

THE COLUMBIAN.
St. Helen, Columbia Co., Or.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1882.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
1 year, in advance..... \$2 00
6 months "..... 1 50
3 months "..... 1 00
ADVERTISING RATES.
One square (10 lines) first insertion..... \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
E. G. ADAMS, Editor & Proprietor.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTERS.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 9th, 1882.
The many people in Washington who make their living in government employ, are, as a rule, considerably torn up in mind. They are hopeful of a continuation of the Republican party in power, yet very anxious about results. Their interest in politics is at the highest pitch. When they pick up a newspaper they invariably read the political news before looking at anything else. Here and there will be found a clerk who believes that New York, if Folger is nominated Governor, will be lost to the Democrats. There is always an unsettled condition of things in the departments just before election times. Many of them have houses which they are paying for in installments. Very few of them have any money ahead. As a rule, they always keep pace with their salaries. The men with families are many of them behind hand to the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.

The Jay Hubbell machine is grinding out political assessments in the Executive departments with renewed vigor since the decision of the Attorney General and the complaisant letter of Secretary Folger. The war upon political assessments from the outside stimulates the industry of picking departmental pockets. The more it is insisted that it is your money or your head the more it frightens the government employe. Perhaps the Jay Hubbell machine understood this when it encouraged the opposition of George William Curtis and the abuse of the newspapers. At any rate it was the way to get money, for the clerks are shelling out in good style and murmuring as they do it. The words "voluntary contribution" are not pleasant to the ear. I met a Treasury clerk a few days ago on his way to Republican headquarters to pay, in his language, his "political blackmail." He shut one eye and significantly said that his "right as an American citizen to contribute his two per cent. can not be infringed." We went down to Republican headquarters, where a young man, surrounded by campaign literature and two or three clerks, gave him a receipt for \$40. It was the only money the clerk had saved during the year, he said, and he had been lying awake nights recently for fear Brewster's decision or Folger's letter would cut him off from the privilege of contributing it voluntarily to "the cause."

The criminal case was again crowded yesterday to hear the Attorney General's closing remarks in the star route trial and at the conclusion of which ensued the scene of the day if not the whole trial, and one which has few, if any, parallels in the judicial history of the country. The jurors were again on their feet and about to leave their box, and many of the audience were preparing to leave the court room, when Judge Wylie stated that he wished to devote a moment to another matter. The significant tone in which he said this warned the spectators that something important was to follow, and instantly there was a dead silence. "Several of the members of this jury," he continued calmly, "have come to me with information that they have been approached with propositions most manifestly of a corrupt kind. The first intimation I had of this kind was several weeks ago. Several more (interrupting himself), I cannot call them intimations, they are square and direct information given to me privately for the purpose of asking me what they (the jurors) should do. My advice was to say nothing about it. The court did not want to interrupt the progress of the arguments of the case by any such side question as this. But I advised them to be careful. This thing has grown (becoming more and more indignant as he proceeded), and within the last twenty-four hours it seems that these wolves, which have been around this jury, have become fiercer, more determined. Judge Wylie's remarks, which were delivered with great earnestness and in an indignant tone, created a profound sensation, and the foreman of the jury, Mr. William Dickson, rose and said that after the

disposition of the case he would lay the whole matter before his honor. Counsel for the defense jumped up and said they wanted an investigation.

Last night there was a much talk about town in reference to the sensation at the court house, and numerous rumors were afloat as to the number of the jurors who had been approached and by whom the approaches were made. There was nothing however, tangible learned. The defendants declined to say anything on the subject, and the attorneys were equally reticent. It is said however that should the jury convict it will, under the circumstances, be a comparatively easy matter to secure a new trial, and that this is simply a screwed trick of the defendants to prolong their case.

September 16th, 1882.

The farce of the trial of the Star Route defendants is practically at an end for the present, and most likely for all time. The milk and water policy of the present administration is the only cause for allowing the prosecution to languish into final failure. Miner and Berdell the tools of Brady and the Dorsey's were convicted while the chief directors of the conspiracy, which the Government counsel however failed to prove, are left virtually free. The verdict, or the failure of a verdict, is simply a reflection of the sentiment of those who bask in the power of the government. It was safe to refuse to convict; it would offend none in authority; it would assure the hearty commendations of every administration organ, and the Dorsey's and Brady are practically free, because the government was ready to tolerate the defeat of the law. As far back as February 14th I predicted this signal failure in my letter to your paper. The government counsel possessed mountains of evidence to convict these men, yet it is now an uncontradicted fact that one Bowen, special agent of the Department of Justice, has approached the foreman of the jury with offers to bribe. In connection with these charges gentlemen conversant with the recent management of the Department of Justice say that Brewster is very unpopular in the office, not less for his aesthetic affectations and vanity than for his bad law. His unfortunate personal failings more over, have interfered sadly with the execution of his duties. Another grievance is that since he came into office he has surrounded himself with a group of personal friends and sycophants who play upon his foibles and thus secure a power altogether beyond their places and deserts. There are attached to the Department of Justice two permanent special agents at a salary of \$10 and \$8 a day, whose duties are to examine cases of irregularity in marshals' offices, and other detective work of that sort. The Attorney General has made his nephew, Brewster Cameron, the Chief Special Agent, and Tidball is the \$8 assistant. Special agents for special duty can also be appointed, and it is one of these temporary commissions which the now notorious Bowen holds. The Department of Justice is showing snobbish loftiness of virtue which is not warranted by the circumstances. This is perhaps due to the fact that this department, like all the others, is just now under the curse of absenteeism. Lawyers are surprised that the Attorney General should stay away at a time like this when the purity of his office is attacked by definite charges made by responsible parties.

It is said that upon the return of the President to the Capital that there will be "a new deal around the City Hall," that the Marshal and the deputies, will be requested to step down and out. It is said that the principal object of Attorney General Brewster's visit East was to consult the President on the removal of the officers above referred to. It is said that Mr. Bliss stated before leaving the city last Saturday night, that the present Marshal and his deputies would give way for others. There can be no doubt but that there is a strong pressure being brought to bear on the President to clean out the present officers around the City Hall.

The heads of most of our Department are now away on "tours of inspection" and the lower grade of employes are left to manage as best they can. Many have gone home to vote but are however enough left to make up a good sized city. The number is about 10,000. This is exclusive of the Capitol, city Post Office and District government offices. This body of government employes forms not only a large but a very intelligent and agreeable element of the population of Washington. A large proportion of them are people of thought, education

and refinement, and their presence would be an acquisition to any community. The remuneration of the employes in the departments varies somewhat, but generally the salaries range from \$900 to \$2,000 for clerical work, the latter being given to those who occupy responsible or particularly important positions, and the first generally to copyists, a great many whom are ladies. The latter are hard worked and they work well and receive the smallest remuneration, but the wolf is kept from the door of many a family by their earnest endeavors. A great many of them belonged to families of wealth, but adverses came and they are glad to be able to work for a living.

August.

California Letter.

HANFORD, CAL. Sep. 19 1882.

MAJ. ADAMS—Dear Sir; Herewith find item concerning my brother Frank which speaks for itself you can publish it if you choose. The friends of F. H. Watts, formerly of Columbia County but at present a resident of the State of Sonora, Mexico, will be pleased to learn that Mr. Watts and his family are all well and contemplate removing to Southern California this winter, where they expect to take up a permanent residence.

In the latter part of Aug. last they had a close call from the Apache devils who infest that country. Mr. Watts was at Magdalena seventy-five miles away, when the Indians came. They took three of his horses from within one hundred and fifty yards of his house in daylight.

The family having been apprised of the Indians the oldest son Frank went down the river a short distance to inform his uncle Tim Lamberson. On their return they met twentyfive or thirty Indians in the road who gave them chase, but the boys being well-mounted, made their escape and returned home; after which the Indians left. Up to the 10th. inst. 16 bodies of settlers in that section had been found, the hellish work of that murderous band. They are not at war, but simply indulging their inherent love of murder and rapine just to keep their hand in. Let us sing "Lo the Poor" &c.

The political caldron is getting pretty warm in this state, not boiling yet, but will soon. The ingredients are so adverse that they repel instead of concentrate, hence the difficulty of getting up steam. Strategists are playing for position, sorcerers are manipulating, the ins are fortifying while the outs are recruiting. Betwixt Republicans, Democrats, Greenbacks, Anti-Monopolists, Temperance, Prohibition, and Anti-Debris the game waxes warm. The Prohibition question is coming to the surface with a boom. The Democrats came first and set this question aside in a manner that was insulting to the intelligence of the land; but in this matter they were consistent, as their whole machinery is made up of that cast off and worn out by this progressive age. In fact there is nothing positive in the entire make up. It is composed entirely of negatives; in short they are opposed to everything put forward by the balance of the world, and in favor of nothing but opposition. They ought to be styled the Negation party. The Republicans came next. They are a little in advance in the way of pretensions. They make a fearful display and accomplish but little; however they are the ins and we are told to respect them. Next comes the fusion element, the Greenbacks and Anti-Monopoly. The fusion is a failure in that the aspirants and the inspirants didn't fuse worth a cent. The concern hobnobbed with the Democrats and Republicans in a manner that brought ridicule upon the whole thing. In a few days the Temperance people will try their hand and then the Prohibitionists; probably these two latter will attempt to fuse with what success is doubtful. In short this fusion business is carried to such an extent that a man don't know really to what party he belongs, and it may become so thoroughly mixed that even the election will fail to unravel it. I want your valuable paper continued, and when you want pay for it send your bill.

Yours truly,

B. M. WATTS

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

A large and well assorted stock of men's boots, men's women's, and children's shoes of all kinds carefully selected by Mr. Giltner in San Francisco now arriving and to arrive at McBride's store. Especial care has been taken to get the very best goods in the market.

Hattie has come back. Charlie dry thy tears!

A New York reporter fell in with an Irish waiter at a restaurant who had served with Lord Charles Beresford, the hero of the bombardment of Alexandria, and was full of interesting reminiscences of his career. He said "One trick of his I know of, because I saw the picture, but where it occurred I can't remember, because it was before I knew him. Anyhow, young Beresford and another boy like himself were ashore, and there was a flag-pole carrying the flag at the American consul's residence. It was at night, and for pure devilment the boys climbed the pole and carried off the flag, took it aboard the ship and hoisted it at the mainmast in a basket. Well, sir, you may believe there was a time when the captain came on deck in the morning. He was in an awful stew and of course the consul, or whoever was in charge, was tearing mad. There was a great row, the two boys were brought up, and the end of it was they were sentenced to climb the pole and put the flag back. Then Beresford said he wouldn't do it. Of course he would have been dismissed from the navy for insubordination, but some one who knew the family well sent word to his mother, and she telegraphed to him that he must do it for her sake. There was nothing he wouldn't do for his mother. He thought the world of her, & when she telegraphed to him he said he would put the flag back because of his mother's request. Then they put it back in grand style. There was a public ceremony, he had a photographer on the ground, and there he was taken climbing the pole, he and the other boy, with the American flag trailing over his shoulder. He had the picture enlarged, and kept it in a scrapbook with all the newspaper notices of the affair cut out and pasted under it.—The National Reform.

The narrator made a few errors in the mention of the above incidents. The mother who had such an influence on the young lordlings was Dr. McBride, the American Minister at the Sandwich Islands, who was a relative of Andrew Jackson, and had the "by the Eternal" blood flowing in his veins, and would have started a row with England to which this little Egyptian affair would have been but a "patehin," if the English Commander had not come to time. It was intended as a mean sneaking insult to the American Nation at the time we were in a life-and-death struggle with the Rebellion. Lordling Beresford did not have a photographer, but Dr. McBride did, and as an old Martha's Vineyard sea-captain who stood afar off, and saw the young Johnny Bulls re-instate the old flag in its place, said, "The American Eagle was not a bird that could be picked," so say we.

Nevada Letter.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. Sept. 16, 1882.

MAJOR E. G. ADAMS—My Dear Sir: Am thankful to you for copies of the COLUMBIAN received. May your subscription list increase each week. That you may continue to send me your COLUMBIAN, I herewith enclose one year's subscription for the same. Would be pleased to give you items but in this little City facts are wandering and fancies are still-born. In a measure we are prototypes of Lord Macaulay's New Zealanders, lost and pondering among ruins of past "rich finds" and antiquated fossils of "flush days."

The "hope eternal," etc. of Pope has its last and final abiding home here: but its practical realization has only the substance of a phantom. Had I matter of interest concerning this once glorious old Camp as once I did have, would be pleased to be enrolled on your list of contributors. Man so seldom makes his conditions and the events attending them, that in my case no exception can be noted.

With kindest regards and the hand of good-fellowship, I am sincerely,
Your old friend,
D. F. FOX.

Lots of love to Mrs. Adams and Blanche.

KATE G. FOX.

New Goods.

Arrived this week a full assortment of newest styles of dress goods including Brocades, Gromadines, Brocates, Seersuckers, Fancy Ginghams and moccie cloths also American prints, white goods, Ladies' and Misses' hosiery in all colors, Lisle-thread gloves, Embroidery &c. &c. at McBride's Store.

Received a call recently from Ethelda L. Rubert, the Nehalem poetess and her brother. She looks as if with proper training she'd make an Alice or Phoebe Cary.

LOCAL NEWS.

The N. P. R. R. is all completed except 490 miles and the little strip between Portland and Kalama. A person can go away beyond Missoula in Montana from Portland by rail. The driving the silver spike near Multnomah Falls a celebration of much interest, and the speeches of Judge Deady and Hon J. N. Dolph are hereafter a part of the history of our country like the Declaration of Independence and other like notable productions. How applicable the words of J. Q. Adams to this event in their life-history.

I want the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind,
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind.
Surely it is greater to build railroads
than devastate empires! Greater to
build up than tear down!

The great news of this week is the advent of N. P. R. R. in our midst. It is now settled beyond a matter of doubt that the railroad will run on this side of the Columbia. The R. R. will not cross at Columbia City, but probably at Tide Creek. Samuel Kinder has received \$175 for right of way through his place, J. H. Swager \$60, Hezekiah Caples has given the right of way so has Captain F. A. Lemont, Enoch Shintaffer receives for the same \$20, being only damages for the timber cut, he virtually giving the right of way: so the railroad has come at last and with it flush times for Columbia County; those who have learned to labor and to wait, will be rewarded at last.

Eddie Giltner and Willis Morse have built a boat after a pattern of their own and christened it "The Luck." It can go to Columbia City in 12 minutes. They have a good share of mechanical ability, so thinks Dr. Atkinson, who was raised in shipbuilding Newburyport.

Frank Perry was in town the other day. He reports his father improving slowly. Everyone seems anxious about the old squire, and he would never have known he had so many friends had he not been so unfortunate.

George Strachan has a stray ox which would make good beef if it made a man as strong as he is. Like Samson he lifts a gate and goes through where he listeth. Said ox's place is in a beef barrel.

Mrs. Dr. Stewart is to read an essay on Temperance at the next meeting of the Good Templars' Lodge. She is a woman of fine mind and capable of furnishing something of interest.

Frank Henrich has sold 25 cows to ex-sheriff Peacher for the Switzer farm, which Frank says is the finest ranch he ever visited. He has 25 cows left for his place on Sauvie's Island.

It is very pleasant to note how comfortably Dr. Stewart has fixed up the premises where he makes his home in town. He has quite a mechanical skill.

NEWS DROPS.

A Mr. Stingley of Clackamas County, the owner of a fine phaeton, has been visiting Mr. William Beaver. He is a relative.

I. T. Jenny was in town the other day. He has a fine place on Lewis River, and justly thinks much of his home.

We met Engineer White and Mr. Watt of Lafayette, N. P. R. R. men in St. Helen. Mr. Watt knew us in 1867.

Young Mason, Watkins' brother-in-law, lost the school land he intended to take up. He was a little too late.

A. H. Blakesley has rented James Dart's place on the Scappoose for \$65. He proposes to put it into wheat.

Robert Rowland of Cathlamet is one of the finest men Columbia County ever raised. He is fine looking too.

Mary Hancock found a mine of whiskey flasks on Church Hill. The spirit had fled, and left them.

O. Beal Esq. was lately in town to appeal the case of Fullerton vs McCoy to the Supreme Court.

J. S. Davenport informs us Judge Dean Blanchard has completed his fine steamboat.

N. L. Grey has a fine pair of deer-antlers in the velvet, presented by J. W. Campbell.

Mrs. Groves came down on Thursday to take up the balance of her household goods.

James Muckle has gone into the choir. We may now expect some entrancing music.

Judge Moore has finished the ell on his house. It is roomy and convenient.

The new steamer being built begins to show its ribs, a fine thing in a boat but not in a horse.

Mr. Konkle has a platform around his home and has built a nice looking fence.

Received a splendid cheese from Capt. Fales. We shall keep it for Christmas.

Mrs. D. B. Butler and daughter Dell have arrived on a visit from The Dalles.

Captain Lemont will soon lay a sidewalk from the Court House to his store.

Mrs. Fowler, the pioneer lady, of Coffin Rock, is visiting at Judge Moore's.

J. H. Edmunds has taken the school lately occupied by Enoch Shintaffer.

We shall give an account of our trip to the Mechanics' Fair, next issue.

Mrs. Giltner has gone in company with Mrs. Yergain to Salem.

The N. P. R. R. has purchased right of way of John Gum for \$50.

Richard Cox has fixed up the sidewalk around his premises.

Elwin Merrill has been employed as clerk by the Muckles.

The St. Helen depot will probably be on Lemont's prairie.

Henry Girty still has beautiful flowers in his garden.

J. L. Allen does not intend to leave St. Helen.

Dr. Stewart is up in the mountains after elk.



THE LEADING SCIENTISTS of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by diseased Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be a result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pain in the lower part of the body—for Pimples, Headache, Jaundice, Lumbago, Gravel, Fever, Ague, Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb. As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs that MAKE the blood. This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY. H. H. WARNER & CO. Rochester N. Y.

Notice of Application to purchase Timber Lands.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OREGON, October 6, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878 entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington Territory," Charles U. Harman, of Clatsop County, Wash. Ter. has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the East 1/2 of North East 1/4 and East 1/2 of South East 1/4 of Section 22, Township 9 North of Range 1 W. of the Willamette Meridian. Testimony in the above case will be taken before the Register and Receiver, at Vancouver, W. T. on Wednesday, December 12th 1882.
v3n906 L. T. BARRIN, Register.

Notice of Application to purchase Timber Lands.

LAND OFFICE AT VASCOUVER, W. T. September 30th, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878 entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington Territory," Charles U. Harman, of Clatsop County, Wash. Ter. has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the East 1/2 of North East 1/4 and East 1/2 of South East 1/4 of Section 22, Township 9 North of Range 1 W. of the Willamette Meridian. Testimony in the above case will be taken before the Register and Receiver, at Vancouver, W. T. on Wednesday, December 12th 1882.
Any and all persons having adverse claims to the above described lands, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty(60) days from date hereof, this office within sixty(60) days from date hereof, this office within sixty(60) days from date hereof, this office within sixty(60) days from date hereof.
v3n906 FRED. W. SPARRLING, Register.

Notice For Publication

LAND OFFICE AT VASCOUVER, W. T. September 30th, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court, at Kalama, Wash. Ter., on Friday, May 10th, 1882, viz: Charles L. Large, Pre-emption Declaratory Statement No. 1106, for the North East 1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 9 N., R. 1 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:
George F. White, of Castle Rock, W. T.
George M. Rogers, of " " " "
George W. Taylor, of " " " "
Robert Rockwell, of " " " "
FRED. W. SPARRLING, Register.
v3n906