

POLK COUNTY OBSERVER.

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK.

A Brakeman Killed. A Fearful Leap A Brutal Murder. Fatal Shooting Affair.

POISONED BY EATING WILD PEAS.

Dead on the Sidewalk.

An old man named C. E. P. Wood was found dead on the sidewalk in East Oakland, Cal., by Henry Week, who lives near by. Wood was on his way from a grocery store, where he had been with his little son. It is supposed he died of heart disease. It is said that he was, until lately, a wealthy miller of Port Townsend, but having lost his wealth, he has been employed by the Central Pacific as a laborer.

Poisoned by Eating Wild Peas.

G. Thompson shipped 150 Spanish merino bucks to Ritzville, W. T., from Pendleton, for sale. Sunday they were turned out of the enclosure and driven to the hills for a day's feed. Monday night thirty-two had died from eating wild peas. Many more are sick and will undoubtedly die. These bucks belong to the Ross estate, and are known all over this coast as excellent breeders, and of fine stock. The loss is \$15 per head.

A Stage Held Up.

As the stage from Camptonville, Cal., neared a place called Nigger Tent, a masked man appeared at the top of the grade with a gun, which he pointed at the driver and ordered him to throw out the mail bags and express box, which was done. He was then ordered to drive on. The express box was found broken open and its contents taken. The box contained bullion, bar and coin, amounting to about \$2,500. The mail bags were taken away. Nothing has yet been heard of the robber, although officers are on his track.

An Extensive Fire.

The total loss by the fire in San Francisco is estimated at \$127,000, divided as follows: McCue's carriage factory, \$60,000; insurance \$15,000; Fink & Schindler's furniture factory \$55,000; insurance \$15,000; Prindle's shoe factory \$8,000; insurance \$6,000; and another loss of \$4,000.

Fire at Sea.

The British ship *Strathearn*, which arrived at San Francisco from Swansea, reports that on August 21st the coal, which formed the ship's cargo, caught fire in the main hatch. A portion of the cargo had to be jettisoned to get at the fire, which was not extinguished for twenty-four hours.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

Charlie Garrett, colored, and Joe Morgan, white, commenced shooting each other in Angus McDonald's saloon, near Spokane Falls, W. T., which resulted in the wounding of two bystanders named James Shannon and William Lynott. Shannon was shot through the abdomen, and is not expected to live. Lynott was shot through the shoulder, and will recover. Neither of the shooters were hurt, and one escaped. Charles Garrett, one of those who did the shooting, came in and gave himself up. He was also shot in the arm.

A Hotel Burned.

A large, fine hotel at Long Beach, about twenty-two miles from Los Angeles, Cal., caught fire from a defective fire in the kitchen at midnight, and was totally destroyed, with nearly all the costly furniture. Loss, \$90,000; insurance, \$45,000.

Beaten to Death.

William Slack, a railroad laborer, of Los Angeles, Cal., while asleep, was beaten to death by William Lannagan. There was no provocation for the crime. Lannagan was drunk at the time.

A Lone Highwayman.

The Redding and Weaverville stage was robbed by one masked man about a mile from Redding, Cal. The robber blindfolded the passengers and robbed them. Two treasure boxes were taken. The loss is unknown. The town almost en masse turned out in pursuit of the robber.

A Brutal Murder.

At San Fernando, Cal., Wm. Lanigan entered the room of William Stock, and pulling him out of bed jumped on him several times, inflicting a wound from which Stock died soon after. The cause which prompted Lanigan is unknown.

A Fatal Jump.

Thomas J. Gallagher, a well known attorney of San Francisco, about 45 years of age, while under the influence of liquor, jumped from a third-story window and was fatally injured.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Terrible Deed.

The cabin of Marie Berthune, of Pittsburg, Kan., widow of Louis Berthune, one of the miners killed in the Frontenac explosion, was discovered to be on fire. Before the flames were extinguished the widow and four of her children were burned to death. The eldest child, a girl of 9 years, who succeeded in escaping, said her mother sent each of the children off to bed with a kiss and then sat down near the stove. The girl could not sleep, and lay watching her mother, who, after singing for some time, took a can of coal oil and poured it over herself, bed clothes and children. The grief-stricken woman then set fire to some pieces of paper and scattered it about the room. And soon the whole place was in flames. The girl jumped from bed and bolted for the half-open door. Her mother, whose loose dress was burning fiercely, caught her in her arms and tried to prevent her escape. The girl fought for freedom, her struggles being strengthened by the death shrieks of the other children, who were writhing in the flames that were fast consuming the cabin. Mrs. Berthune passed her arms around the struggling child's body, and, unmindful of the fire that was slowly burning her, endeavored to hold her, but her strength soon gave way before the awful torture. The girl finally made one more effort to tear herself from the maniac. Released from the arms of her mother, the girl staggered through the door and fell headlong into a ditch, from which she was rescued a few minutes later by a party of miners.

Kidnaped a School Girl.

Nelson Moore, a widower with six children, living near Huntersville, Pocahontas County, W. Va., a few days ago stole a fourteen-year-old daughter of M. W. Gordon from school, and hid with her in an unfrequented point in the mountains. He started to leave the State with her, but was captured near the Virginia line by a party who had been following him, and was lodged in jail at Huntersville. The girl's father was with the pursuers and fired two shots at Moore, neither taking effect. Moore wanted to marry the girl, and has dodged her steps for two years.

Chopped His Head Off.

George Wetherell, of Denver, Col., induced Charles McKane, of Pueblo, to start with him for the mountains to visit a mining camp. Nothing more was heard of McKane until his mutilated remains were found in Beaver Creek. His head had almost been severed with an ax, while his body was shockingly mangled. Wetherell had murdered his victim while he slept. He then abstracted \$238 from McKane's pocket, stole his team and drove to Denver. He could not satisfactorily account for the team, and the police arrested him on suspicion of being a horse-thief, but when a bloody ax was found in his wagon it appeared certain that he committed murder. When the news of McKane's death was received the suspicion was verified. Wetherell was sent to the penitentiary on a life sentence eighteen years ago for the murder of a sheep herder, but under the law passed two years ago, making twenty-five years the maximum imprisonment, Wetherell, with his commutations for good behavior, secured a release. He was taken to Canyon City and placed in the penitentiary, as there was talk of lynching him.

Prematurely Exploded.

A few days ago the machine works at Worthington, Ind., cast a small cannon, to be used in firing salutes. A charge was being tamped into the gun, when a premature explosion occurred, bursting the gun into many fragments. A machine works employe, George Dyer, was struck by the flying missiles, and his right leg mangled near the body in a horrible manner. The fingers on his left hand were torn off. Physicians were secured and his arm amputated near the elbow, but before the physicians could perform a like operation on his leg the poor fellow died. He was a sturdy, industrious mechanic. His mother, who lives at Washington, Ind., was telegraphed for, but did not get here in time to see her boy alive. Frank Keen was also injured in the hand by the same explosion, as was also Joe Borders, but the latter two not seriously.

To a Desolate Home.

Samuel Sholly, a prominent farmer who resides a mile and a half east of Wabash, Ind., arrived in the city in a carriage with his family and a basket containing the charred and blackened bones of his twelve-year-old son. The family had made an excursion to Howard County, to visit the family of Jacob Coomler, formerly neighbors of Sholly. At an early hour in the morning the two families were awakened by a stifling smoke. They rushed out as fast as possible, but little Willie was unable to get up and perished in the flames. The other persons lost their clothing. The house was totally consumed.

Almost Decapitated Himself.

At the wintering farm of Wallace & Co., near Perry, Ind., a valuable ring horse was turned in a field, and in some manner became entangled in a barbed wire fence, and before he could be taken out, had nearly cut his head off, but fortunately not severing the windpipe. He will die, although every effort is being made to save him.

Frightful Leap.

While delirious from typhoid fever Mrs. T. J. Lynch, the pretty wife of a wealthy man of New York, threw herself from the third floor window of the Bristol apartment house, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. She struck head foremost upon a glass skylight about four feet in diameter, which forced a portion of the ground of the yard, and crashed through the half-inch plate as if it were pasteboard. Tearing between the ragged edges of the broken glass with the fearful felicity gained by her fall of thirty feet, the woman's body passed between two iron girders just twelve inches apart and landed, after another fall of about twelve feet, torn, bloody and dead scarcely a foot from where one of the bakers was at work at a range.

Fired on a School Girl.

As Wilbur S. Jordan, aged about sixteen years, was returning from school at Bellefontaine, Ohio, pointed a revolver full in the face of Minnie Brubaker, a handsome seventeen-year-old school-girl, and saying, "Your money or your life," discharged the weapon. The ball struck her just below the nose, and passing through the lip, knocked out several teeth. Unless complications arise she will recover. He did not know it was loaded.

Damaged a Sewing Girl.

Miss Jennie Quick, formerly a sewing girl in the employ of Lewis Naylor, a dry goods dealer, of Kansas City, Mo., was awarded \$7,000 against him. Some months ago Naylor tendered her a check in payment for her services. She wanted cash, and in the quarrel which ensued Naylor ejected the girl, who is only seventeen years of age. Her arm was broken and she sued for \$10,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict for \$7,000 after ten minutes' deliberation.

The last ninety-five babies born in

Vanceburg, Ky., are all girls, and every body is puzzled by the phenomenon.

Paris is said to be full to overflowing

with ladies from all parts of the world seeking the latest fashions.

A female school-teacher in Amador

county, California, is an ardent sportsman. She killed eight quail at one shot a few days ago.

It is estimated that in England one

man in five hundred gets a college education, and in this country one in every two hundred.

Miss Susan Winter, of Wheatland

Montana, is engaged to be married to a young man named Spring. Another case of Winter lingering in the lap of Spring.

A wonderful real estate dealer does

business at Gladstone, Mich. He won't sell a lot unless the buyer signs a forfeiture contract not to allow whisky-selling on the premises.

A St. Louis doctor has removed the

brains from a dozen different frogs, and healed the wound and let them go. They went off as if nothing had happened out of the usual, and it was plain that they had lost nothing of value. A frog which depended on his brains instead of his legs would stand a mighty poor show in a puddle near a school-house.

According to the census of 1880-81,

the last one taken, there were at that time 20,980,626 widows in India, of whom 669,000 were under nineteen years of age and 278,900 under fourteen years. According to the native custom, none of these widows are at liberty to marry again. The same census gave the total female population at 99,700,000, and of these only 200,000 were able to read.

Charles F. Peck, a retired lawyer of

Englewood, N. J., startled the people in a New York horse-car recently by asking a policeman to take charge of him, saying that he was getting sick and thought that it was yellow fever. There was a great scampering out of the car, but a physician who was sent for found the patient suffering from heart trouble, and without any symptoms of yellow jack.

Bernard Meyer, of Omaha, recently

felt a slight pain under his left shoulder. The pain soon became intense and a doctor was sought for an examination of the spot. A hard substance, which, on being extracted, proved to be a needle in good condition. Meyer has no recollection of a needle having entered his body, but his mother says that it occurred when he was an infant, fifty-four years ago.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Low wagons should be preferred on the farm. The difference in the labor required to load an unload a low wagon, as compared with a higher one, is very great. Broad tires are also better than those that are narrow.

Farmers in the section of New South

Wales that are suffering from drought find consolation in the fact that the dry spell has cut a wide swath through the rabbit army. In some localities there are scarcely any of these pests left.

Rattle-snakes have been unusually

numerous in Georgia this year, and their increase is attributed by newspapers of the State to the enforcement of the stock law, which prohibits the hog, the rattle's greatest enemy, from roaming at large.

The general farmer, with two hun-

dred acres of land, should keep fifty sheep for utility's sake alone. Such men can afford to estimate the value of sheep from the standpoint of meat, fertility and the general advantage of the farm, regardless of the market price of wool.

It costs nothing to be gentle with

the cows, and it pays a big interest. The cultivation of the habit of gentleness when among the cows is big money in the pocket of the owner. If we shall stop to think we shall wonder when we consider the rough way in which heifers are often handled that there are no more kicking cows than there are.

Michigan Agricultural College ex-

periments with wheat show that salt lessened the yield of wheat, 150 pounds being sown to the acre. Prof. Johnson inclines to think that one and a quarter bushels of seed gives the best yield. The old Clawson seems to retain, in good degree, those qualities which have made it popular for a longer term of years than most other varieties.

When a man is too fat the doctor

recommends him to eat lemons and partake of acids to reduce his flesh. All these things the farmer knows. But strangely enough he forgets them all when he stands in the presence of the sour swill barrel. No woman would think of feeding a human baby on sour milk, but her husband will drive ahead and feed the calves and pigs on sour milk, and even look you full in the face and tell you that the calves will thrive best on sour milk.

Every young person knows that

nuts, after they have dried somewhat, are sweeter than when first gathered. But the drying process goes on until they, especially chestnuts, become too hard to be eatable. These and other nuts can be kept from becoming too dry by mixing them with sand, in a box or barrel, and kept in a cool place, the nuts may be preserved in an eatable condition until spring.

It is important to find how much

of any fodder is digested, as well as to know how much can be grown on an acre, or eaten by a certain amount of stock, for on the amount digested depends the result in milk or beef. In using rough fodder we must add some concentrated food to make up for its poverty in certain elements. Bran, linseed meal and cotton-seed meal are best to make the rations complete. Brewers' grains are a cheap milk-producing food, but at \$3 a ton are not equal to cotton-seed at \$30 a ton.

That labor on the farm enables the

farmer not only to be repaid for such expense, but also returns a profit can be easily shown by a comparison of crops that demand much labor in their production and those that call for but little. A crop of celery, for instance, is one that keeps the grower busy, and with extra help, from the time the seed is planted until it is finally banked up for bleaching, and as compared with corn it gives a much larger profit, though requiring more labor. The work is concentrated on a small area, and the shovel spade and hoe must be used to a great extent. The crop, therefore, pays a profit on labor as well as on the materials of which it is composed. While it is proper to economize by using labor-saving implements, yet where the cost of labor is one that increases the profits it is unwise to omit it.

The Crime was Justifiable.

Edward Dolan, the young man who shot and killed his father the 4th inst., near Sacramento, Cal., was tried before Justice Stevens and acquitted and discharged by the court. Twenty of the best citizens testified that the father's character was violent and that young Dolan was a splendid young man.

Portland Market Report.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 40@1 42 1/2

Walla Walla, \$1 32@1 35.

BARLEY—Whole, \$0 85@1 00; ground, per ton, \$20 00@21 50.

OATS—Milling, 32@34c.; feed, 28@30c.

HAY—Baled, \$10@13.

SEED—Blue Grass, 12@15c.; Timothy, 7@8c.; Red Clover, 11@12 1/2c.

FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$5 00; Country Brand, \$4 50.

EGGS—Per doz, 30c.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c.; pickled, 22 1/2@25c.; inferior grade, 20@22 1/2c.

CHEESE—Eastern, @13 1/2c.; Oregon, 13@14c.; California, 14c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 00; cabbage, per lb., 1c.; carrots, per sk., \$ 75; lettuce, per doz, 10c.; onions, \$ 85; potatoes, per 100 lbs., 40c.; radishes, per doz., 15@20c.; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb., 18c.; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb., 8 1/2c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz., \$3 00@4 00; ducks, per doz., \$5 00@6 00; geese, \$6 00@7 00; turkeys, per lb., 12c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12 1/2c per lb.; Eastern, 15@16c.; Eastern breakfast bacon, 12c. per lb.; Oregon lard, 10@11c.; Eastern lard, 10@11 1/2c. per lb.; Oregon, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$ 60 @ 75c.; Sicily lemons, \$6 00@6 50 California, \$6 00@6 50; Naval oranges \$6 00; Riverside, \$5 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 4c. per lb.; machine dried, 10@11c.; pitless plums, 7c.; Italian prunes, 10@12c.; peaches, 10 1/2@11c.; raisins, \$2 40@2 50.

HIDES—Dry beef hides, 12@13c.; culls, 6@7c.; kip and calf, 10@12c.; Murrain, 10 @12c.; tallow, 4@4 1/2c.

WOOL—Valley, 15@18c.; Eastern Oregon, 19@15c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 2 flooring, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 ceiling, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 rustic, per M, \$18 00; clear rough, per M, \$20 00; clear F. 4 S, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 ceiling, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; stepping, per M, \$25 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$2 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 1 1/2 lath, per M, \$2 25; 1 1/4 lath, per M, \$2 50.

COFFEE—Quote Salvador, 17c; Costa Rica, 18@20c.; Rio, 18@20c.; Java, 27c.; Arbuckle's roasted, 22c.

MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 2 1/2@3c.; dressed, 6c.; sheep, 3c.; dressed, 6c.; hogs, dressed, 6 1/2@7c.; veal, 5@7c.

BEANS—Quote small whites, \$4 50; pinks, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Limas, \$4 50 per cental.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35.

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

SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 6 1/2c.; extra C, 6 1/2c.; dry granulated 7 1/2c.; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 7 1/2c.; extra C, 6 1/2c.; halves and boxes, 6c. higher.

A Fearful Leap.

George Daily, serving a term of three years at San Quentin State prison, in California, for assault on murder, attempted suicide by springing from the top of the building to the ground below, a distance of seventy-five feet. His injuries are believed to be fatal. The cause was despondency.

Jumped Overboard.

The captain of the steamer Mexico, which arrived at San Francisco from Victoria, reports that on Sunday night Ronald Charters, a steamer passenger, created a sensation by jumping from the deck of the steamer. The vessel was stepped as soon as possible and a boat was lowered, but owing to darkness was unable to rescue Charters.

Shot While Escaping.

John Atkins, arrested for burning railroad property, while being taken to jail by Deputy Constable McGee at Los Angeles, Cal., made a break for liberty. He was fatally shot by McGee.

Fire at Tulare.

Fire broke out on Front street, in Brennan's saloon, at Tulare, Cal. It burned the saloon, Farmer & Rendell's real estate building, and Briggs & Holloway's meat market. Loss on buildings and stocks burned, \$12,000. Ten or twelve stores were emptied into the streets making a heavy loss to stocks; partially insured.

THE POOL BETHESDA.

It Has Been Discovered at Last With Reasonable Certainty.

"We have generally an announcement to make, but not often of so much importance as that of this day. It is the discovery of the Pool of Bethesda." So writes Mr. Walter Besant in the *Quarterly Statement* issued by the Palestine Exploration Fund. He is jubilant, as all Palestine enthusiasts are likely to be, that a vexed question in regard to a site is apparently settled forever.

Bethesda is mentioned only by the fourth Evangelist. In the fifth chapter of his gospel, John says: "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market [for gate] a pool which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches." The word translated "pool" in the authorized version is given by some authorities as "swimming bath;" and the phrase "pool by the sheep market" is possibly better rendered "sheep pool." Eusebius explains the occasional red color of the water of this "sheep pool" as being a trace of the carcasses of sheep washed in it before sacrifice; hence the name. There were, according to the Evangelist, five porches, or porticoes, around the pool. These, Dr. Gelikie thinks, charity built for the accommodation of sufferers. It seems to us, however, equally probable that they formed part of the original scheme for the bath. Five porticoes would seem to imply a pentagonal structure; but this is by no means essential. A rectangular pool with a portico on every side, divided by one across the middle, would answer the description. "Bethesda" (a Hebrew name which was probably invented by St. John) may mean either "house of mercy" or "the place of the pouring forth" [of water].

At the northeast of modern Jerusalem, close to St. Steven's Church, stands the Church of St. Anne. At the time of the Crimean war it was a ruined mosque, but when the French came into possession of it they restored the church and handed it over to the Algerian monks. It is near this Church of St. Anne, and in connection with excavations made around it, that the real Pool of Bethesda has recently been discovered by Herr Conrad Schick. There is a courtyard to the northwest of the church, which leads through a newly-opened passage into another courtyard some fifty-feet square. At the north of this latter courtyard there was at one time a small church. Beneath the floor of this sometime church are vaults, and through the floor of these vaults a cistern is reached, cut into the rock to a depth of thirty feet. This cistern is a portion of the original Pool of Bethesda. There is still water in it, but it is difficult to say whence it comes. This, in brief, is Herr Schick's report of April 5. Since then further excavations have been made, and he has prosecuted more extended inquiries. A twin pool has been discovered. Further examination will bring more details to light; but it may now fairly be assumed that the two pools, tanks, or cisterns thus discovered, really constituted the Pool of Bethesda, "having five porches," where Christ healed the paralytic of eight and thirty years' standing.—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

THEY'RE TOO IMPATIENT.

One Reason Why Women Hardly Ever Succeed as Engravers.

It is a matter requiring explanation why women succeed no better than they do as engravers. It is not a business into which they have gone recently. On the contrary, their beginnings in the art date back some time. The discrepancy between the wages earned by men and women in wood engraving is probably somewhat larger than would be found in analogous trades; and what is not always the case, it seems in a majority of instances to be justified. One could count on her fingers the women who can claim any thing that deserves to be called success as engravers. There are said to be three or four who rank well as compared with good men. The work of women in engraving shows the fault from which the work of women etchers is comparatively free. There are numbers of women who etch a plate in strong, vigorous style, but the wood engraving of women is apt to be petty, weak, broad effect sacrificed to effeminate detail. They drift often into fashion plate engraving, which blocks the further advance of an artist. The main difficulty, no doubt, with many of the women who try engraving is that they learn it as mechanical work, while no success is possible to an engraver who is not more than a little of an artist, capable of translating a picture into another art language, not simply copying it with his tools. Photogravure work requires art-originality. More than this, art is a jealous mistress, who requires a long apprenticeship, which women seldom give to any broad-appealing pursuit.

—A pastor some time since sought financial help for an important charity. Among those whom he asked to give something was a lady who, unfortunately, bore a vinegary face. She declined to give money but promised to "lend her countenance" to the cause. He retired in dismay.—*Christian In-*