came to the lectures as much to see it as to hear what a woman had to say. Women lecturers were quite a curiosity, too, in those days. I used to notice that after I had finished my talk, whether on women's rights or on temperance, a great many people, women especially, would remain and come upon the platform, ostensibly to see me, but really to inspect the dress."

Mrs. Bloomer showed the reporter a cut representing herself in her younger days, attired in one of her noted costumes. A short skirt reaching to the knees, baggy, very baggy trousers gathered and frilled at the ankle; a straight brimmed sailor hat, set well back upon the head, made up the attire from a masculine point of view. Female observation might have disclosed that the skirt and waist were of one piece, and that the sleeves of the waist were full and slashed, and gathered and frilled at the wrists. Close scrutiny and a reversal of the picture might possibly have led to the discovery that a head was part of the attire. This point, however, can be left to those ladies who have been accustomed to calisthenic exercises and surf bathing.—Omaha Herald.

## Sales of Patent Medicines.

Proprietary medicines spring up by the dozen every day, but you seldom hear of any outside those manufactured in your own section of the country. Every preparation is born under a lucky or unlucky star, as they seem to succeed or perish regardless of the energy or money possessed by the men who are interested in pushing their sale. None succeed without advertising, although millions have been spent in puffing medicines that never sold the original stock shipped to wholesale druggists. It is a game of chance where you cannot estimate the risk. Results out very little figure with the salesmen, for if the stuff will sell it will go off their hands with scarcely an effort, because their best customers are the chronic invalids, who are thicker than flies around a molasses cake.

Nevertheless, I would prefer to take a new medicine out on the road than handle any of the old ones which have been advertised from the cliffs of the Pacific coast to the rocky banks of Labrador. Americans are experimentalists, and will buy a new nostrum without any recommendation, for the simple reason that they have heard nothing against it. St. Louis leads the country in sales of quinine, malarial specific and bilious antidotes, and some of the local manufacturers will clear millions from two articles that originated here within the last two years, but which are already beginning to elicit notice.—George Haskell.

## Results of Overtraining.

There is one aspect of the Sullivan-Mitchell fight which is so far devoid of brutality as to be of public interest; this is, that a man seemingly in superb physical condition may, in reality, be so far overtrained, as it is termed, as to have been deprived of his staying powers.

Nature supplies to us certain quantities of adipose tissue, which may seem to the critical eye of one who looks only at the outside to be an incumbrance, which should be reduced by careful training; but it may turn out that in thus bringing the human organism down to a mass of bone and muscle the trainer will deprive the body of the food that it needs to make good the waste of physical energy. A man thus prepared may be well fitted for a spurt, but entirely unable to keep up under long continued physical exertion.—Boston Herald.