The Bome Girele.

THE END OF THE WAY.

life is a wearisome journey, sick with the dust and the heat. rays of the sun beat upon me; he briars are wounding my feet. Wil more than my trials repay;
All the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way.

Phere are so many hills to climb upward. I often am longing for rest;
But He who appoints me my pathway
Knows just what is needful and best. t know in His word He has promised

That my strength shall be as my day;

And the toils of the road will seem nothing When I get to the end of the way.

oves me too well to forsake me, Or give me one trial too much; All his people have been dearly purchased; And Sitan can never claim such. by and by I shall see Him and praise Him. In the c ty of unending day; and the toils of the road will seem nothing when I get to the end of the way.

When the last fee de step has been taken, And the gates of the city appear; and the beautiful shops of the angels Float out on my list ning ear; Float out on my list ming car;

Vhen all that now a end of outgeterious

Will be plain and clear as the day;

c, the toris of the road will seem nothing:

When I get to the end of the way.

hough now I am footsore and weary, I shall rest when I'm safely at home, know I'll receive a glad welcome, For the Savior himse f has said, "Come." o, when I am wearv in body, And sanking in spirit, I say, II the toils of the road will seem nothing When I get to the end of the way.

There are cordials for those who are fai The any that fancy can paint.

The any that fancy can paint.

The all try to press hopefully onward,

Thinking often through each weary day. e robes that are whiter and purer When I get to the end of the way.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC FISHERIES.

Among the various resources of Puget Sound d its adjacent and tributary waters the fishes have, from the earliest discovery and setment of this region by the world's dominant ses, been regarded as certain, in time, to ove of very great importance. So diversi-Il hesitate as to which to ascribe the pre-

The st tistical department of the United tes Census is sending out bulletins embrac reports of the various industries of the Bulletin No. 295 comprises the staics of the fish ries of Massachusetts. Anyng like an abstract of the vast array of sents is out of the question in an are like this. We will, however, take a few hem at random, for the purpose of illus ing the extent, importance and wealthlucing character of this one branch of inby. For instance, we find on page 3 of pamphlet referred to that 20,117 persons engaged in the Massachusetts fisheries 379, There were 2285 curers, packers and re, and 667 factory hands. There were vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 89 48, exclusive of 47 vessels measuring exclusive of 47 vessels measuring tone not engaged in the work in 1879. were 6749 boats, of which number attached to the vessels and 2927 in shore fisheries. There were 37,gill nets, seines, weir and lobster and cel in the business. The total value a products placed upon the markets by etts fishermen in 1879 was \$8,141,-The pounds of fresh fish taken numd 361,935,982, having a value, when 1, of \$3,494,910; the value of the fish when (221,666,174 pounds) was \$5,054,900. The ent of the value of fish in the pro peration for market being \$1,557, of which enhancement about 60 per cent be credited to the vessel industry and 40 and to the shore industry. It will be ved that the total value of ocean prothe total catch at nearly 342,000.000 ds, while the sile of fish is put down at la over 221,000 000 pounds, and the valfish as sold at a little over \$5,000,000.

apparent discrepancy will be understood it is considered that the difference bethe catch of 342,000,000 pounds and de of 221,000,000 pounds was probably ted luto fertilizers, oil, etc., the value ch made up the difference between the .750 total value of sea products, and the 1.900 value of the fish as add. The figures do not include 124,101,621 is of fresh fish taken and sold in the loarkets having a reported value of \$1,instructive and suggestive to pre-

gue of the fish of the Massachuwater and other articles which go to the grand total of "sea products" re. The list is as follows: Alesea beas, striped bass, blue fish, cod, k, erla, flounders, haddock, halimackerel, pollock, salmon, shad dfish, tantogs, mixed fish. oysclams, squid, fish oil, fish guano sh sounds, Irish moss, seaweed,

ne of Massachus tts is to th no dishe Pacific Coast as a vardatick the bounds.

the Pacific Coast as a varietick reveyors' choice linked in one, to a bounds.

The line is the Cartainly some its chare in praising the Early Ohio. As to the Queen of the Vatley, we find this quality very good for so large a tuber. We shall offer our report of yield, etc., in due time. As to the quality for so large a tuber. We shall offer our report of yield, etc., in due time. As to the quality for so large a tuber. We shall offer our report of yield, etc., in due time. As to the quality for so large a tuber. We shall offer our report of yield, etc., in due time. As to the quality for potatoes, we find three distinct classes. Those of the Early Rose class are as near flavories as potato can be. Toose of the Peach blow class have the peculiar po ato flavor that may well be capled "nutty." Finally, the Seotch potatoes, so tably the Champion, hav a strong potato flavor, agreeable to some and distanteful to many. Any potato that does not cook drp and mealy is not worth cultivating, except, perhaps, for morket when the variety is unusually productive.—Rural New Yerker. let or glance for a moment at the list ca this ca-t. We compile from "Hita Oregon, eleven of which are river fish eta 200 varieties, twenty-five of which

trout, baracuntra, smelt, black base, sea bass, horse macksrel, pempino, bonito, albicore, perch, salmon, colachan, or the candle fish of Alaska and British Columbia, herring, sturgeon, conger, eel, oysters, clams, rock oysters, mussels, cockies, abalone, shrimps, prawns, crabs and a species of lobster. All of the foregoing are edibles, and many more names might be added. Whale-oil, dogfish oil, shark oil and osher oils may be added to the products of the sea on this coast.

Mr. Hittell's facts and figures are so mum bled upon the fishery question, there is such a total lack of intelligible, not to say intelligent tabulation in the chapters devoted to this branch of the industries of the Pacific Coast. that we shall not undertake to reduce them to
the form of statistics, except in the cases of
the whale and salmon and cod fisheries. We
I strive to guard from harm my garden fair—
The sweet home-garden with its tender blooms.
Its promised fruitage, and love's rich perfumes; that we shall not undertake to reduce them to presume that the census bulletin relative to our Coast fisheries will come along some time in the course of the slow-moving ages, when, if we are alive, we will lay the facts before our readers.

Mr. Hittell reports the number of vessels ngaged in the cod fisheries on the Pacific Coast, and the catch for the three years, prior to the present year, as follows: 187, 13 ves sels, catch 1 500,000 pounds; 1880, 8 vessels, oatch 1,200,000 pounds; 1881, 8 vessels, 1, 042 000 pounts. At 14 cents a pound this would give a money value of \$104,200 14 for the codfish catch of 1881, exclusive of the codliver oil and tongues. The same authority states that the North Pacific whaling fleet of 1882 consists of 36 sailing and four steam vessels a d he estemates the value of the product at \$1,139,000. This is exclusive of the money value of the along shore fishery, of which no reliable estimate is made. Mr. Hittell reports the salmon catch of 1881 at 930,000 cases which he sees fit to distribute as follows: On the Columbia River, 540,000 cases; on the Sacramento, 180,000; on the Fraser, 132,000; on the rivers of British Columbia, 34,000; on Rogue River, 12,000; on Puget Sound, 10,000 on the Uanpqua, 7500; on Smith river, 7000 at Klawock, 6900 cases. Averaging the 930, 000 cases at \$6 per case, we have a total from this source of \$5,580,000. From the whale, cod and salmon fisheries of this coast, incompletely and unsatisfactorily reported, we have a total of \$6.823,200.14, a sum \$1,768,300.14 in excess of the value of the fish prepared for market in the state of Massachusetts, and only \$1,318,549,86 less than the total value of the "sea products" of that state in all their 1 are the elements of our future growth and forms. It will readily suggest itself to the sperity that the most skilled of all men in reader that the grand fotal of these three promatter of forecasting the outcome might ducts must be very materially increased by the catch and sale of food fishes and the various packing and drying houses scattered from San Diego to Sitka, And the vast proportions which this industry must assume in the near future will be apparent to every man. An intelligent and determined effort should be made by our merchants to constitute Seattle as a great distributing center of this trade as res which this pamphlet of thirty-five it relates to the Puget Sound and Alaska fisheries.

> We cannot dismiss the subject without again referring to Mr. Hittell. We have already quoted his figures and words as follows: "On the Columbia River 540,000 cases." referring of course to salmon. They are to be found on page 379 of his "Commerce and Industries," etc. On the next page, 380, he says, among other thing: "Oregon produced 559,500 cases," California so much, Alaska so much, and so on and so forth. Now we will say frankly right here that we have always been under the impression that the canneries on the north side of the Columbia river were in Washington Territory, that the Columbia river was only an incident of Oregon and not Oregon itself. In this we may be mistaken. Mr. Hittell may know more about the matter than we do. All the same we think it would be a graceful act on his part if ever another d for, to revise his figures and give this Territory due credit for its salmon catch. Such omissions or mistakes -call them by any other name that suits better-detract from the value of such an evident y ambitious work as the publishing house of Bancroft & Co., employed Mr. Hittell to stand spouser for .- Post Intelligencer.

Potato Borts.

A well-known horticulturist writes as as follows: "I cultivated the Early Ohio Potato for the first time this sea on, and I was more than pleased with it. By the way, why is so little and in its praise? It is earlier than the Early Rose, more productive, and in all respects more desirable for the gorden than that well-known sort. For the earliest use I still p efer the Early Alpha. It is the earliest potato that I know of, and is from ten to fourteen days earlier than the Onio or Rose. It is very productive, but the tubers do not attain a very large size. It cooks dry and mealy. I also gave Bliss's 'riumph a trial, but I would not yet like to give my opinion on its merits. With me the vines had a diseased appearance and died before they at-tained half their growth: the tubers were tained half their growth: the tubers were bel-w the mediom size. It appears to be a very productive as well as an attractive variety. Haue you tested Queen of the Vall-y, an if so, what do you think of it? From four row-100 feet long, I orbained four bushels of tubers. It appears to be a variety of wonderful growth, the plants attaining an immense size, the tubers, however, are quite inferier for table use. We oft u see in catalogue-the different varieties of potatoes dascribed, as being of 'very good flavor.' of 'excellent flavor,' and so on. New I sever could see that one variety different from sao her in flavor only; some do cook dry-r and more mesty thin othcome to cook dryer and more mealy th n others, but has that any hing to do with the flavor?" The Hural has certainly done its share

For The Children.

THE EVENING PRAYER.

BY MRS. S. TITTERINGTON. The day is done, do ar Lord, the weary day, And I have tried so hard to do thy will, And faithfully the task thou gav'st fulfil.

The little ones are sleeping; all the day The restless feet have hurried to and fro, The childish voices ceaseless in their flow.

Thou knowest, dear Lord, the work I have to do; To train these treasures thou hast lent to me, I'll thine own image in their hearts may be.

But, spite of all my care, the hedge is poor j

The crafty foxes creep in unaware. And little sins despoil my garden fair. Lo all the day I've labored, watched and

prayed.

To lead the little souls to thy dear feet,
Aud guard lest sin should dim their whiteness sweet.

Now they are nestled neath thy wings to rest; But I am tired, so tired, dear Lord, to night, Too spent and weary e'en to pray acight

To-morrow's tasks arise before my sight; But oh, my Lord, they are so heavy grown, I faint and fall; I cannot walk alone.

Bear thou my burdens, be in weakness strength. strength,
Take in thy arms the children of my care,
So that thy blessing all their lives may shar-

I lay me down to sleep with peaceful heart. Strength will be given for all the morrow brings,
Till by-and-by, our earth-souls shall find wings !

OUR LETTER BOX.

Last week there was only one letter, so we thought it better to wait till another week should bring company for this one. Aunt Hetty promised, too, that another story should be told of the California trip. But it was too sad to go with a Christmas story, and so was postponed till this week :

While on the cars where the track was laid. ear the bay, on what is called tide land, we noticed men at work shooting the clammy nud. Our little friends who live near the salt water will know just how such land looks; the ea water comes up every day c vering the low ground, then the water recedes, leaving the earth visible, but soft and wet. We noticed, too, that this particular place seemed to be carefully watched; a small house was near by that seemed to be a home for men who were working thereabouts. The same gentleman who told of the mill built by Mr Lick said that soon after the railroad was finished a heavily loaded freight train was passing this spot, when the engine and some of the cars instantly sank to quite a depth; one of the men employed on the train got caught in the wreck in such a way that it was impossible to release him immediately. All the men thereabout went to work to try and get him clear, but the tide that waits for no man was slowly creeping up. The men worked with all their might; the tide crept on; they built a dam up around the man. Still the tide came up, higher and higher, till it reached his head. Nothing more could be done; his poor companions could only watch and see the relentless tide come up to his mouth and nose till he strangled. What a fearful watching

that must have been. Now the ground is continually watched, for t still shows symptoms of sinking, though mmense quantities of dirt have been cast in there from time to time. It seems as if, as the world improves, it made opportunities for sudden death more common, as we are constantly reading of drealful accidents happenng to those who are obliged to go out in world to struggle for a living. Happier are those whose lives are cast away from the turmoil and bustle of city life; the chances for a long life are four fold better than when one is rushing through life in town or city.

Stella sends her first letter, which we hope will not be the last either. She helps her mother, and for that she will always be glad when she grows up and realizes how much her nother has done for her.

J. E. R. sends a real farmer boy's letter; real live letter that shows business. He will be a model farmer when he begins to plow and sow for himself on his own land.

Frank sends a good letter, too; we expect he got lovesome and tired white waiting for that broken leg to get well: perhaps he found time to write the time seemed so long and tedious, as it must have been to an active boy ike Frank. Accidents will happen, even to the most cautious people. Frank must write again before he gets well enough to forget us

Риот Rock, Or., Nov. 13th, 1882. Editor Home Circle:

This is my first attempt to write to any paper. I am a little girl 10 years old, and live at the foot of the Blue Mountains on Birch creek. I go to school and study Fourth
Reader, spelling, arithmetic and writing. We have an organ and we expect to have a teacher

soon. I have five sisters and two brothers. I soon. I have five sisters and two brothers. I have no pets to tell about, so I will tell you So how will I ever get to town, what I do to help ma: I wash dishes, sweep So much depends, you see, upon a gown. We choose our friends according to their dress, the floor and make the beds. Please put my name on the temperance roll. I will close, by wishing the FARMER success

STLLA GILLIAM.

McCov. Or., Dec. 7, 1882.

Editor Home Circle: I am very find of reading the little folks letters, and I thought I would try to do my port in keeping your Letter Box up, although I never wrote a l tter to the Home Circle, yet I am sure you will accept one from me. Last spring I got my leg broken, but it is now getting slmost well. I have been able to walk without my crutches for the last two months. The way it happened, I was riding on the

my foot and drew my leg around the standard. It was very painful at first, but I am Each one takes a letter, as : very glad that it was no worse, and I think I Cupid comes affable, or angry, or amiable; will be more careful for the future. Since I have been able to walk I and my little sister have cleaned and vitroled the seed wheat for fatner and older brother to sow. If you please you can put my name on the temperance roll. I think all the little boys and girls should have their names on that list. Good bye for this time. FRANK D. RORBINS.

McCov, Or., Dec. 7, 1882.

Editor Home Circle: I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but you are mistaken if you do think so, although it has been a long time since you heard from me, yet I have been reading with great interest the letters from my young friends, and also your encouraging words to them. I have been thinking of writing for some time past, but have been putting it off. as I have been busy helpirg my father to plow. I have three nice young horses for my team to plow with, and I think I can plow as much as anybody. This has been a very fine fall for putti g in grain. I and my father helped Mr. Joseph Watt to put in three hundred acres of summer failow land, and since we got through helping him we plowed and sowed fifty acres at home, and now we have got fifty acres to plow for summer-fallow, and also a little to plow and sow for another man. so you see I have got lots of work to do, so I don't get much time to write, but I will try o do better from this time on. Please don't roli. My younger brother also writes this veek, and asks you to add his name to the temperance roll. Frank and bad luck in getting his leg broken, but I think he will be all ten before the phrase is uttered, the one failright soon. No more this time. I remain J. E. Robbins.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

The long win er evenings are with us again. and we are all ready to welcome any amusement to busy us, after the lessons for to-mor row are learned

"Something quiet," says mother, "so that you will not wake the baby or disturb father at his reading.

We will play "Strange Animals," and Will nav begin. Will says: "I see something in this room

that has only a mouth and a throat " What a queer object. Is it a bottle? No.

A cup? No. After much guessing, some one names the fire-place, which is the right thing. Something with only "an eye and a tooth" proves to be a needle; "a hand, an arm and a head" is the fire-shovel. So we go on, with endless variations according to the strength of our imagination. One of the little ones once puzzled all for some time by describing something that had only "a mouth and a body." It proved to be a trunk.

If we have all studied grammar we will

play written consequences. Let each take a long strip of paper and a pencil. First, we will write an adjective, then each fold their paper over, so as to conceal the word just written, and pare it to the one on the right. Write a gentl man's name just below the fold that hides the adjective, perhaps Tom's or Will's name goes in, though at any other time we would call them "only boys." Fold the papers again and pass them on, now write a verb. Look in your grammar, Tom, and see what a verb is, some players confine them elves to one verb as "met," or 'saw," but we can do as we like. Fold again, and passing on, write another adjective. Be sure and fold the papers securely before you write the next which is a lady's name. Then what "he said" the next time round what "she said;" following this comes what the world said, and lastly the consequences. By this time every one is anxious to see what their paper contains. Annie may read hers first : "Green-eyed Will." A suppressed giggle from Annie. "Sun red headed Annie." This makes her toss her brown curls, "On the clothes horse," he said. "I cannot live without you," she said. "Pork is not healthy, the world said, bean poles are slim,; the consequences were a fierce tornado Even father looks up from his paper to smile at this ridiculous jumble. The fun increases as paper after paper is read, and finally mother is inveigled into putting her sewing down and joining us.

Here are two specimens of what we produced at "rhyming" one evening This requires only one slip of paper: The first person writes a line, foldds the paper over it and hands it to the next, saying, the word is bower;" the next one writes two lines, one to rhyme with bower, another to start a new rhyme, and passes the paper on, saying the last word is "spring;" the last word next time is "grace," then "woman," and so on until the paper is full; now let us read what we have written :

Sweet Rosamond sits in her latticed bower, With the rare perfume of a flower
That blooms in early spring;
She was too sweetly pure for anything;
Her smile was full of saintly grace.

The editor said as he went to pro That the t-legraph lines were down, With eyes of blue and dress of brown.

Silly, isn't it? But that is what makes it to funny; and if any one objets to our sudden changes of subject he had better choose more sedate company.

Be careful shout folding the papers, so that the lines cannot be read by the one writing; pass the paper promptly around, and if you cannot think of anything original, give a quo-

I have copied from an English magazine a game called "Cupid." The mistress it should be a lady-seats herself in the center of the room, each one present commencing at the running gear of a wagon, standing on my left, turns and addresses her in the character knoss on the hind axle, and the wheel caught of cupid, at the same time adapting countenance and gestures to the manner described.

upid comes be, ging, borrowing, bowing; Cupid comes crying, c ughing, capering, etc. Cupid comes dancing, dull, dowdy, etc.

And so on through the alphabet; a failure wins a forfeit.

"Auctioneer" is a good game if properly nanaged. Some one who can personate the character

of an au tioneer well is a first requisite. The company is named, each one representing a saleable article

The auctioneer expatiates on the ments of a fine clock, standing up the person who is named as clock, turning them round to show their fine case, and if he has a good command of language this game will be a lively one. The other articles forming the spectators and bidding with spirit.

So many games are played with forfeits, we sometimes are at a loss to devise new ones. Here is a short list, some of which may be new to some of your readers :

Sing a short song. Repeat a line to which the owner shall make another to rhyme. To imitate any animal without laughing. Say "a ragged rascal ran a ound the rugged rocks" times without making a mis take. Pay a lady three compliments. Laugh in one corner, yawn in another, cry in a third. Dance a horapipo. Say to each person "you cannot say be o to a goose," Yawn until you

make every one else yawn. "The Minister's Horse" is another game we orget to add my name to the temperance play. One says, "the minister's horse is a brown horse." Each one repeats the phrase, varying the aljective, but always using one beginning with "b;" and if the caller counts ing must pay a forfeit. The caller collects these and counts before each one.

Probably these are familiar to many of your readers, but they may be new to some. and I hope they will enjoy them as much as

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