The Bome Circle.

Edited by Mrs Harriot T. Clarke.

AUTUMN CRICKETS.

The songster of the spring Brightens the bare bough with its wing; Its blue so deep it seems to fly Most like a drifted b.t of sky That, falling eathward, bears along A trail of sweet aerial song.

The thick leaved, thorny bush In Summer bolds the russet thrush-A shy, quies presence, whose unrest Betrays to all the hidden nest, And who pours for h her gayest strain From some high tree-top after rain.

But when the Autumn sere, With faltering, shadowy step, draws near, And skies are sellen overhead, The blue bird and the thrusb are fied, Bare is the covert and the bough, And who shall make our music now?

Must silence fill the day,
Now that the birds have flown away?
Must early darkening, chilly eaves,
Know only sounds of falling leaves?
For white with frost must be the wings
Of little wandering, out-door things.

Nay, could there aught surpass The little minstrels in the grass-The little minstrels in the grass—
The crickets, where they creak and chime
In plaintive and monotonous time?
Or all night long hold jubilees
In cosey household crevices?

What music could there be What music could there be More blithe than cricker minstrelsy? Blithe, though so small and clearly sen To teach repining hearts content, And that more true than Summer cheer Is his who pipes when days are drear.

—Mrs. Clara Doty Bates.

SPICE OF PARMING LIPE.

- 1. Working in the heat,
- Binding up the sheaves, Raking up the leaves.
- 3. Threshing out the grain,
- 4. Mowing down the hay, Carring it away.
- 5. Hunting up a rake, Treading on a snake,
- 6. Plowing in the corn,
- 7. Cleaning cut the weeds,
- Pulling off the worms, Mashing up the germs.
- 9. Looking up the stock, Herding of the flock.
- Lying down at dark, Rising with the lark.
- 11. What a spicy, spicy life, Have the farmer and his wife.

WANTON DESTRUCTION. Without again enumerating the many

reasons why the game law of this State should receive the attention of the legislature, we would call the attention of those who have it in their power to amend said law, or to enact new one that might meet the requirements of the people here, to the fact that within the past two or three weeks we have heard the views of men under whose observation this evil comes almost daily, who make no secret of saying that if the legislature refuses or neglects to deal with the question as it should be dealt with, then we will be under the necessity of furnishing means for our own protection. And if the issue comes to this, the game will be protected, and we make no mistake in making the assertion. Those who have not seen the evils of this neglect on the part of our law-givers are not able to form any ldea of the extent of destruction that is whites in Eastern Oregon. There is an organized army of game destroyers, who are too lazy to do anything else; who sleep away the summer, and when the deer return to feed with his purse, he drew every class of people upon the desert in the fall and winter, then these hunters, as they are called, are ready to shortcomings of Iudian Agents, and he realslanghter right and left. They relentlessly and murderously pursue the unfortunate animale to their doom. As a matter of informs tion to these who may not know the extent of this industrious destruction of game, we again say that in 1881 upwards of 30,000 deer were killed in Wasco county and in the other coun ties near our line. Over 100,000 pounds of these hides were shipped from Prineville alone last year. These figures are not only shocking, but they are a standing disgrace to those who have the power to stop this slaughter. This question is fast assuming the same shape of other questions of interest to Eastern Orpeople, the people will pretect themselves.

And this is just what will be done. We have every reason to believe that we know whereof we speak, and the intentions of the people had se well be known now as later. This question has either been beneath the notice of oth-

were women it would be of greater benefit to children, parents and tax payers. Men, if they are live business men, too often have so much of individual interest to look after that school matters are allowed to take their own course, for there is no pay in it. A womanbetter still if she be a mother-has best sense of what is good for young, growing children, considering their welfare both mentally and physically, for it is not alone that mental training should be considered; a good healthy baby is a better heritage than exceptional genius, and a woman's intuition will judge for each child's welfare, bringing up and cultivating to the right standard deficiencies in every character. We are now speaking of women as teachers as well as superintendents. Yakima county is to be congratulated for her good sense in placing a woman in that responsible position, which no doubt will be well

TO RETIRE.

Mrs. Dunniway, in her chatty letter in the New Northwest, says, in speaking of the Indians of the Simcoe Reservation, that Father Wilbur and wife are about to retire from the superintendency of that reservation. These names bring up reminiscences of the past and earlier times in Oregon. How much Father Wilbur and his helping wife have done for Oregon can never be fully estimated; it must be a readier pen than mine that can do full justice to these Christian pioneers.

In early manhood, and while occupying a responsible position, Mr. Wilbur became converted, and gave up a worldly life that promised great business success to work for the good of his fellow man, choosing a pioneer life as best adapted to his Christian efforts. giving him a larger field, and one that called forth patience, long suffering and endurance.

Mrs. S. L. M. Fackler, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur, died in Portland soon after coming to Oregon, which was the great sorrow of their lives, only to be eclipsed by the death of the dear and only grandchild, a daughter of Rev. W. M. Fackler. The child was early called to a better life, but she had lived long enough to endear herself to her grand parents, and confirm hopes that she

would live to comfort their declining life. Few know the heart suffering of this de voted pair, yet both kept bravely up, and were always found leading out in some good work for the elevation of mankind. Father Wilbur was building the Portland Academy FARMER travels. It is read by thousands of when we first knew him, hewing out timbers from the forest of trees intervening, which stood between the academy and the young city of Portland, a spot which now is a certral point. When the academy was finished and flourishing, he left for new fields, buildas he was passing on south, "that in this way should he spend his life," going out into the wilderness subduing it for the glory of God." Umpqua Academy has been of the greatest benefit to that portion of our valley, at that time seeming to be more isolated, and far house one evening, a welcome guest for the night, while we were living ou our "donation claim," he told us his errand; he was in search of a band of horses, and much to his disgust, too. The settiers in the Red Hills were com-

plaining of the depredations of these horses, and had accused him of ownership. "Why," said Father Wilbur, "it seems as if I must be rich, in spite of myself; I took an old mare and colt on a debt, turned them loose on government domair, not caring if I never saw them again, and now, after years, I am told I have a band of horses. So it has been with me all my life, God has prospered me against my own desires, and, Go1 willing, it shall be devoted to him." The horses were sold, also, if every one keep their promise we will have some other property, all going to build up a Legislature by and by that will be passing Umpqua. A cheerful, large hearted Christian man, he did more than any other one in those early days to build up the church. Liberal in mind, as well as with his to him. His attention was early drawn to the ized how very little the Indians really got of the bounteous provisions made by the government. It needed a strong man like him to take up their cause, and any one who has visited Simcoe Reservation may see what he has done for the Indians there, and what might always have been done, teaching them civili-zation as well as religion, taking care of them in an honest way. Had there been more such consciencious agents, many precious lives and much money would have been saved to the

Caution to Shepherds

A not uncommon error into which many egon, especially in isolated localities, and that shepherds are led, is the effort to economiz is, if the laws of the State fail to protect the in the item of cured feed during the later fall season. The present unusually favorable weather offers a more than average tempts tion to confine the flock to pesture grazing, to the exclusion of the grain allowance that under less favorable conditions would be rec ognized as indispensable. The tact that sheep er newspapers of the State, or else has escaped will "get along," on grass, so long as it is not the memory of those who ought to agitate it, covered with mow or all the nutriment frozen We are living in the center of a vast stock pasture of 7,000,000 acres, and from every point comes the cry of this outrage on the rights of the settlers. For this reason, the continuous tramp in every direction throughout the range by this array of destroyers, is a neuros of annoyance to the domestic animals. Our cattle, horse and sheep are driven hither and thitter, and range away from their access to the atceleraisers. These facts are published at the request of many whose interests are at atake, and we carnestly hope that the present legislature will take some action in the matter. Princelle News.

A WOMAN'S WORK

Mrs. Ellen Stair has been elected to fill the dates of School Superintendent in Yakima county. This is a step in the right direction, though our school affairs are generally well conducted, yet if half of the directors elected. We are living in the center of a wast stock out of it, should not be mistaken as conclusive

Son The Children.

A HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.

BY HENRY S. WASHBURN. "To let, part of a house, where are no children, to a neat American family without childred. Apply at — street."—Advertise ment in Boston Journal.

A house without children, did you ever ob Is a desolate mansion overshadowed by

gloom; Its lone, silent chambers re-echo your foosteps. And shadowy spectres flit oft through you

There dyspepsia is rampant, the blues they And troubles crowd thickly of like kith

and kin; There the chaise of the doctor is often seen standing, .
And crape on the knocker tells of sorrow within.

house without children! pray don't advertise it; Keep the street and the number a secret my friend; Let the clock tick in silence the few fleeting You have yet in your lonely apartments to

wonder if any one knows of a dwelling Where the neighbors would like to hear voices of glee? could bring them, I'm sure, in our Mabel

and Annie, Delightful companions, if they'll notify me. For the sun breaks upon them the first in the

morning, And the birds they love dearly to come day by day
And pick up the crumbs which their little

hands scatter, When, bounding with life, they run out to

Does any one know of any such dwelling?

It needs must be small, for our means are not large. Where the landlord, God bless him! for the

sake of the children, Will throw in the rent at a nominal charge.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Our first letter this week is from Tennesse How many of you know where that State is, and what is its capital? We do not often get a letter from that State. The Oregon boys and girls hardly realize how many people read t eir letters, and how far the WILLAMETTE of people who never saw Oregon, but who want to come here to live. If these boys and girls who write from the East live to be men and women they will be sure to come here when they can. Aunt Hetty so well remem bers when she was a little girl and was study ing the Umpqua Academy, telling the writer, ing Morse's and "Peter Parley's" geography, of tracing with her finger the long river Columbia, though it was not at first called by that name, but was called "The River of the West;" she would sit in the seat in front of her desk and wonder how it was away out there, and then determined to go there some from educational advantages. Coming to our time if she could. I guess it was through reading Irving's stories about this country and of Lewis and Clarke's travels here that gave Aunt Hetty such a roving disposition. Thanksgiving day one little girl remen bered the FARMER by writing a letter. We are gad to hear from Etta again.

Johnny gives a real live boy's letter, full of hunting and sports that boys enjoy. Aunt Hetty's patience will stand a good many more

such nice letters as John Jorden writes. Guy comes next with a letter that every one will read with satisfaction.. We are proud of our smart, go-ahead boys, and nearly every one of them wants a place on the temperanc roll. That is the pest step a boy can take, and laws sesingt the sale of liquors. The are all temperance girls any way, for it is natural for girls to be on the right side of everything. If girls only knew how much influence they have, and how much more they can have as they get older, they would watch themselves very carefully and see that every word and action is correct and right; never to courage a young man or allow him to drink liquor in your presence; never laugh when one speaks lightly of religion or religious things, or who speaks lightly of other girls. Don't allow a gentleman to amoke a pipe or cigar while in your presence.

KNOXVILLE, Tean., Oct. 31, 1882.

I am a little boy 9 years old, and my home s East Tennessee. I have an uncle John, who lives in Oregon, and sends us our paper, the FARMER. As I see that other boys and girls write letters to be put in print, I thought I would write one too. I go to school with my beother Jim, who is 7 years old. I have an uncle and aunt and seven cousins. There are makes and birds; the birds are crows and hawks: the snakes kill the small birds; the crows pull up our corn and wheat, and the hawks kill the chickens and birds smaller than themselves. I have a cow, and have to feed her and milk her myself. If I see this in print I will write again. Put my name o the temperance roll. Success to the FARMER. RELIX GIEZENTANNER.

DEXTER, O., Nov. 30, 1882.

Editor Home Circle: This is Thanksgiving Day, and as Aun Hetty says there is but one letter in the box, will write again to keep up the Letter Box. Sister Martha came up to atay till next Sun day; she has been going to school in Eugene We are having some rather rainy weather We have moved on to our new place now. Our school did not keep but one month, on occupt of sickness; it will commence again the tiret Monday after New Year. I am making a scrap book. I will send a recipe for making salve for sore hands : Boss wax and mutton tallow equal parts; it is better to add little gum camphor, glycerine and sweet ETTA HANDSAKER.

Prior Rock, Or., Nov. 5, 1882. Editor Home Circle: I thought I would write again, as you pub-

lished my other letter. We are having nice fall weather. My brother and I ride to school on horseback; it is four miles; school has been soing on six weeks; it is a six menths school. I like my teacher; he is an Eastern man; his name is Burr; there are thirte-n boys and twelve girls. We have Sunday school and preaching twice a month. I hope Aunt Hetty had a nice trip and got back home safe. I am anxious to hear from her. I am glad to hear from my little Webfoot friend, Lealie Knighten and her brother, Willes. I would like them to visit our part of the country. Come up to see us, Willes, and let us go hunting and kill deer or elk or a bear, and have some fun. My brother Sam killed a bear near his sheep ranch; it was a brown one; and he killed two elk. I think we would make brave hunters; come up and let us try it; bring some of the Webfoot boys up with you, and if we are not big enough to hunt, we are big enough to play. I will close for the present, for fear I may worry Aunt Hetty's patience. I hope to hear from you soon. Best wishes to Aunt Hetty and FARMER.

JOHNNY JORDAN. ELLENSBURG, Nov. 9, 1882.

Editor Home Circle : As you were so kind as to publish my first letter. I will venture to write again. We have had some pretty long rains; now it is pleasant but cold, frosty mornings. We have got our sweet corn gathered; it was not a very good crop, as it was so dry this summer. We have got through with the charcoal, too. I helped hold sacks and rake out. I have a little puppy three months old; he crept under the warm ing stove one day; there was a big fire in it, and he got pretty badly barned; my sister pulled him out; I don't know which cried the loudest, she or the dog. We have one horse; I ride him a great deal without saddle or bridle. I rode him to the mountains with my uncle Sile; I left it there and walked home, seven and a hal? miles. I guess he got home sick, and one Sunday morning he came back My grandma is very sick now, but we hope she will be better soon. I send my name for the temperance roll.

GUY R. MERRIMAN.

AUTUMN.

The autumn leaves are falling, And winter's coming near, The birds their mates are calling; List! do you not hear?

Away, away the songsters fly, I hear the rustle of their wings, Now faintly sounds their last good-bye; Good-bye, till spring.

The snow at last begins to fall Softly, swift y down, The oaks and fire and pines so tall,

Jack Frost the window pane is painting With colors all of white: Wreaths and flowers are so dainty That to be jewels they surely might.

But 'tis getting bed-time now,
We must seek repose,
I make my parting bows,
And bring my poem to a close.
—Gertrude Balch.

Fish Culture in New York Waters.

New York Sun, October 13. In the period covered by the latest report issued yesterday, of the Commissioners of Fisheries of this State, beginning with the year 1880 and coming up to the 1st of March of the present year, a great deal that is interestin concerning the subject of pisciculture has been developed. Handicapped in 1880 by the refusal of the Governor to approve of the usual annual appropriation, the Commissioners were compelled to make preservation, rather than production, the object of their work at the State hatching ponds at Caledo nia, and to suspend wholly other important work. In August of that year they announced that the operations at the harcnery would be Messrs. Roosevelt, Sherman and Blackford, and merino wool. the members of the Commission, after the close of that fiscal year, until the Legislature should have an opportunity to act in the matter. In the following year an appropriation was granted and the work of the Commission

The report at hand contains an interesting sketch of the Caledonia hatching establishment, and mentions important improvements which have been made there at trifling cost. The Commissioners modestly hope that a few hundred dollars may be spared to build a fence around the State's fish farm "when the great capitol at Albany shall be completed, and the drain from the public purse for works of folly shall cease." The capacity of the hatchery is 6,000,000 fry a year, and the report says that this year it will be worked to its maximum. The supply of spawn has been greater than could be hatched there, and supplies were sent to responsible persons in every State in the Union to be experimented with. date of issuing the report the supply of stock fish at the hatchery embraced, it was esti-mated, a thousand salmon trout, of weights ranging from four to twelve pounds; ten thou brook trout, from half a pound to two pounds in weight; thirty thousand California nountain trout, weighing from a quarter of a pound to three pounds; forty-seven hundred rainbow trout, of from a quarter of a pound to two pounds weight; and a large number of hybrids produced by crossing and interbreed ing of different members of the salmon tribe. In this connection reference is made to the in teresting fact that hybrids of the fish family are not barres. Spawners produced by cross ing the male brook trout with the female sal non trout cast seventy-two thousand eggs last fall, which hatched as readily as the spawn of their progenitors. The value of the stock of breeding fish at the hatchery is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

The hatch of salmon trout this season was not far from 1,200,000, and these will be distributed chiefly in the large lakes of the int rior. About a million little brook trout were produced. The Commission doubts whether much benefit has resulted from attempting to stock small streams that have once been good

trout waters, but the temperature of which has been changed by cutting away the forest trees that overhung them. The best results have been attained where the waters are of considerable extent, e-pecially those in and bordering on the wilderness in the northern part of the State. The experiments with Cal-fornia treut have been very successful, and it is found that the streams most suitable for Moose, Black and Beaver rivers, and the East and West Canada creeks. The Commission hopes to batch 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 shad this season at a cost of about \$1,000. Con-cerning German carp, the Commissioners find that the water at Caledonia is too cold for this fish, but think that carp would do well in waters further South.

The Post-Intelligencer gives a dilated ac count of the Indians under the charge of Res Mr. Eells. The recent consolidation of the different agencies of Washington Territory has made the matter one of public interest. Mr. Eells has made a life work of it in working for the best interests of the Indian, and is therefore the very one to spend appropriations. The Intelligencer says, after giving ome statistics:

But there is a showing outside of cash book and ledger, as appears from the fact that the Indians the past year alone have done all the shop work, including manufacture of furniture and logging implements, and harvested some fifty tons of hay and 600 bushels of apples, with other crops from the government farms. Those thus employed have grown up with the agency, passed through the school at government expense, being clothed, fed and disciplined as one large family; served apprenticeships ylelding a bare living; and are now, some of them, skilled and desirable workmen in the specialties of farm, carpenter and blacksmith work, including repairing of shoes, harness and implements. A long bridge was recently reconstructed, and a heavy bell raised to its place in the Council House cupo's, wholly by Indians.

Looking to the tribe, it is found that whole some influences have been at work. Fully 75 per cent. of their sublistence is from civilised food. Indeed, the Indian long ago saw the advantage of the white man's food for the logging camp, but he less quickly adopted home comforts. The summers being spent in huts, at least six families wintered in the smoke of a large, one-roomed house—as many as 30 fires having been counted in a building 200 feet long. All have come out of these smoke houses; and some, even of those most tenscious of old customs, now have comfortable (not always clean) houses, with wainscotted, clothed and papered walls, parlor stoves, clocks and other comforts.

ASTORIA WATER WORKS.—The Astoria city council has passed an ordinance authorizing a contract with the Columbia Water Co., D. P. Thompson president, to construct water works to supply the city with water from pure mountain streams, according to the agreement of the company published in the STANDARD some days ago. The franchise extends fifteen years. The company is bound to construct a reservoir 200 feet above tide water with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, the main pipes exinches and distributing pipes four inches in diameter. Tweety hydrants are to be supplied free for fire purposes, with sufficient water to throw from four hydrants through 1½ inch nozzles at one time for six hours con-It inch nozzes at one the low aix nours continuously, with sufficient power to throw 80 feet above the level. All public buildings are to be furnished free. Work is to be completed before the first of August next. The estimated cost will be \$100,000.

A Wild Goat.

The editor of the New Northwest tells of a suriousity at Yakima. A mountain goat, or ibex, which the owner, Mr. Adkins, caught when quite young-so small that it was brought up on a lottle, the sight of which now, is the only inducement to a nearer approach. The animal is rarely seen, is snowy white, with soft gazelle like eyes, humped conducted under the personal responsibility of thich coat of hair across between camela hair

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health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of Brown' Iron Bir-TERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

> Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. e6, 1881.
> Gentlemen:—I have suffered with parn in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, altended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appointe. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, hidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief, I though I would try Brown's Irea litters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and om about well-pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justiy be called the king of medicines.
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> LOUR K. ALLENDING. Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881. TOUR K. ALLENDIU

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