Children's lightsome laughter rings, Dull, waste places hear their tread, And the gleam of gracious wings Lights old chambers of the dead. All bright shapes of memory.
All glad dreams of youth and love,
Meet about the Christmas tree,
Underneath the Mystic Dove.

Time and fate are babbling words, Vain vibrations of the longue, Since the song God's singing birds O'er the Babe of Bethiehem sun

O'er the Babe of Bethlehem sung Child of death that was to be, Child of love and life with men, Round the holy Christmas tree Make us children, too, again.

Eyes that are love's deathless shrine Where our hollest prayers arise, Blest and blessing, dear, divine Little children's happy eyes. In your light the dark years change, From your light all foul things flee, and all swell house. And all sweet hopes soar and range Round the Christ Child's Christmas

-New York Sun.

## PUNISHED.

The lake of Kirknitz, or of Lamentation, is situated in Carniola, Austria. There is not much beauty in its

ocenery, but it has the peculiarity of at one time being a sheet of water and at on one so far above her.' another a field.

The limestone, of which the bed of this curious lake is formed, is perfoated with fissures, some of them as deep as fifty feet, into which trunks of trees and fishermen's boats have at times been drawn.

Many years ago a maiden who lived near Lake Kirknitz, poor as a church mouse, but proud as a queen, refused all lovers who sought her hand or companionship.

Lovers, poor, but honorable, sought her far and near, but she dismissed them with a frown and a toss of the bead, bidding them seek wives elsewhere

She had one day met the lord of a eighboring castle while out hunting, and the young and handsome noble had accosted her while she stood on the bank of the lake, and in a few well chosen words had flattered her beauty and wanity.

From that moment she had resolved to become the mistress of the castle and look down with disdain upon her former companions.

She soon saw that the first impression she had made upon him was but an eva-nescent one, and anger and jealousy now mingled with the love with which his handsome form and gentle speech had imbued her.

One day she met him and his servanta upon the spot of their first meeting.

Hilda, for such was the name of the girl, flung herself in his path, and with smile on her face and a longing look in her eyes bade him good morrow.

The young lord, who was neither so sober nor in so good a temper as when wander forth for a short time; I can rehe had before accosted her, ordered her enter the castle by the postern." out of his path.

His words and tones were enough to crush the hopes of the aspiring peasant tered the libertine. "Pride must have girl, but the loud laughter and insulting its fall, and if her fall is a deep one she jeers of the companions and attendants of the young lord infuriated her, and shaking her clinched hand at the noble she cried: "My time will come!"

The others laughed in mingled amusement and derision.

"How say you, Carl?" asked one. "Is the peasant wench mad or have you given her cause to fancy that one day of the convent bell struck the midnight she might be the recipient of your air favors?

"I was foolish enough once to notice her with outstretched arms. her. I believe, but what is she to me more than the rest of the horde who till the fields? By my soul, Herbert, it were folly for a noble to look kindly on these low bred hinds, for if you do so they take it for granted that you intend some favor to them, and persistently dog your footsteps."

"Then you have met before?" "Many times, but I never spoke to the girl but once. It was a foolish thing to do, but I confess that I was so struck with her beauty I could not resist the temptation to address a few words to

"And on this concession she has presumed?

"Yes. Go forth when I will she throws herself in my path." "She should prove an easy conquest,

then," laughed Herbert. "I never thought of that," said Carl,

stroking his mustache. "She flings herself at your feet."

"Granted; but"-

"But what, Carl?"

"Such conduct only excites my pity, if not my disgust,

His friend laughed. "Herbert," said Carl, "you are"-

"Your friend," interrupted the other. "Say rather my tempter. You put thoughts into my head that never before entered there."

His friend laughed again. "Well, well, if you love the girl"-

"Nonsense, Herbert: you know that I am affianced to the Lady Gertrude. How then can I love a lowly born maid-Herbert shrugged his shoulders.

"Let us on," said Carl shortly. midday meal awaits, and we shall be late if we hurry not back to the castle." They hastened on, and as they did so a figure rose on the edge of the lake and gazed after them.

It was a strange being, half fisherman, half hunter in attire. He was tall of stature and strong of limb.

"Virtue, villainy and ambition have stood today on the borders of my realm, he said, "and from my cave in the lake's bed I have seen and heard all.

"Ho, ho! there are fresh victims for the Cave King to lure to his caverns under the rolling flood, but one must escape me, for I have no power over firmness

And diving into the lake he disappeared.

and his friend Herbert, heated with wine and troubled with thoughts of the lovely peasant girl, had strolled on to the ramparts, where the moonlight showed the lake beneath him like a silver

sleep on a couch in the hall of his castle

Suddenly a figure stood before him, and the young man, with his hand upon his sword, started back.

"Who are you?" he said. "One who would serve you." "How?"

You are charmed with the beauty of Hilda, the peasant girl, who vainly loves your friend Carl." "How know you that?"

"I have the power to read men's thoughts and see the workings of a woman's heart." "You? Who are you then?"

"The Cave King of the Lake of Kirknitz. "What would you with me?" asked

the youth tremulously. "I come to serve you. A vain, ambi-

tions girl will await one whom she hopes to meet on the bank of the lake, but who cares not for her. "What pity for such as she! She seeks

her doom. Steal from the castle when the bell booms forth the midnight hour and meet her on the spot where today your friend treated her with such con-

"But of what avail would be that?" "Assume the form of your friend and win the love she is so anxious to bestow "How can I do that?"

"By my aid."

"And what do you ask in return?" Simply that, having impressed the serted itself. It threatens vengeance dire girl with the belief that you are him she for our indifference to its possibilities. madly loves, you will embark with her on the lake on a boat you will find moored to the shore."

"It is but a simple request, I admit." Then take the form of your friend, which I have the power to bestow upon

The Cave King touched the shoulder of the young man, and in an instant he was changed not only in features, but in dress as well. He gazed at himself in wonder and

then looked up as if about to speak to the strange visitor. But the latter was gone, and Herbert

stood alone upon the ramparts. "Am I dreaming?" be asked himself. A retainer approached and said respectfully:

"My lord, a messenger has just arrived at the castle gate, and he bade me give this missive into your hands unseen mystic number seven. by any one."

The young man opened the letter and by the light of the moon read:

'My Lord-I know that I aspire far beyond my station in presuming to love one so high and noble as yourself, but I is gathered to the belt in front and feel that I cannot live without you. You can save me from ending my life if you will meet me and speak one word of hope and love to me on the banks of the lake tonight at the spot where we met this morning."
"Very good," said Herbert. "I will

The man bowed and retired.

"Now for this peasant beauty," mutwill have no one but herself to blame He left the castle by the postern and

made his way to the spot where he had seen Hilds in the morning. The girl stood on the edge of the lake

gazing down on the moonlit waters when his footfall struck upon her ears.

She turned and saw him as the boom

"Hilda!" he cried, and went toward "Carl-my lord!" she exclaimed.

"Thank heaven that you have come! If my love for you is unmaidenly remember that the workings of my heart are guided by a higher power than mine. From the first moment I gazed upon you I felt that I could love none other and that I must win your love or die."

She throw herself on the bosom of the man she believed to be the one who had enshrined his image in her heart.

"Let us sail out upon the lake," said the supposed Carl. "There in the moonlight, and with none to hear us but the waters that dance so merrily in the silver beams we will talk of that love you have for me and that which I have so long felt for you. but never yet acknowl-

edged."
"You do love me, then, dear Carl?" "Can you doubt it?"

"I did: but with your arms around me and your eyes shining into mine I can doubt no longer."

He unmoored the boat, and senting her in it followed and pushed out from the shore.

In an instant, without the aid of an oar or sail, the boat dashed madly across the waters, then turned around and around with fearful rapidity.

"What is this?" he gasped. The girl turned her despairing eyes over the lake.

"Mercy!" she cried: "the waters are sinking-the shores are rising around us like mountains. We are in a whirlpool! We are lost—we are lost!"

As she spoke the boat rose on its end. was spun around and around like a top for a moment, and then disappeared in whirlpool in which it had been caught.

When the waters of the lake had run out, and the peasants came to plant their wheat upon its bed, they discovered a boat wedged in one of the funnellike holes with which it is perforated, and in it the two dead bodies, and there arose many stories as to how they came there. -Chicago Post.

#### An Egg Story.

The ancient Finns believed that a mystic bird laid an egg on the lap of Vaimainon, who was to hatch it in his bosom. But he let it fall, and it broke, the lower portion of the shell forming the earth, the upper the sky. The liquid white became the moon and the yolk the sun, while the little fragments of broken shell were transformed into stars.—Philadelphia Night had come. Carl had sunk to

## THEGLORIFIEDSKIRT

THE BODICE AT LAST LOSES ITS SWAY.

The Skirt Will Revel in Galons and Velvets, Ribbons and Other Embell-Ishments-Nothing Will Be Too Good for It-The Merchants Rejoles.

For a whole year now we have been so intent upon the bodice and its caprices that our poor extremities, all unhonored and undecorated, have been left to get on as best they might in skimpy covering of severest cut. The skirt has as-



BEAUTIFUL IN WHIPCORD SILE.

They revel in galous and velvets, in ribbons and passementeries, which bring up a gown to the high water mark.

The merchants rejoice that now a gown may not be made of a small pattern, and that quantities of trimming will be required for a handsome effect, and also that fixing over gowns will be out of the question, for last year's skirt is just half too narrow even now for this year's mode, and by the time the flowers bloom in the spring they will be like a flannel shirt at the third washing-quite out of sight. The New York Sun fashion writer says the authorities disagree as to the dimensions of the skirt proper, some insisting on the circumference of 54 yards, others on a 4-yard measure. The number of breadths required varies, too, in like manner, but the golden mean, the happy average, includes the

These seven breadths are arranged so that each one folded in the middle is sloped off at the top, measuring twentytwo inches at the bottom and not much over half as wide at the top. The skirt gathered again at the back with a short stitch and a long one to get the fullness into a small space. No balayeuse is needed, but many women are so attached to the pretty inner ruffles that they cling to them still

Authorities disagree, too, as to the feasibility of using a stiff finish at the edge, for the petticoat is now trimmed with many overlapping frills to give the



THE 1845 PERIOD.

desired flare at the bottom. Of the dresses shown in the illustrations of this mode, one is of whipcord silk in ecru, with a finish of mink tails on the edge and many bands of brown galon brightened with gold and a touch of turquoise. The bodice is what is called the pelerine bodice and is lined with blue and fintshed with fur and gold. The bonnet is brown, with a gold buckle in its bow and yellow roses inside its deep brim.

The other dress, in pale blue ondine silk, has ruffles of bine chiffon beaded with crystal passementeries and a double collar of dahlia veivet finished with crystal beads and lined with blue. Double puffed sleeves of velvet in the dahlia color and a sash belt of the same material complete the gown, which belongs to the 1845 period, that has been very lately added to the different dress epochs from which modes are copied this season.

### Ruffled Collars.

If you have a bit of velvet and a little fur, and nothing particular to do with it. make yourself a collar in this way. Make two ruffles of the velvet, each over a finger long, and sew them together so you have a double ruffle; run ribbon along the seam, so it will be between the ruffles; edge the ruffles with fur. Of course you line them with a pretty bit of silk. Now tie them about your throat so one ruffle goes up and the other goes down. If the upper one does not fit up as close as you want, put another piece of ribbon in just the right place to make it hold tighter.

A Dress Tonie.

Following a popular English caprice red corded "Ik costumes in ottoman faille and bengaline are made into fur trimmed Russian costumes for brides maids at church wishings. Many persons have a decided antipathy to this color, but on a dull, leaden winter's day red in some of its richer shades has the effect of a tonic.

#### AMERICAN ROADWAYS.

Ther Are Not What They should Be Some of the Difficulties to Be Overcome A study of statistics, showing the dis tance over the average wagon roads of the country through which a load of wheat will pay its own transportation, would tend to convince any one of the wealth producing, labor saving and food cheapening effect of good roads. A farm twelve miles from a railroad station in a district with good roads is worth more than one equally as good three miles away from the railroad, where the roads are as bad as they are in many farming districts where the land is rich. Of course the main trouble is that the people are not yet educated up to the possibilities in roadmaking. In no part of

should be.

It seems worth while then for all intelligent people to have some general notion concerning the simpler facts involved in the science and art of roadmaking. With such persons the study of these matters may well begin with the certain fundamental conceptions as to the essential relation of these constructions. All highways are intended to afford a hard, smooth and as nearly as possible horizontal surface over which that great instrument of civilization, the wheel, with its burden, can be made to move with the least possible friction. Every unit of friction which is encountered is a measurable element of cost, either in time, power or damage to the either in time, power or damage to the road and carriage. For every foot of distance he traverses the wagoner is in curring a tax. If he is conveying the weight of a ton to market the amount of this tax for a mile may, under favorable conditions, not exceed five cents. From this minimum scale of expenditure, with the advancing degradation of the way, the cost may increase until it amounts to ten or twenty times what it is in the ideal though seldom realized state of a highway. At a certain stage in the accumulation of the tax even the more adventurous, wisely, though without clear reckoning, regard the way as econom-

ically impassable. The first difficulty to be encountered in the making of good roadways is what the engineers call the profile of the way. The great majority of country roads are constructed on the idea that the shortest line between two points is the most destrable one to follow, yet from a practical standpoint, when the nature of the soil and the general contour of the country to be traversed are taken into consideration, just the opposite is the case. The load which could be hauled over a direct route is sometimes about half as heavy as one that could be hauled over a longer one where grades are not so steep and other conditions are more favorable.

Difficult as is the task which the surveyor has to meet in planning a highway, the work is relatively simple as compared with the more detailed part of his duties when he comes to determine the exact form and structure of the roadbed. These features have to be related to a much entangled set of natural and artificial conditions. He must then take into account the general nature of the traffic for which the way is to be used, the quality of the underlying earth as regards its solidity and the effect of the water upon it, the penetration of frost and its effects, the dangers arising from the scouring action of the rain and the character of the materials to be used

in building the traveled way. The accumulated experience of more han a century serves to show that only in rare cases can we find conditions where the materials of the soil or of the subsoil are fit for the construction of roads. The reason for this is simple. It is found in the fact that the processes which affect the earth's surface and produce the debris suited to the uses of plants tend to divide the rocky matter into more or less distinctly rounded bits. which have soft outer surfaces. Whenever the shearing strain of a wheel is brought upon this detrital matter the particles generally move over each other, so that the greater part of the pulling force which is applied to the vehicle is expended in a kind of plowing work, a task which is about as far removed from the legitimate business of traversing a

way as can well be imagined. The best exemplification of this class of action is found where a road is floored with gravel. One can there clearly see and hear the effects of the shearing action which the wheel produces on the materials, and from this example he more readily perceives that the first object of the roadmaker is to keep the substances which form the bed firmly in place. Road engineers, therefore, have come to the conclusion that the staple or standard foundation for roads must consist of broken stone, the angular faces of the fragments so driven together that they will cling unmoved under any pressure which vehicles will bring upon them.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Picture from Indiana

Picture a country funeral in Ohio county, adjoining Switzerland. It passes along a road in a February thaw. Four horses are drawing the rickety, seedy looking hearse, whose varnish has been eroded by contact with mud. The road is simply a long, deep bed of mucky clay, which, under the strong wind, has stiffened and stalled the double team. It is dangerous to stop, for the animals will The hearse is hub deep in the mire. muck. The only indifferent form in the procession is the one silently riding in the hearse. Another team is hitched on by men floundering in the mud, and the hearse moves again. This is not an unusual occurrence, it was declared by delegates to the recent road congress, in southern Indiana.

Better Roads Needed. At the recent session of the National Grange at Concord, N. H., the question

of better county roads was discussed, the consensus of opinion being that, while farmers admitted the need and advantages of better roads, they should first insist upon an equalization of taxes by which farmers should not be compelled to pay more than their fair share J. W. Ganong, of the expense of building and maintaining a better road system.

1893.

## HARPER'S BAZAR,

ILLUSTRATED. Habren's Baran is a journal for the home. It gives the fulless and latost information shout Fashious, and its numerous illustrations. Paris designs, and pattern sheet supplements are in dispensable altie in the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its stitute attractiveness of the fughest order. Its bright stories amosing comedica, and thoughful conseys safety all tastes, and his hast page is fathing as a bidget of wit and him mir. In its weekly issuessee systing is included which is of interest to women. The socials for least page is fathing as a bidget of wit and him mir. In its weekly issuessee systing is included which is of interest to women. The socials for least page is fathing as a bidget of wit and him may be in the second of the control of the work of women in the religious and (and accomplete with be frequent contributors. The work of women in the religious contributors.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. HARPER's BARAR is a journal for the home near will be written by Walter Besaul and Kolne Lyall. Christine Terflume Herick will furnish a gracitical screek, entitled "At the Totlet, Grace King, Olive Thorne Miller and Candace Wheeler will be frequent countributors. The work of women in the volumban Exposition will be fully represented with Dany Ulmistrations. T. W. Rigginson, in "Women and Men, will please a cultivated suddensee.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S NAGAZINE 16.00

HARPE the country are the roads what they

Address HARPER & BROTHERS.

## Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

HAUSTRATED.

RABERS & MAGAZINE for 1880 will continue to maintain the intrivalied standard of excellence which has characterised it from the beginning. Among the motable festives of the grant there will be new mivels by A. Consulary Equipment Weshion, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wikins. Richard Harding Davis. Margaret Delsand Brauder Mauthews, and many others. The illustrated descriptive papers will centrace articles by Julian Blaph on new Southern and Western subjects, by Theodore Child on India, by Paulines Bigolow on Rassia, and Germany, by Elehard Bravilla Davis on a London season by to domin T. A Dodge on Restern Bidder Silvei A. A blay a Blustrations of Shakaspeare's Comelles will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Eliot Noriou. Mrs. James T. Fields. William Bean Bowells. Brander Mathews, and others.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS, Per Years

ARPER WEEKLY
ARPER'S BAZAR
400
ARPER'S TOUNG PROPIE
700
Fostage Free to all authorithers in the nitted States, Canada and Mexico.

The volumes of the Magazine besin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years bank, in neal cloth studing, will be sent by mail, post paid, or receipt of \$E(0)\$ per volume. Cloth Cases, by binding, so cente sets—by mail, post paid. Hemiltances should be made by post office, member of order of draft to avoid chance of less. Newspapers are not in copy this advertisement without the express order of flarper & herothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS.

1893.

## HARPER'S WEEKLY. ILLUSTRATED.

HARTER'S WEERLY is aknowledged as standing first smong flustrated weekly partialization america. It occupies a place between that of the barried daily pager and that of the less timely mountly magazine. It includes both intrature and news, and presents with equal force and folicity the real events of current history and the imaginative thomes of fection. On account of its very complete series of illustrations of the world's Fafr, it will be not only the best guide to the great Exposition, but also its best souvenir. Every public avait of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best writers and artists in this country, it will continue to excel in literature, news, and illustrations, all other publications of its class.

HARDEPT'S DEPLONICALS.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year: RARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS WEEKLY HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS YOUNG PEOPLE Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the WERELY begin with the first number for January of each year, When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of the re-celpt of order.

celpt of order.

Hound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back in heat cloth binding, will be soully man pastage paid, or by express, free of expense provided the freight does not exceed out dollar per volume. For 9 00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for hinding, will be sent by mall, pust paid on receipt of 10 0 per.

If 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office
Money Order or Brail, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not us copy this advertisement
without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS.

New York.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, the 26, 1892.

Netice is hereby given that the following named settler has filler fortune of his thrention to make final proof in support of his chara, and that said proof will be made befor, the Recistor and Receiver of the U.S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on February 7, 1893, viz.

David 9 Bonnell.

Pre-emption No. 7597, for the S. 1<sub>2</sub> of N. E. 1<sub>3</sub> and Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 4 Tp. 2 S. R. 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz. Jacob Wind, Goo. Kloyd, I. H. Peters, Jac. Harper, all of Salmon P. O., Oregon.

12430, 2-8.

Established 1865.

Transfer and Express, Freight and parcels delivered to all parts of the city.

RATES - REASONABLE. F COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT, O. N. G. Armory, Third and Main. Regular drill night, Monday. Regular business meetings, first Monday of each month.

OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AV ORROADS CITY, ORROAD, J. Jan. 19, 1806.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has first notice of his intention to make dual proof in support of he wisten, under sec. 2001 H. S. and that each proof will be made before the resister and receiver of the United Bister Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, in March 2, 1925, vie.

Xavier Decker.

Homestead Sick her the B by of S. E. by lots 1 and 2, 5 eq. 6, 7, 3 S. range J. E. He means the following witnesses to prove his continuous read-denies upon and cultivation of said land, viz.

Louis landman Joseph Underwer, wor Resister, Henry Marcan, all of salmon, Clackson as contary, Oregon.

1 20—234]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, J.

Notice is hereby given that the following caused sertice has fixed notice of his intention to make fixed proof to entoport of his stain. Bit der see 720 K. S. and that each proof will be could before the register and revolves of the United States and office at Oregon City, Oregon on March 8, 180, via

Afred H. Hauses.

Homestead No. 1418 for the 3 to 16 S. E. to S. W. to S. W. to S. E. to S. W. to S. E. to S. W. to S. E. to S. W. to S. W.

NOTICE OF BALE. In the matter of the serate of William Q. Lucas,

Notice is heavily given, that is, pursiance of an order of sale made and entered by the County Court of the county of Classiannas, since of Oregon, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1988, in this matter of the season of William Q. Loose deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said ceased, will sell at pointing method to continue and the county of the country of

Brination by and Court, the following described real property:

The S. half of the S. E. quarter, and the S. half of the S. W. quarter of sec. M. T. h.s., R. 2 E. of the W. M., containing 100 acress more or less, and situate in the county of Crecksman and state of

situate in the county of the Prider, 17th day of Oregon said sale will be made on Frider, 17th day of February A. D. 18st, at one order F. M. at the rours being door in said (Cackamas county and state aforesaid. Turing of asis to be for each, sold only of the United States and in the highest fielder. William Q. Loras deceased Roownell A Dresser, AWys for adm'r. [18-23]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

S, Land Office at Gregori City, Oregori, J. Dec. 28, 1992. 1

Notice is herefor given that the failuring fat 90 named settler has filed notice of his intention to make finel proof in support of his claim, who der section 2001 R L. and that said proof will be to the marry 6, 1983. 812

10 make finel proof in support of his claim, who der section 2001 R L. and that said proof will be to the finely of the said office at Oregon City, Oregon, on February 8, 1983. 812

10 had discovered 9509, for the S. E. L. of N. W. L. lots 3 and 4, sec. 3, T. 2 S. S. 7 E. He masses the following witnesses to prove his continuous a will be said to be said the said to the said to

Oregon 12-30, 2-3 J. T. APPERSON, Register. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, a Live 28 1402.

Notice is hereby, given that the following named settler has flied notice of his cisim, and that said proof in support of his cisim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. land nities at Oregon City Oregon on February 8, 1800, var.

Homestead entry No. Mort. for the n. W. 14 Host. 1 Tp. 2 a. H. 3 E. He names the following of the process in process in conditions: residence appear and collivation of said land, viz. h. E. New, W. P. Roberts, H. Fitzgerald, Irs Cooper, all of Duver, Oregon.

J. T. APPKHRON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AN ORRHON CITY, ORRIGINAL

Eagle Creck, Oregon. 19-50, 2-3 J. T. APPERRON, Register,

-STOP AT-

Do Not Climb the Hill!

George C. Ely's POSTOFFICE STORE.

Elyville, - Oregon, Where you can get the highest cash price for

Butter, Eggs and Other Farm Produce. Full line of new goods at prices

# **LOANS!**

lower than Oregon City.

We have money to loan on improved farms in the Willamette valley, on five and ten

years' time At the Lowest Rates Interest.

-Write or call on-

J. O. BOZORTH, Agt. Manhattan Loan Co., Room No. 7, 245† Morrison St., Portland.

NOBLETT'S STABLES. Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

ORECON CITY.
LOCATED BETWEEN THE BRIDGE AND Double and Single Rigs, and saddle horses always on hand at the lowest prices. A corrall connected with the barn for loose stock.

Information regarding any kind of stock promptly attended to by person or

Horses Bought and Sold.