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RECENT parties visiting the volcano Popocatepeti report increasing activity in the crater, with clouds of smoke and sulphurous fumes. Reports from Central America show that several volcanoes are unmistakably renewed activity.

THERE is a bookkeeper in a New York wire factory who has merely to glance at broadsides of figures, row after row, filling a whole sheet of legal cap, and declares the result instantly. He doesn't know how he does it, nor does anybody else.

BETWEEN December 11, 1808, and November 11, 1809, 1,152 persons were confined in the New York Debtors' prison. None of the debts exceeded \$25. The debtors principally received sentence from the Humane Society.

ANY persons use the phrase "in a trice," who have no conception of its meaning. A trice is the sixtieth part of a second of time. The hour is divided into sixty minutes, the minute into sixty seconds, and the second into sixty trices or thirds.

THE name assassins was applied to a tribe of clan called Ismaelians, who settled in the mountains of Lebanon about 1090 and became notorious for their murderous propensities; hence the origin of the name as applied to murderers.

A SCHOOL boy of Insterburg, Germany, recently wrote to the Emperor of China asking for some Chinese postage stamps for his collection. A few days ago the Chinese embassy in Berlin forwarded to him a letter from the emperor inclosing the stamps which he desired.

HAMILTON was in King's College at sixteen; when seventeen he made a notable address on public affairs to the citizens of New York; at twenty he was intrusted with a most important mission to General Gates; was in Congress at twenty-five, and Secretary of the Treasury at thirty-two.

It is curious to note that according to Thomas Wilworthy's "Guide to the English tongue," which was accepted as a standard in pronunciation by polite English society of a century ago, the vowel sounds in file are foil, bile and boil were pronounced alike, as also were those in tour and tower, are and air, dew and do.

A PAMPHLET condemning in moderate terms Russian reactionary policy and predicting internal disasters is being circulated in the highest circles in St. Petersburg. The pamphlet is remarkable for the elegance of its language. The police have so far failed to discover the authors of the work.

A HARTFORD man started a good fire in a sheet iron stove in his office, forgo to close the draught, locked the office door and went to drive. When he came back he found the fire out; but it had burned for some time before he got to the office. In the room was a woman, a child and a dog, all of whom were killed.

THERE have been frequent losses of life through persons losing their way either in the snow or in a fog. At night, of course, there is no other course to adopt than that of reaching some shelter, if possible. But during the day, while the sun is still in the sky, the right direction may be gained, it is said, by a simple means of determining the position of the sun. This consists of placing the point of a knife-blade or sharp lead pencil on the thumb-nail, which will cast a shadow directly from the sun, no matter how thick the snow or fog is.

FIRE under water can be produced by placing a small piece of phosphorus in a conically shaped glass filled with water, and some crystals of chlorate of potash covering the phosphorus, and then pouring through a long tube funnel, or a glass tube, a few drops of sulphuric acid down on the mixture at the bottom of the glass. Tongues of flame can be seen flashing up through the water. The intense chemical action produces sufficient heat to inflame the phosphorus under the water. Where there is sufficient heat and oxygen fire will burn, whether in air or water.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

The Dunn mine at Scranton, Pa., burned. Loss, \$100,000.

George W. Rider was hanged at Marshall, Mo., for the murder of R. P. Tallent, about three years ago.

Three men were arrested in Chicago on suspicion of plotting to blow up buildings with dynamite.

The Iron Manufacturers' Association at Pittsburg, Pa., has been mutually dissolved.

Henry Ebert was hanged at Jersey City, N. J. He murdered his wife for \$1,500.

A locomotive and four cars jumped the track near St. Louis, and the fireman and conductor were killed.

A passenger and freight train collided near Birmingham, Ala., and both firemen were killed.

Murray Lewis, colored, who cut the throat of his mistress, was hanged at Greenville, Miss.

Miguel Dunphy, shot his brother and himself, at Brooklyn, N. Y., while drunk.

Frank Manny, while bathing at Hoopston, Ill., was seized with cramps and drowned.

Humphreys, colored, was taken from jail at Asheville, N. C., and lynched for outraging a young white woman.

Thomas Wells, of Arthur, Ill., while pulling weeds, was bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake and probably injured fatally.

A heavy fire occurred at Chicago. A music store, carpet store and piano manufactory were burned. Loss, \$275,000.

John Stuart, living on Martin's fork, in Harlem county, Tenn., shot his wife through the head, and instantly killed his cousin John Stuart, in a quarrel over a game of cards.

Four persons were drowned while crossing the Arkansas river near Arkansas. The party had been attending a dance, and were on the way home. When in the middle of the river the boat upset. The bodies were not recovered.

H. W. Moore, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, and the wife of John W. Norton, manager of the Grand Opera house and Olympic theater of St. Louis, left the city together in a clandestine and scandalous manner.

Mrs. Mary E. Kersey, of Lebanon, Ind., visited Decatur, Ill., on a stern chase after her husband, a barber, who had deserted her a few weeks before to elope with another woman, whom he is said to have married in Decatur. Mrs. Kersey found her rival, but her husband had fled.

J. B. Carpenter, a prominent notary public of New Orleans, has disappeared and taking with him between \$20,000 and \$50,000 of his creditors' money. Carpenter was the adviser of many Creole families there, who intrusted to him large sums of money for investment.

The body of Alice Kelly, a woman of bad reputation, was found in the outskirts of Ottumwa, Iowa, with the throat cut and the head badly beaten. A horse and buggy was hitched to a tree near by. The nature of the wounds indicate murder. It is thought she was slain by some person whom she was attempting to blackmail.

Twenty men were on an excursion from Baltimore, in the schooner Lancelot down the bay. Off North Point about ten of the party got in a yawl boat to go ashore and bathe. The boat capsized, and Frank Veasax, aged 29, Wm. Finn, aged 30, and Joseph Lutz, aged 27, were drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

A cowboy walked into the bank at La Junta, Kan., and, covering Rufus Phillips, cashier, with a revolver, ordered him to drop all the funds of the bank into a bag that he placed on the counter. The cashier complied with alacrity, and the daring robber at once mounted and escaped. The amount of the loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. There is no clue to the robber.

At Cooney island, ten miles up the river from Cincinnati, Samuel Young made an ascent of 1,000 feet in a hot air balloon, and let go to make the descent in his parachute. The parachute for 900 feet did not open, and he went down into twenty-five feet of water in the river and sank to the bottom. When he came up he got tangled in the parachute, but was rescued by a boatman unhurt.

Ed. Hill and M. Dwyer, aged 19 and 21 years respectively, were engaged in fumigating a theater at St. Louis with sulphuric acid, which Hill and Dwyer were pouring from stone jugs. Both jugs exploded at once, scattering the acid in every direction, saturating the clothing of both young men, and bespattering those standing near. Hill and Dwyer nearly crazed with pain ran through the streets until caught by a policeman, and taken to the city dispensary where their wounds were dressed.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

The steamer Daisy, from San Francisco, sank in the Sacramento river.

A Chinaman at Marysville, Cal., while smoking opium, kicked over a lamp and was suffocated in the flames.

A ship loaded with 35,505 packages of tea has just arrived at Tacoma, W. T., from China.

The wife of Chas. Brazil, of Port Townsend, T., ran away with their only child and \$187 in money.

A man named Frink died in a San Francisco hospital from delirium tremens.

A fire in the business portion of Calico, Cal., destroyed \$20,000 worth of property.

John A. Contolenc accidentally shot and killed himself at San Francisco, while cleaning a shotgun.

John Doncher, a murderer, committed suicide at San Bernardino, Cal., by hanging.

F. G. B. Decarvalho, aged 24, was drowned at Crystal Springs, Cal., while bathing.

A sailor named W. A. Harbight, was lost at sea from the schooner Coleman, on the trip to San Francisco.

Wm. Miller, of Aplos, Cal., was drowned while bathing in the surf near his ranch.

George Stevenson, of Glamis, A. T., was found shot through the heart. A Mexican was arrested on suspicion.

A fireman named Fish, was caught under a train in a collision near Solerante, Cal., and his leg had to be amputated to release him.

While J. Flood and Wm. Bacon were fighting at San Francisco, a bulldog belonging to Flood bit Bacon on the head.

Mary Von, a convict in the San Quentin State prison, seriously wounded the matron, by striking her on the head.

A colored man was shot dead by three deputy sheriffs while resisting arrest by force of arms, at Albuquerque, N. M.

A report reached Laredo, Tex., of the disastrous wreck of a construction train on the Mexican National railroad at the front, in which fifteen men were killed. A relief train was sent to the scene from Saltillo.

Fifteen houses in the Chinese quarter of Oroville, Cal., were destroyed by fire. The fire started in the Chinese Mahan hall, a two-story frame, and burned seven houses on each side. One brick store, supposed to be fire proof, was destroyed. Loss, \$10,000; insurance small.

E. G. Marshall, brakeman, while running on top of a moving freight train at Daggett, Cal., fell between the cars, badly mashing and cutting his left leg above the knee, making amputation necessary. Five cars passed over him. He died during the operation. He is about 35 years old.

J. T. Butler, an old resident of Los Angeles, Cal., was thrown out of a wagon, the wheels of which passed over his hip and chest. A number of railroad ties which the wagon was loaded also fell on him from the wagon and broke his neck. He leaves a wife and three children.

While a construction train was being loaded on the line of the California Southern, between San Diego and National City, Cal., a huge mass of earth caved from the bank, covering J. Slauson and Samuel S. Stanley. When the men were dug out it was found that both were injured so that they will die.

James Brown, a colored horse trainer, fatally stabbed a white man named Harvey Hawkins, also a horse trainer, at Sacramento, Cal. The men had a quarrel over a young white woman, and Brown yielded Hawkins on the street and stabbed him in the abdomen.

In a runaway accident at Seattle, W. T., Captain Norman Penfield, superintendent of the Seattle Gas Works, an old pioneer of Seattle, was pinioned against a shade tree by an overturned express wagon. His collar bone was broken and he received internal injuries which may prove to be serious.

The San Luis Obispo and Templeton stage was robbed five miles north of San Luis Obispo, Cal., on the mountain. Six passengers were robbed, the mail and Wells Fargo's bags and boxes were broken open, and probably \$2,000 taken. The sheriff and district attorney, with a posse, are in pursuit of the robbers.

A caboose and car loaded with wood, and attached to a freight train, were thrown from the track near Marysville, Cal., by the switch being left open. They fell down the grade, and the wood car was completely demolished and the caboose badly broken. In the caboose was a young man named Frank Calvert, who was taken out unconscious and badly injured about the face and spine. He is not expected to live.

MARKET REPORT.

Reliable Quotations Carefully Revised Every Week.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 22@1 23; Walla Walla, \$1 15@1 17.

BARLEY—Whole, \$1 10@1 12; ground, per ton, \$25 00@27 50.

OATS—Milling, 38@40c; feed, 44@45c.

HAY—Baled, \$18 00.

SEED—Blue Grass, 14@16c; Timothy, 9@10c; Red Clover, 14@15c.

FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$4 00; Country Brand, \$3 75.

EGGS—Per doz, 22c.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c; pickled, 25@30c; inferior, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 16@20c; Oregon, 14@16c; California, 14c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 50; cabbage, per lb., 2c; carrots, per sk., \$1 20; lettuce, per doz., 20c; onions, \$1 00; potatoes, per 100 lbs., 90c@1; radishes, per doz., 15@20c; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb., 18c; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb., 8c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz., \$5 00@6; ducks, per doz., \$5 50@6 00; geese, \$6 00@8; turkeys, per lb., 12c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12c per lb.; Eastern, 13@14c; Serrano breakfast bacon, 12c per lb.; Oregon 10@12c; Eastern lard, 10@12c per lb.; Oregon, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, 10@12c; Slightly lemons, 10@12c; California lemons, 10@12c; Raisins, 10@12c; Currants, 10@12c.

DRYED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 7c per lb.; machine dried, 10@11c; prunes, 10@12c; Raisins, 10@12c; Currants, 10@12c; Peaches, 10@12c; Apples, 10@12c.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Rossmore Oregon, 9@10c.

HIDES—Dry hide, 6@7c; culls, 6@7c; kip and calf, 8@10c; Hides, 19@21c; tallow, 3@4c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 flooring, per M, \$16 00; No. 3 flooring, per M, \$14 00; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$12 00; stepping, per M, \$15 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$3 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 1 1/2 inch, per M, \$12 00; 1 1/4 inch, per M, \$11 00.

SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quality, \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.

BEANS—Quote small white, \$5 50; pink, \$3; soyas, \$3; butter, \$5 50; Lima, \$4 per cental.

M.E.P.—Beef, whole, 3@3 1/2c; dressed, 6c; sheep, 3c; dressed, 1c; hogs, dressed, 8@10c; wool, 7@8c.

COPPER—Quote Salvador, 17c; Cops Rica, 18@20c; Rio, 18@20c; Java, 27c; Arbutok's, 20@22c.

OPICKLES—Quote quoted steady at \$1 35.

SUGAR—Prices for barrels Golden C, 7c; extra C, 7 1/2c; dry granulated, 8c; crushed, 8c; cube and powdered, 8c; extra C, 8 1/2c; halves and boxes, 4c higher.

WITTED PARAGRAPHS.

—It is the dogwoods clerk who most frequently sales under false colors.—New Haven News.

—An enterprising pork packer of Cincinnati, who tried the faith cure on a lot of hams, says it is no good.

—Watch dials are now made by photography at a mere fraction of their former cost. They all used to be painted by hand.

—A report of a recent picture auction says: "A Jockey" was knocked down for \$400. It would have been a happy bit if it had been "A Puglist."—Puck.

—Trumpley—"They say that Miss De Romer's hands are too small to strike an octave."—Brown—"That's the kind of girl that I want to marry!"

—Wife—"That man has been staring at me for five minutes." Husband—"Well, you wouldn't have known it if you hadn't kept your eyes on him."

—The man who steals from an individual alone is a rogue; if he steals from a great many people he's a sharp fellow.—Merchant Traveler.

—A—"My people, Miss Devereux, came into England with Strongbow, you know."—"Are you quite sure it wasn't Longbow, Mr. Snooksoot?"—Punch.

—"I am tired of your complaining," said the landlady to the Chronic Grumbler; "even a worm will turn—"

—"Yes'm; but this grub doesn't!"—Detroit Free Press.

—Said a very old man: "Some folks are always complaining about the weather; but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning and find any weather at all."

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Cabbages.

This useful and common vegetable can be easily grown and easily kept through the winter. Not long since a carload of cabbage went through this valley and on up the Columbia, on its way to Butte, in Montana. It is possible that other carloads have gone since then and have gone often this spring. The question that comes home to producers here is: Why do miners in Montana have to depend on California for their supply of cabbage? and why do the people of this valley eat California cabbage this spring? These questions show that something is wrong in the producing capacity of Western Oregon. It is to be hoped that the present year will see cabbage enough planted to supply Montana from Oregon as well as to supply our own home market.

Probably the day will come when sugar can be profitably made from sorghum wherever sorghum thrives; but that day is yet some distance in the future.

It appears that there is about as much difference in maple sap from different trees, as there is in the milk from different cows. This difference in structure may be due to age, location, exposure, strength, time of season and other causes.

In California the raisin crop of 1887 will amount to 1,000,000 boxes, and the good quality of former years is fully maintained. The demand in the West increases every year, and the unfavorable season in Spain proves to be disadvantageous to the California grower.

A New York paper says: If Western dealers would realize that it is utter folly to send such or even rotten eggs to the country, the country would be better off. Good eggs are not in demand. Spoiled ones are not wanted. When ever they come here they cause trouble, dissatisfaction and poverty.

An authority on dairying says: A healthy milk cow, in full flow of milk, will drink and require six to ten hundred pounds of water per diem. It is utterly impossible to get one to take one-half or even one-quarter of this amount of ice-water, nor will they drink the ice-water or cold water with any regularity.

America is far ahead of Europe in many things, but in the matter of forestry in all its branches this country is 100 years behind them. The Russian city of Kazan is said to have a better collection of American trees than can be found in any one city in the United States. We have far more natural forests than exist in Europe.

Wool, it is said, is actually dearer in Buenos Ayres than in London. Indeed, the people of the former city complain that while the best of Argentine mutton is sold to London consumers at nine cents a pound, they cannot get the best at all, but have to pay ten cents to twelve cents per pound for inferior mutton.

Begin the fields are getting green don't imagine that your stock can now get a good living there. The animals that have been confined to dry feed for months may nip eagerly the few bits of grass they can find, but it does them little good. Keep up the ration of hay and grain or your stock will lose rather than gain for several weeks. Make the change of diet gradually, kindly. Take advantage of the coming season, but don't push the present. Make haste slowly now. It will pay.

Farm help undoubtedly costs more than the great majority of farmers can afford to pay. It is quite possible that there will be some reduction in wages from this cause another season; but it will probably be very slight, and not sufficient in itself to give material relief. Wages are slow to rise in times of prosperity, and correspondingly slow in responding to a time of industrial depression. If farmers in the East or West were to pay only the wages that present prices and crops would warrant, after reasonable pay for their own labor and capital, there would be a decisive reduction, where now there is likely to be little, if any. What remains is to devise every possible means to make labor as it can be.

One of the common causes of thinly seeded meadows and poor pastures is lack of sufficient seed. The common idea is that grass will spread and cover vacant spaces. Usually, however, these will be filled by weeds that have greater facilities for spreading than the more valuable herbage. If the farmer would get grass seed free from weeds, and then double the amount sown, putting it on twice and crossing the field each way, the value of the grass crop would be immeasurably increased. It is scarcely possible to have grass fill the ground so completely. The closer it is seeded the finer the forage grows and the more early it is cured. This is especially true of clover, whose thick, juicy stems, caused by too thin seeding, are almost impossible to dry for hay.

MEN'S TEMPER.

The Reason Why Some Husbands Are Quiet, Mild and Sedate.

The admixture of different tempers among the brothers and sisters of the same family is a notable fact due to various causes which act in different directions. It is best to consider them before we proceed to collect evidence and attempt its interpretation. It is clear enough, and may be taken for granted, the tempers of progenitors do not readily blend in the offspring, but that some of the children take mainly after one of them, some after another, but with few exceptions, as it were, of various ancestral tempers woven in, which occasionally manifest themselves. If no other influences intervened the tempers of the children in the same family would on this account be almost as varied as those of their ancestors, who married at haphazard, so far as their tempers were concerned; therefore the numbers of good and bad children in families would be regulated by the same laws of chance that apply to a gambling table. But there are other influences to be considered.

There is a well known tendency to family likeness among brothers and sisters which is not due to the blending of ancestral peculiarities, but to the prepotence of one of the progenitors, who has stamped more than his or her fair share of qualities upon the children. It may also be due to a familiar occurrence that deserves to be noted, yet has not received a distinctive name—namely, where all the children are alike and yet their common likeness can not be traced to their progenitors. A new variety has come into existence through the process of individual but of consanguineous variation.

The most strongly marked family type that I have personally met with first arose simultaneously in the three brothers of a family who transmitted their peculiarities with unusual exactness to numerous descendants through at least two generations. Other influences in antagonism to the foregoing, which are the events of domestic life, which, instead of assimilating tempers, tend to accentuate slight differences in them. Thus if some members of a family are a little submissive by nature, others who are naturally a little dominating are tempted to become heroes. Then the acquired habit of dictation in these reacts upon the others and makes them still more submissive. In the collection I made of histories of twins who were closely alike, the statement was constantly met with that one of the twins was guided by the other. I suppose that after their many childish struggles for supremacy, each finally discovered his own relative strength of character and thenceforth the stronger developed into the leader, while the weaker contentedly subsided into the position of being led.

Again, it is sometimes observed that a member of an easy-going family discovered that he or she may exercise considerable power by adopting the habit of being persistently disagreeable whenever he or she does not get the first and best of every thing. Some wives acquire to tyrannize over husbands who are mild and sensitive, who hate family scenes and dread the disgrace attending them by holding themselves in readiness to fly into passion whenever their wishes are withstood. They thus acquire a habit of breaking out, to use a term familiar to the wardens of female prisoners and lunatic asylums, and though their relatives and connections would describe their tempers by severe epithets, yet if they had married masterful husbands their characters might have developed more favorably.—Fortnightly Review.

The best broom is of light green color, which indicates that the material is of the best flexibility and toughness. The cheap broom-corn is of a sickly yellow or lemon color. Manufacturers who use only the green splints assert that the manufacturers of the yellow splints give them a green bath, and that the coloring matter has perished in it, so that when the housewife takes a splint to try her cake she may be putting a deadly poison in it. The men who make this dye, however, say that it is a harmless vegetable compound.—Good Housekeeping.

Baked Eggs.—These are also called shirred eggs. Melt in the dish half a teaspoonful of butter for each egg, and break the eggs carefully into the dish so as to keep the yolks whole. Place in a very moderately heated oven until the whites are set. Serve in the same dish. A great variety of flavors can be given to baked eggs. Two drops of onion juice and a pinch of chopped parsley will change the flavor of an egg. A teaspoonful of chopped ham and grated cheese may be sprinkled over the eggs before the dish is set in the oven.

The good tidings come from Syria that the late attempt of the Turkish authorities to force new and intolerant restrictions upon the cause of Christian education has been earnestly resisted by the diplomatic representatives of the different Powers, that it has utterly failed and has finally been withdrawn.