

# POLK COUNTY OBSERVER.

A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTY.

VOL. I.

DALLAS, POLK COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1889.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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G. COAD, Clerk  
M. ELLIS, Treasurer  
T. HATH, Senator  
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN J. DALY,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.  
DALLAS, OREGON.

WARREN TRUITT,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
DALLAS, OREGON.  
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office in Court House.

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Office on Mill St., opposite Court House.  
DALLAS, OREGON.

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Does general practice in any part of the county. Office in Wood's Drug Store.

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Will answer calls from any point in the county. Telegraphic communication from Monmouth. Office up stairs in Opera block.  
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At Dental parlors does any kind of dental work with neatness and dispatch.

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Wm. SAVAGE, Banker. | M. M. ELLIS, Cashier.  
Dallas City Bank.  
Exchanges bought and sold on all points. Special attention paid to collections.  
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D. T. STANLEY, Pres. | J. W. DAWSON, Cashier.  
POLK COUNTY BANK.  
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Does a general banking business. Sight drafts on New York, San Francisco or Portland. Deposits received, subject to check or on certificates of deposit. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Hall's Burglar Proof safe, secured by Yale Time Lock.

SURVEYORS.  
FRANK BUTLER,  
County Surveyor and Civil Engineer  
Address him at DALLAS. All calls promptly answered.

W. P. WRIGHT,  
Surveyor and Civil Engineer.  
U. S. Deputy Surveyor.  
Will do work in all parts of the county. Is prepared to furnish all desired information in regard to lands surveyed. Office in bank.  
DALLAS, OREGON.

SHELLEY & VANDUYN,  
—HEADQUARTERS—  
FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

Farmers' Mercantile Association,  
—DEALERS IN—  
General Merchandise. Bed Rock Prices.  
BEST GRADE OF GOODS AND FAIR DEALING, IS OUR MOTTO.  
All kinds of goods taken in exchange for produce.  
Monmouth, Oregon.

Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery.  
E. W. Cooper,  
—DEALER IN—  
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.  
AGENTS FOR KAPP, BURRELL & CO.  
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

## AROUND THE PIG-PEN.

How to Have Healthy Swine Told in a Few Inclusive Paragraphs.

Carefully abstain from giving any medicine whatever.

Keep large and small separate and not more than ten in a lot.

Feed regularly and liberally a variety of wholesome food, always some bulky food, and let each feed be eaten up clean before more is given.

Give wallowing places, ashes, charcoal and salt, and plenty of exercise in timber pasture yielding shade, roots, nuts, acorns, etc. But no doubly soured slops.

Provide ventilated shelters from wind, rain and snow, but no litter. Hogs with litter get too warm. If you wish disease, put your hogs to the straw pile.

Maintain cleanliness in all things. Breed only mature animals, and never from a show herd. The offspring of immature or pampered animals is predisposed to disease.

Give pure water, from deep wells protected from surface water. Well water is not freezing cold in winter nor lukewarm in summer. Water from creeks (unless fed by springs,) ponds or pools, is disease-breeding.

Pigs should be forwarded in early spring and kept on only growing foods—milk, bran, slop, oats, green rye, grasses, clover, sweet corn—until late fall; then fatten rapidly on corn mostly, but also green rye, blue grass, pumpkins, boiled potatoes and turnips with bran, steamed clover hay, etc.

The Sun Lights a Lamp.

The following comes from Lancaster County, this State: Above the doorway of a store in Mount Joy is a lantern which contains a coal oil lamp. Behind the lamp is a glittering reflector. The other afternoon a curious thing occurred. The sun was shining brightly, and the day had in it a suggestion of balmy July. The rays of the sun penetrated the glass of the lantern, thence through the chimney of the lamp, and were focused on the polished reflector. The rays were so focused that their action caused the wick in the lamp to ignite, and it burned some time before it was discovered.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Many years ago there lived in Brunswick, Me., a prosperous old Quaker farmer named Jones, whose conscience troubled him if he took any more of his neighbor's money than he considered a fair equivalent for whatever sold. He fixed one price for his butter and never would take any more, no matter what the state of the market might be. One morning his son Thomas was sent to the village with a pot of butter, which he sold for fifteen cents a pound. On his return he gave his father the proceeds of his sale. The old gentleman sent him immediately back to the purchaser to refund three cents a pound.

—Kindness, sympathy and encouragement shown toward the erring, will accomplish a thousand times as much as rigid severity. If instead of harsh words that almost invariably exert the influence of crushing, wounding and destroying the better impulses of the soul, the hand of love is extended, the noble nature in the erring one will be awakened, and the life redeemed.

PARKER & FERCUSON,  
ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS  
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished on application. Shop two doors south of the city water-works.  
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

## CARVING AND TURNING.

An Interesting Description of a Pleasant and Well-Paid Occupation.

There are few trades requiring more skill than those of carving and turning in wood and ivory. The "kit" of these mechanics comprises chisels and gouges of various sizes, and what is called a "V" tool. In carving heads, images or designs of different kinds of wood the block is first brought into rough shape with the gouges, and, when this is done, the other tools are used alternately down to the finishing, which is done with the finer chisels. The carving of woodwork of this description, which does not apply to furniture, is done out and out by the workmen, and for a day of ten hours they receive \$2.50 to \$3. The work is fairly steady the year round, and child labor or convict labor have no terrors for wood carvers.

As a rule the business of ivory-carving is combined with that of wood carving, the same work being done in most of the places, and at the same time a few of them do what they call tortoise-shell work. There are three kinds of ivory used in the manufacture of various articles made from this material. The best is imported from Africa, and at times tusks are had as much as six feet in length and weighing nearly one hundred pounds.

The price of these tusks ranges from \$2.50 to \$3 a pound, according to quality. There is a smaller tusk from the same place, which in most cases will measure from eighteen inches to three feet in length, and the price of these ranges from \$1 to \$2 a pound. These tusks are known by the name of "Scrivelloes." This trade is controlled entirely by an importing firm whose headquarters are in Hamburg. Another species of ivory used in the trade is "Walrus." It is much cheaper than the above, but the one vital objection to it is because of the "pitt" running through the center of it, which materially interferes with its usefulness. The remaining species, but one that is little used, is that of the hippopotamus. Although occasionally utilized, it is of little value, the objection to it being because of its crookedness, which prevents its use for any but small articles. The articles made from these materials consist principally of keys for musical instruments, handles for parasols and breastpins.

The tortoise-shell business comprises the carving and ornamentation of ladies' combs. In doing this work the teeth are first made, and then four or five of the shells are riveted together, the desired pattern is pasted on the top shell, and with a highly-tempered and fine jig-saw the design is cut out. The combs are then given to the carvers, who finish the work.

In the ivory branch the work is divided into two branches, turners and carvers. The wages of the former range from \$10 to \$14 a week, and of the latter from \$12 to \$18 for the same period. Like the wood-carvers, their hours are ten a day. For some years there has been no material change in the wages of either branch, each man being paid in accordance with the ability he possesses. The wages paid in this city compare favorably with those paid in other places. The busy seasons in the trade are in the spring and fall of each year, but it may be said of the business that it is fairly steady. The machinery used in the places where this work is done are circular and jig saws of the finest texture, lathes for turning and presses for drilling holes.  
—N. Y. Mail and Express.

## PULMONARY DISEASES.

How Climate is Made the Scapegoat of Personal Imprudence.

"Pulmonary disease is the scourge of our climate," says the medical faculty, in its sententious way. This has long been said, and the phrase will probably continue to be repeated while grass grows and water runs. Yet it is little better than a libel on the elements, for all that.

Climate is made the scapegoat of personal imprudence. If people will overheat their houses and places of business in winter, if they choose to sit, for an hour at a time, overcoated, shawled, hatted and India-rubbered, in one another's oven-like offices, and to plunge thence, bathed in perspiration, into an open-air temperature below the freezing point, what right have they to charge the climate with their coughs, influenzas, sore throats and consumptions? Nobody could be pitched out of the tropic of Capricorn into the frigid zone two or three times a day without damage to his breathing apparatus, we take it.

Practically, so far as difference of temperature is concerned, thousands of us pass through this sort of ordeal almost every winter's day. And yet sufferers from diphtheria, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, etc., generated by their own insane neglect of the most obvious sanitary rules, are taught to believe that they are the victims of climatic influences.

Keep the thermometer down to sixty-five degrees in your stores, counting-houses and dwellings from November till April; never sit in rooms heated even to that moderate degree in your beaver

cloths, furs and promenade headgear; warm yourselves with exercise instead of immoderate artificial heat; and don't be afraid to let the outside air brush the inside of your dwellings, etc., with its healthful wings, at least twice every twenty-four hours. Do this, all ye who are "subject" to coughs and colds that keep you barking and snuffling the winter through, with a deadly-like glimpse of consumption in prospective, and we venture to say you will think better of this "terrible climate" next spring than you do at present.—N. Y. Ledger.

## A Type-Writer That Is Intended for Very Private Correspondence.

"A great improvement has been made in type-writers within the past few years."

A dealer in these articles was explaining their mechanism to a reporter. "Even now they have been so far perfected that an expert writer can turn out copy much faster than by using a pen. A new departure, however, has been made. An Englishman has invented an ingenious method of producing a cipher or secret communication by mechanical means. It is adapted for use on type-writers or similar writing machines where the type or corresponding index scale, dial or pointer is capable of being moved or adjusted. The type-writing machines to be used for the purpose are made duplicate, so that the two in index scales correspond with each other in the arrangement of their characters, but differ from any other pair of machines. Since the index scale is adjustable it may be shifted in two corresponding machines so that one or more of the characters is moved out of its normal position, and, in consequence, when the operator strikes a certain letter on the keyboard another totally different will be printed. Thus he can continue and write out an entire letter, which, to the uninitiated, will seem like nothing more than a confused jumble of characters. To decipher whatever has been written it is only necessary for the individual who has the key to shift the index scale in the opposite direction from that used by the original operator, and then, by striking on the keyboard the characters of the secret communication, the correct message will be printed."—Boston Transcript.

## Great Ocean Depths.

Her Majesty's surveying-ship Egeria, under the command of Captain P. Aldrich, R. N., has during a recent sounding cruise and search for reported banks to the South of the Friendly Islands, obtained two very deep soundings of 4,295 fathoms and 4,430 fathoms, equal to five English miles, respectively, the latter in latitude 24 degrees, 37 minutes, S., longitude 175 degrees, 8 minutes, W., the other about twelve miles to the southward. These depths are more than 1,000 fathoms greater than any before obtained in the Southern Hemisphere, and are only surpassed, as far as is yet known, in three spots of the world—one of 4,655 fathoms off the northeast coast of Japan, found by the United States steamship Tuscarora; one of 4,475 fathoms south of the Ladrone Islands, by the Challenger; and one of 4,561 fathoms north of Porto Rico, by the United States ship Blake. Captain Aldrich's soundings were obtained with a Lucas sounding-machine and a galvanized wire. The deeper one occupied three hours, and was obtained in a considerably confused sea, a specimen of the bottom being successfully recovered. Temperature of the bottom 33.7 Fahr.—St. James' Gazette.

—The women of France, some of them at least, are in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. With this object in view they have organized an order called "The Rose of France." It is patterned after the English "Primrose League."

—Tourists complain that the delightful calm and quiet of Heidelberg has given way to noise and manufacturing bustle. A number of tall chimneys injure the view from the castle grounds, and the fearful foghorn from various tugs disturbs the quiet of the Neckar.

—The electrician is somewhat slower in his conquests in Europe than in America. Electric lights have but lately been supplied along Berlin's famous street, Unter den Linden, and the young Emperor finds much delight in watching the weird shadows under the lime trees.

—Queen Victoria has had a monument erected to the memory of John Brown at Balmoral. It is a colossal statue, made by Boehm, England's best known sculptor. Besides this "calm" has been erected to the same Highlander's memory on a hill looking down upon the castle.

## LOVE AND RUTABAGAS.

Parted at the Threshold; or, The Prospective Mother-in-Law at Work.

"How can I bear to leave thee?" whispered Reginald, as he stood in the semi-darkness of the hallway, while Mabel's nut-brown curls nestled close against his chest protector.

"Twas a critical moment. The night stick of the policeman fell with a dull and sickening thud on the sidewalk half a block away, and the love plaint of a sad-eyed cat on the back fence broke the dreamy quiet of the night. But these sounds fell upon unheeding ears. These two ardent souls were aware that the parting hour was at hand. Soon, oh, cruel fate, Mabel knew that the front door must open and close, and for a brief space the echo of footsteps would linger on the air and then—oh, misery! he would be gone and nothing remain but the memory of his loving words and the scent of his clasped hand close with her frail hands and twined the end of his long, newly-waxed mustache around the index finger of her right hand. Then, with the heroism of desperation, she tore herself from his manly and well-developed arms, and, while her egg-like chin quivered and the glorious light of her hazel eyes was drowned in tears, she stammered:

"Why must you leave me, darling? It's only 11:30. Mamma has gone to bed, and listen, love, papa's breathing can be distinctly heard!"

Reg listened with his hand over his heart to stay its wild beating, and a peculiar sound like the grating of horse-radish or the filing of a saw fell upon his ardent ear. 'Twas true. His prospective father-in-law had invaded the delectable land of Nod at least a mile, and the hope of another half hour on a tete-a-tete awakened a burning ardor in his love-stricken heart, but then, oh baleful fate! he remembered that Farmer Jones was to deliver forty barrels of rutabaga turnips at the grocery at five o'clock in the morning, and that he would have to be there to stow them safe away in the cellar of the grocery.

While this hideous rutabaga specter confronted him Reg was feeling in his vest pocket to see if he had a lucifer match with which to ignite the half-burned cigar which he had left snugly stored away in a corner of the brown-stone steps when he came in. While love and delight called him one way, and duty and rutabagas the other, there was a rustle of trailing garments at the head of the stairway, and a feminine voice, in a strident whisper, said:

"Mabel!"

"Yes, ma."

"Has Mrs. Westinghouse's little boy gone home yet?"

The front door opened and closed with a bang. In his rage and mortification Reg forgot his cigar. As he disappeared around the corner he hissed between his clenched teeth:

"By thunder, the old lady has got me dead to rights!"

The rutabagas were safely housed.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

## HOW TO KEEP ROOTS.

The Proper Way of Storing Turnips and Beets Through Winter.

Succulent roots, as turnips, beets, carrots and parsnips, require two essentials for keeping through winter—a cool temperature and a sufficiently moist surrounding to prevent withering or drying up. Warmth and moisture, acting together, produce rot; warmth and a dry air cause speedy shriveling. Roots which are not injured by freezing, when compactly surrounded by earth, may be left in the ground all winter where they grow—such, for instance, as the parsnip, which is all the better in quality for the freezing which it gets. The carrot will sometimes pass the winter in the same way, but more frequently it is rotted. But this treatment will not answer if the roots are dug and then buried in earth and afterward frozen. They must remain where they grew; and as they have gradually enlarged in growth, they have crowded and pressed the earth outward, and thus left no interstices. An unbroken face of earth surrounds them. Even potatoes may be frozen without much harm if thus left and thawed in the soil where the tubers grew, but any crevices or interstices in the soil will spoil them.

These facts teach some useful practices in storing roots for winter. Such as turnips and parsnips, which shrivel easily, must be well and compactly surrounded with a porous, moist substance, as fine or pulverized moss, slightly damp sawdust or peat. Those which do not require moisture, such as potatoes, will keep well if only always cool (not cold). On the other hand, winter fruit like Baldwin, Greening and Russet apples, may be packed in dry bran or dry forest leaves, which will partly protect them from cold currents of air, and prevent rotting or wilting.

The same general principle will apply to roots of nursery trees. Those which remain in the ground through winter, have the roots and the soil in

which they grew thoroughly frozen, but no harm happens to them if they thaw in the ground. But if frozen after digging, and thawed in contact with the air, they will as certainly perish. And they will be greatly injured if not killed if, when heeled in, large interstices are left in contact with the roots. Finely pulverized earth should be placed in close contact with them.—Country Gentleman.

## ABOUT PUNCTUALITY.

The Secret of the Success of Some Famous Men of Genius.

Genius Mr. Carlisle has boldly defined to be patience. One might well adopt the style here, and say that success is the child of two very plain parents—Punctuality and Accuracy. It is the habit with too many young men—especially young men—of parts and of culture—to fancy that the practice of the commonplace qualities we have just named is beneath them; that it would detract somehow from their *clat*; that it would render them commonplace, and bring them down from a higher elevation. Never was there a greater mistake than this. The most famous men of genius have been noted for their punctuality and accuracy; the power of taking pains, of concentrating themselves, was their most essential gift. "Sir Walter Scott's punctuality," says Mr. Smiles, "was one of the most carefully cultivated of his habits, otherwise it had not been possible for him to get through such an enormous amount of literary labor. He made it a rule to answer every letter received by him the same day, except where inquiry and deliberation were requisite. It was his practice to rise by five o'clock and light his own fire. By the time the family assembled for breakfast, between nine and ten, he had done enough—to use his words—to break the neck of the day's work. Yet he said on one occasion: 'Throughout every part of my career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance.' Think of the humility of that confession, and of the healthy, frank, candid nature of the man, in whose character there was certainly no room for affectation! Even in the case of poets of the more sensitive, passionate or irritable order, we find that the power of abstracting themselves from outward disturbances and working on amid manifold setbacks was one of the chief elements of their success. Wordsworth was one of the most systematic and accurate of men, as we should expect him to be; but Byron and Shelley were like Scott in their power of accomplishing stiff bouts of work, and sticking to their work till it was finished. Milton, it is clear, was not only systematically laborious, but laboriously careful and accurate. Indeed, scarce any thing in biography has more surprised us than the power such men as Byron and Shelley showed of devoting certain portions of time to certain things—not the least of their causes of irritation being interruptions of a trivial kind while they were at it.

As for the great men of action, all alike have confessed to the power of punctuality and accuracy in their lives. When Nelson was on the eve of departure for one of his great expeditions, the coachman said to him: "The carriage shall be at the door punctually at six o'clock." "A quarter before," said Nelson: "I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time, and it has made a man of me."

Wellington was never known to be five minutes late; the most ill-written note from an old private who had served under him in the Waterloo campaign was certain to receive a full and immediate answer. So with General Washington. When his secretary on one occasion excused himself for the lateness of his attendance, and laid the blame upon his watch, his master quietly said: "Then you must get another watch, or I another secretary."

Punctuality intimately connects itself with the subject of delay, though somehow it is most readily associated in the mind with minor matters of appointment. It is, in reality, far-reaching; and there is no important or momentous interest that it does not touch. On the great clock of time there is but one word, and that word is "now." "Now," says a good authority, "is the watchword of the wise." "Now," is on the banner of the prudent. Let us keep this little word always in our mind; and, whenever any thing presents itself to us in the shape of work, whether mental or physical, we should do it with all our might, remembering that "now," is the only time for us. It is indeed a sorry way to get through the world by putting off till to-morrow, saying, "Then I will do it. No! This will never answer. 'Now' is ours, 'Then' may never be.—Christian Union.

—The money given by the women of the Presbyterian church in the United States during the past sixteen years amounts to \$2,150,000, representing the entire support of more than 200 women missionaries, 200 native Bible readers and more than 150 schools.