THE COLUMBIAN,

St. Helen, Columbia Co., Or.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1884.

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E. G. ADAMS, Editor & Proprietor.

WORTH LOOKING INTO.

ED. ASTORIAN:

Having spent the last month in Washington territory, and after careful observation, I have come to the conclusion that Astoria needs a daily line of steamers running from Astoria to Vancouver, putting in to Lake, Lewis and Cowlitz rivers. These timbers should be built of oak timber bent and all the rest of Oregon cedar, to make lighter and draw less water and they would last three times as long as the present river steamers. They should also have a center board to let down while in the main river, and they should be keeled under [illegible] sufficient to get a license to run to Cape Disappointment by Baker's Bay.

For many years there has been seven small steam boats running daily from Portland to Clark and Cowlitz counties in Washington territory—two to the Cowlitz river, two to Vancouver and one to Washougal, and these steamers carry a large part of the produce consumed by the people of Astoria, to Portland to be reshipped to Astoria adding freights and commissions, also consuming much time rendering many articles of goods consumed by the people of Astoria, stale before they get them to their kitchen tables.

Portland with its lines of steamboats is at the present time deriving an income through their channels of trade and transportation of at least $100 a day that the citizens of Astoria would get if their was a daily line of light draft steamers running from Vancouver to Astoria by way of Lake, Lewis and Cowlitz river. It would reduce the price of living in Astoria from ten per cent. at least. The freights at these localities with cartage and commissions included amount at the present time to five or six dollars per ton, and if there was a daily line of steamers running from Vancouver to Astoria, these same freights would be about two dollars per ton.

Another very important consideration to our merchants in Astoria would be they would also sell a large amount of goods the people that now buy wholly in Portland, and they would gradually absorb Portland's best and most important trade and transportation. The north bank of the Columbia river is the best bit of country in the whole United States, for fruit, vegetables and dairying purposes. Also it is equally as good for grain as the Willamette valley and at no very distant day will develop into horticulture and other genteel and suburban pursuits and population commensurate with the wants of the fast growing cities on the Columbia river.

ASTORIAN.

Vancouver, Dec. 8, 1884.

Major Jones, who succeeds Capt. Powell as chief engineering officer of the department of the Columbia, recently returned from a tour of inspection to the upper Snake river. Major Jones was in charge of the first exploring party in Yellowstone Park. It was he who visited the spot and verified the statement of Col. Bridger and that was a point on the Rocky mountains where a stream divided and flowed to the two oceans, and the information he gave Gen. Sheridan of the passes in the mountains finally led to the capture of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces Indians.

It is now expected that the Oregon Pacific railroad will be completed and the first through trip made about the 15th inst. The track laying is about completed and the bridges are now causing the delay. There are now about 400 men employed surfacing as fast as the track is laid.

It is said that the natives on the Congo river in Africa are feasting on canned salmon, sent via New York, it is also said that the guileless denizens of that benighted land hang the cans around their necks and gaily dance to the tinkling music.

There was a grapevine telegram received yesterday afternoon that arrangements had been "all fixed" to begin the immediate construction of the railroad from Forest Grove to Astoria. Hold on to your corner lots.

It is estimated that 100,000,000 salmon eggs will be placed in the rivers of this line for hatching this season.

J. G. Megler and wife have returned to Brookfield from an extended eastern tour.

Tacoma has a sidewalk three miles long.—*Astorian.*

Eighty young ladies are enrolled in the Wright Seminary at Tacoma.—*Manuscript.*

MISCELLANY.

We hope for much from the New Orleans exposition. The extent of this affair is not half realized in the north. It will be one of the greatest events in the history of the south. It opened, just as the Philadelphia centennial was opened, in a time of financial depression, and its close of the Philadelphia exposition marked, the border line of better times. We all know how much "the centennial" did for the railroads, for manufactures and for business in every branch of trade. Why should not the New Orleans exposition do as much or even more? Men who had never left their homes visited the Philadelphia display, and made the trip the beginning of a new experience in traveling. To many persons in the north the trip to Philadelphia seemed a much greater undertaking eight years ago than a trip to New Orleans will be now.

The flood prognosticator is abroad, with more of a stock in trade than he has had for some years. Sinking his hands in his pockets, elbow-deep, and looking wondrous wise, he begins: "Now in 1862"—at the mention of this important date in the weather record of Oregon the prudent men decamps, leaving the prophet to continue his story to an audience of recent arrivals, each of whom he will contrive within fifteen minutes to drive to the verge of suicide with disgust for the country. If ever there was a ghost that persistently refused to drown it is that of the year of 1862. The attempts of croakers to make it live again in the annals of time seem to have invested it with a sense of importance very annoying in a spectre.

The strength of the cotton market has been a good thing for the south. A better price for this great staple means more money for the planter and for all with whom he deals. It means, too, we believe, better prices for cotton goods. A natural rise in any of the great staples just now would be indicative of an increased demand and of a brighter business outlook. The south is developing its natural advantages in the manufacture of iron and cotton goods. It has better railroad facilities than ever before. Its people have learned by experience the benefits of free labor and a united country. The north will rejoice to see the south prosperous and happy, and will help to make it and keep it so.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18,—The select council has adopted resolutions providing for the taking of the Liberty bell to New Orleans exposition. Three Philadelphia policemen are to guard the bell at all times until its return. The resolution has to be acted upon by the common council.

One of the unusual sights Sunday was to see men well known in society come into church wearing high-topped rubber boots. Though at first sight they looked out of place, it was soon seen that common sense predominated.

A barn belonging to Jack Charlton was burned at Sauvie's island at an early hour Sunday morning. The barn was a large one, well filled with hay, grain and farming implements; and unfortunately for the owner, was uninsured.—*Telegram.*

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Stanford, of California, are being freely criticised by the press for the stately and costly obsequies over the remains of their only child. This criticism is out of place. The parents had an undoubted right to expend whatever they saw fit in the funeral. The newspapers which raise such a "display and extravagance" should have passed it by in silence if they were anxious to "keep the public in ignorance of it." It is not probable that poor people will pinch their purses in pattering after this funeral; and if the rich in mourning their dead should scatter their money among the growers of flowers and the pastors of churches, no harm would come of it.—*New Northwest.*

Judge Denny, who arrived from China last week, brought a lot of game birds, embracing six varieties of pheasant, which will be turned loose in Oregon. The birds sent by the gentleman a few years ago have become acclimated and are multiplying rapidly.

The New Orleans Exposition was formally opened on Tuesday by President Arthur, who performed the ceremony by telegraph from Washington.

The Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Jos. Lane, Oregon's first Territorial Governor.—*New Northwest.*

"SECURE THE SHADOW"

Ere the substance fade, and when you visit Portland, make it a part of your business to call on W. H. TOWNE, at the **San Francisco Gallery,** S. W. corner First and Morrison streets, and have your photograph taken in the highest style of art.

I am bounded on the north by a preacher, on the east by a preacher, and on the south by a preacher. I ought to be a good man with all these good influences at work.—*E. R. Butterworth in the Nugget.*

THE ART AMATEUR for December fairly outdoes all previous issues of this admirable magazine in the variety, profusion and attractiveness of its designs and instructions for practical art work. Among these are a dozen designs for Christmas Church and Home Decoration; the same number for Ecclesiastical Embroidery; fifteen for China Painting, including a superb double-page figure panel and the first of a new series of twelve dessert plates; a striking old door-panel design for wood carving; a fine design of oranges (fruit, flowers and foliage), for repousse brass work; South Kensington embroidery designs for picture mount, menu frame and chair back; a charming ideal female head; and another page, in color, of Boucher's delightful cupids. Amateurs of clay modelling, wood engraving, art needlework, and China painting will find excellent illustrated articles devoted to their favorite pursuits. There is a notice by George P. Lathrop of the Watts pictures at the Metropolitan Museum, with a fine portrait of the artist, and exquisite illustrations of two of his works. "The Time of Holly" is an invaluable article on the Christmas Decoration of Houses and Churches. But space fails to enumerate all the attractions of a magazine which no one interested in art can possibly afford to be without. Price, 35 cents; $4 a year. MONTAGUE MARKS, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

Complimentary Notice.

Our government can no longer be said to be an experiment. Two hundred years of successful existence have established it as a permanent institution. The magnificent conduct of the people during the late election proves their patriotism, and and the wisdom of our Constitution. Our immense commercial interests also furnish convincing proof. We know of no better illustration of the success attending honorable and able business methods than the firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the leading seedsmen of this country. From small beginings, thirty years ago, they have built up their mammoth business by strict adherance to their initial principle of furnishing only the best seeds obtainable. They offer to send their valuable "Annual" free to all who expect to buy seeds or bulbs.

COUNTERFEIT PRESENTIMENTS

Of our beloved ones are always treasures. We should never delay in securing them while we can; and to those of our readers who visit Portland, we would say, do not return without visiting the **San Francisco Gallery,** S. W. corner First and Morrison streets, and getting your photographs taken, you may not have another opportunity to secure a perfect likeness and a highly finished picture. Most centrally located.

The Housewife's Favorite.

We will send FREE FOR ONE ENTIRE YEAR, to every lady who sends us AT ONCE the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. SEND TO-DAY, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y.

Ladies' Medical Adviser.

A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomly bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment AT HOME. Worth its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 Cents. Postal Note or 2ct. Stamps. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y.

PRENTICE'S *Musical & Home Journal* for December is as interesting and instructive as ever, the contents of which are poetry, stories, "Home Work," continued, and the following [illegible] "The Fair Guitarist," "P[illegible]iante," and "Water Mill." [illegible] per year. Single copies, [illegible] First Street, Portland, [illegible]

Excursion R[illegible] Orleans.

On and after November 20th tickets from Portland to the world's fair at New Orleans and return may be purchased by way of any direct northern route for $146.75. This is the first class rate. No excursion rates will be made on emigrant second class tickets.—*Telegram*

We have received Ridley's Fashion Magazine for Winter 15 cts. per copy, E. Ridley & Sons, New York. It is a very desirable book to peruse, and any one can get a better idea of what is fashionable and the price thereof than from any other book with which we are acquainted.

THE WEEKLY BLADE, (Nasby's Paper,) of Toledo, Ohio, is now the Largest and Best Dollar Family Newspaper published.

LOCAL NEWS.

Eugene Quick, the beautiful boy of School Superintendent Quick is dead, and buried in a winding sheet of snow, on Germany Hill 6 meters. He was a child of uncommon promise, exceedingly fond of music. His ear is now attuned to accord of angelic hosts. Sympathy almost seems a mockery to the fond father and mother's hearts. The funeral exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hanna. It is well with the dear child, but what balm can cure the aching hearts of his parents?

Major Adams took Christmas dinner at S. A. Miles' hospitable board. Such roast pig and everything to match was hard to beat. Mr. Shultz and wife of Tacoma, a niece of Mrs. Miles, were there on a visit. She was a brilliant looking lady and her husband a very pleasant gentleman. Little Grace was hanging picture frames on Eugene so as to make him a walking picture gallery. Mr. Miles has a very interesting family of children and with the assistance of his excellent wife trains them with great care. This cold snap has driven Mr. Miles' stock on him with great force. His barn yards are full of horses

We wish those that owe us would pay up, we have large money due us. Some people pay everybody but the printer, him they criticise, and beleaguer for puffs and want their paper full of fun, but an empty purse don't make a light heart. How can a printer pay his bills with every one holding back his just dues. Ten million such would dance on the point of a cambric needle, and leave lots of room for others like themselves.

Major Adams has had two sheds break down with a superincumbent snow. He was shoveling off the snow from one, and his 200 lbs. let the roof down. Enoch Mecker's barn on Sauvie's Island lost half its roof bearing James Shinlaffer to the ground with a bruised knee. Muckle's store lost its piazza and the mill its conical extremity over the logway which fell into the river. Richard Cox's shed on his farm came down ker-squash. Such are some of the blighting effects of too much snow.

We called on Sunday on Mr. J. C. Mason. He has a fine lot of children and an excellent wife we should judge. He treated us to some very fine cider, and hospitably invited us to dinner, but the day was too short and home too far off.

Christmas has been an uncommonly rough day, and all St. Helenites enjoyed it at home. There were no public exercises of any kind, not even a dance in the Church, as that is capable of being warmed while the Masonic Hall is not.

The December number of *The West Shore* represents a young lady swinging in a hammock on the Pacific Coast. Too thin, we mean her clothes. This results from enterprise in getting out the book too early in the month.

It appears God and the Masons don't run together as when they get up a ball He sends very unpleasant weather. Witness last Masonic celebration. Those who came from Rainier were weather bound.

FREEPORT, W. T.

E. G ADAMS ESQ—Yourself and ladies are respectfully invited to attend a Grand Masquerade Ball to be given at Freeport Hotel on New Year Eve, 1885. Tickets including supper $2.00.

ANTHONY BEROMAN.

The Growth of Children.

Dr. Percy Boulton, of the Samaritan Hospital, London, has made interesting studies of the health and growth of children. Instead of taking the average of a large number of children measured once, he has found it more profitable to measure a number of children of normal growth, brought up under average circumstances, many times, thus ascertaining their rate of increase. The annual rate of growth was found to vary between two and three inches for each child per year. The following working table, though not exact, is an approximation to the statement of a law. The weight, it will be observed, normally corresponds with the height, rising by steps of one inch:

Feet.	Inches.	Pounds.	Feet.	Inches.	Pounds.
3	0	38¼	1		62½
3	1	39¼	2		65
3	2	40¼	3		67½
3	3	42¼	4		70
3	4	43¼	5		72½
3	5	46¼	6		75
3	6	48¼	7		77½
3	7	50¼	8		80
3	8	52¼	9		82½
3	9	54¼	10		86
3	10	56¼	11		88½
3	11	58¼	6		90
4	0	61			

Dr. Boulton believes that when a child varies more than a quarter of an inch annually, or when the weight does not correspond with his height within a margin of safety, put at seven pounds, the danger signal should be put out. Then it is safe to conclude the child's diet is not good, or possibly some disease is lurking in his system. It is a curious fact that loss of weight always precedes the development of consumption.

A MODERN illustration of vicarious atonement is found in the case of Dr. Legoff, of Paris, who allowed blood to be pumped from his own veins into the body of a wounded soldier—the operation being of the transfusion of blood. The sick man recovered and the doctor's health failed. He tried change of climate in hope of improvement, but without avail, and he finally died from the effects of his generosity.

THE ATRANTIC AND PACIFIC ARCTIC.

Nordenskjold reported the east coast of all Arctic lands as heavily iced, when their west coasts are comparatively free. This is explained by rotation of the earth making the eastern shores the weather or resisting and advancing side, while all western shores are relatively lee shores. His interesting tidal observations just south of Wrangel Land show an average rise and fall of only eight inches. This seems to indicate that the marine basin north of Behring strait is of limited extent, and either landlocked or composed of an archipelago of numerous islands, connected by sounds with little surrounding water. Judging by the comparative size of Greenland, any Arctic continent that may exist, if in general proportion, would likely be about four and a half degrees in depth from the physical North pole of the earth. All shores within the Arctic circle appear to be skirted with islands. Capt. Keenan, when "boiling out" in the bark James Allen, about 100 miles north of Point Barrow, saw with perfect distinctness a range of high land, visible a long way north of the vessel's position. This is annually confirmed by the flight of large numbers of aquatic birds, which pass northward in the spring from Point Barrow, and return in August or early September with their young, which are always reared upon land. When we consider that the ice-barrier in this part of the Arctic successfully resists the insidious approach of the warm Kuro Sivo, coming from the tropics, and a branch of which flows past Japan and through Behring strait, it argues a solid backing to sustain it immovably so far south, such as a compact archipelago or continental coast line further north would present.

GREAT NEWSPAPER RIVALRY.

"Thirty-five years ago," writes James Parton in the New York *Ledger*, "the point of competition with the New York papers was to be the first to publish the English steamer's news. To accomplish this, exertions were made that have probably never been surpassed in the history of the daily press. The moment the steamer was sighted at Halifax, a horse was saddled and the express rider prepared to mount. A parcel was thrown from the steamer's deck, and away the rider sped with it across Nova Scotia to the Bay of Fundy. Thence the precious packet and its bearer were carried in a swift steamboat to Portland. Between Portland and New York the messenger traveled by horse, by buggy, by steamboat, and by such bits of railroad as were then completed, and so the news sometimes reached New York fifteen hours before the steamer reached Boston. The express frequently cost as much as $3,000, which was shared usually among half a dozen newspapers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

"And the worst of it was that a few newspapers would sometimes incur this great expense and be beaten after all. There was one memorable occasion when the *Tribune* and the *Herald* ran rival expresses from Halifax to New York in the middle of a severe winter, when Nova Scotia was heaped with snowdrifts, and the Bay of Fundy was covered with floating ice eighteen inches thick. The *Tribune* express made the distance from Halifax to Boston in thirty-one hours. From Boston to New Haven it was mostly conveyed by railroad.

"'From New Haven,' said the *Tribune* of the next morning, 'it was brought hither in four hours and a half by our eccentricity rider, Enoch Ward, who never lets the grass grow to the heels of his horses. He came in a little after 11 o'clock a. m., but the rival express had got in two hours earlier, having made the shortest time from Boston on record.'

"There were many such mishaps in those days. Sometimes a horse would fall lame in the middle of the night, and the rider would be obliged to wake up a farmer and buy another. Occasionally the rider himself would give out, lose an hour or two in getting warmth or rest, and reach New York just in time to hear the boys crying the news in an extra or a rival sheet. These expresses made a great stir at the time, for the editors did not fail to blow the boastful trumpet, and the public were gradually worked up to a high degree of excitement. Bets were made, as in the case of other races, and anecdotes were told of the tricks and adventures of the express riders."

A GOOSE STORY.

A farmer of London township, Ont., noticed one morning that a wild goose had joined his flock. Somewhat surprised at this sudden change to domestic life, he carefully observed the behavior of the visitor. He soon learned that it had not actually joined its barn-yard relatives, but only appeared at meal-time. Further investigation showed that after the goose had thoroughly satisfied her own appetite she would pick up an ear of corn and fly away. Greatly interested by the strange conduct of the bird, the farmer one morning watched the direction of its flight. It was but a short distance to the river, and he noticed that after circling the goose dropped apparently into the river. Going down the bank, he discovered his visitor standing by a companion who was lying on the ground and feeding on the ear of corn. In order to understand this restaurant project, he walked up to the feeder and found that it had been so disabled that it could neither walk nor fly. Without disturbing it he returned, and morning after morning watched the generous goose carry away an ear of corn. Finally the visits ceased, but shortly afterward the sick gander himself waddled into the camp and gobbled up the corn himself. He has remained all winter, and the indications are that he has made up his mind to settle down and go to housekeeping.

Some Memorable Cold Snaps.

New Year's Day in 1864 will be remembered as long as any man or woman is living who undertook to make or receive calls on that festive occasion, or who was obliged to give up the idea of doing either, as hundreds were, just by reason of the low state of the thermometer and the high state of the wind. On Thursday, the last day of December, there was a tremendous snow-storm that extended all through the Northwest, and this was followed by a gale that almost took one's breath away. On Friday morning, Jan. 1, the thermometer stood at twenty below zero, and in the course of the next twenty-four hours it got down to 25. It was 38 at Oshkosh, 33 at Rockford, 30 at Dubuque, 26 at Kankakee, 38 at St. Paul, 35 at Milwaukee, 33 at Galena, 25 at St. Louis, and 50 at Fort Snelling. Railroad trains hardly ran at all for three or four days, and business throughout all this part of the country was practically suspended.

The winter of 1855–6 was, in the Eastern States, almost a reproduction of the famous season of 1779–'80. The cold wave passed over the United States on the 23d and 24th of December, and severe cold weather continued for almost three months. On the 10th of January, following a heavy snow-storm, the temperature was 30 deg. below zero in Chicago, 19 below at Washington, and 26 at Fort Snelling. At Woodstock, in Vermont, the temperature fell to 43 deg. below, and at Enfield, N. H., Fryeburg, Me., and many other places, the mercury was frozen solid. It was jocularly proposed at that time, in view of what had happened in the Maine town, to change its name to Freezeburg. Large quantities of snow lay in Washington from New Year's to the middle of March, and ice covered the Potomac for the same period. Long Island sound was closed to navigation from Jan. 25 to Feb. 27, and the harbor of New York was much obstructed by ice.

The winter of 1843–'3 was also one to be remembered in Chicago. A great snow-storm came in January, and from that time on, with steady cold weather, which prevented any thaw to speak of, the snow kept piling up by one storm after another until April, when a warm rain produced a flood which, causing the waters of the Aux Plaines to overflow and pour into the South branch, swept bridges, canal-boats and shipping of all sorts out into the lake, and pretty much inundated the southern part of the city, and the vast expanse of low land lying to the south and west of it.

The winter of 1834–'5 deserves to be marked in the annals of cold weather. On the 4th of January the exceedingly uncomfortable temperature of 40 degrees below zero was reached at Montpelier, Vt., at Bath and Bangor, in Maine, and at Franconia, in New Hampshire, and on the 8th of February following the same figure was reached at New Lebanon, N. Y. At that time nearly all the surface of the United States, as then observed, or all east of the great plains, was below zero. No such general and successive depression occurred again for more than twenty years. Near the end of the same year, however, Dec. 18, 1835, the temperature in some parts of New England went down to 40 degrees again. A very severe winter (1835–'6) followed.

Of earlier cold winters, the most remarkable in this country was that of 1779–'80, when, as Jefferson says in his "Notes," the Chesapeake was covered with solid ice from its head to the mouth of the Potomac; and at Annapolis, where the bay is more than five miles wide, the ice was from five to seven inches in thickness, and loaded wagons passed over. The storm which has passed into New England history as the "great snow," came in 1717, and was followed by very cold weather. About six feet of snow fell in Boston between the 18th and 23d of February, and "the extremity of the weather hindered all the three posts from coming in" for a good many days. As late as the 5th of March the Boston *News Letter* had this item from Worcester: "We hear from Stratford, in Connecticut, the sound is frozen over so that people ride every day from thence to Long Island, which is three leagues across, which was never known before."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Course of True Love.

She came tripping from the church door, her face flushed with emotion by the just-uttered discourse, and her eyes bright with loving expectation. He shivered on the curbstone, where for an hour he had alternately impatiently, with a burning heart palpitating in his throat, and frozen fingers in his pockets. They linked arms and started for the residence of her parents.

After a few moments' hesitating silence, he said:

"Jane, we have known each other long. You must know how I feel. You must have seen that clear down at the bottom—O, Moses!"

He had slipped down on the ice with so much force that his spine was driven up into his hat, and his hat was tipped over his nose, but she was a tender-hearted girl. She did not laugh, but she carefully helped him to his feet, and said:

"You were saying, John, when you slipped, that the foundation—O, goodness!"

She slipped herself that time, and saw little stars come down to dance before her eyes, but he pulled her up in haste, and went on:

"Yes; just as I said, clear down at the bottom of my heart is a ferrent love, on which I build my hope. That love has helped me to stand face—thunder!"

He was down again, but scrambled up before she could stoop to help him, and she said, breathlessly:

"Yes, yes, John. You remember you just said a love that helped you stand and face thunder. And that you founded your hopes on—this pesky ice!"

There she sat. John grasped the loose part of her sacque between the shoulders and raised her to her feet, as one would lift a kitten from a pail of water by the back of the neck. Then he said, with increased earnestness:

"Of course, darling, and I have longed for an opportunity to tell my love, and to hear those whispers—whoop!"

Somehow John's feet had slipped from under him, and he came down like a capital V, with his head and feet pointing skyward. She twined her taper fingers in his curling locks and raised him to the stature of a man, set his hat firmly over his eyes with both hands, and cried, in breathless haste:

"I understand, and let me assure you, John, that if it is in my power to lighten your cares and make brighter your journey through life to—Jerusalem!"

"O, my precious, and thus it shall be my lifelong pleasure to lift you from the rude assaults of earth and surround you with the loving atmosphere of—Texas!"

And there they both sat together. They had nearly reached the gate, and hand in hand, and with the bliss of young love's first confession, they crept along on their knees up the front doorsteps, and were soon forgetful of their bumps on the softest cushion of the parlor sofa.

Visitors to Portland

Should not forget to call at **Towne's San Francisco Gallery,** where may be seen photographs of all the leading men and women of Oregon and Washington Territory. Skillful operators always in attendance, and the most minute attention paid to pictures of children. Don't forget the location, **S. W. Corner First and Morrison streets, up stairs.** No trouble to show specimens to visitors. Street railroads pass the door every ten minutes, and this is the nearest gallery to the five principal hotels.

The actual establishment of an Art Club will do more than anything else to discover and develop the art talent in a community. It often happens, however that those who would like to start such an organization do not know how to go about it. The necessary information is fully given in the November *Art Amateur*, in a suggestive and stimulating article on "Working Art Clubs," an article which every amateur, desirous of self-improvement, should peruse with the closest attention.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTAB'D 1845

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Notice of Final Settlement.

In the Matter of the Estate of F. A. Fowler, Deceased.

The undersigned, having filed her final report in the above matter, the County Court of Columbia County, State of Oregon, has fixed Monday January 5, 1885 at the Court House at St. Helens in said County as the time and place for hearing any objections to such final report and the settlement thereof.

MARY L. FOWLER,
Executrix of said Estate.

v8n13t5

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1885

WILL BE MAILED FREE TO ALL who will apply for it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc. D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, W. T. December 24, 1884.

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 Saturday January 17th, 1885, viz: Antonia Rodriguez, Homestead Application No. 2452 and 2565 for the N ½ of S. 1 and E ½ of N. E ¼ of Sec. 22, Tp. 6 N. R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Smith,	of	Kalama W. T.
Robert Kirkwood,	of	" "
S. Hian,	of	" "
James Blackwell,	of	" "

FRED. W. SPARLING, Register

v8n13t5

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Vancouver, W. T. Oct. 1st, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Robert G. Keathley against the heirs-at-law of Patrick Flanogan deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2941, dated Feby 9th, 1881, upon the North West Quarter of Section 2, Tp. 10 North, Range 2 West, Will Mer. in Clarke County, Wash. Ter., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 15th day of Nov. 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

FRED. W. SPARLING, Register.

v8n8t5

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Consolidated Notice for Publication

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, W. T. September 20th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Kalama, Wash. Ter., on Tuesday, November 11th, 1884, viz:

Louis Curtis, Homestead Application No. 4916, for the West ½ of South East ¼ and East ½ of South West ¼ of Sec. 10, Tp. 10 N., R. 3 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. J. Cravat, S. H. Rogers, Thomas E. Rogers, and John U. Hartley, all of Little Falls, Lewis Co. W. T.

Benjamin F. Curtis, Homestead Application No. 4911 for the South East ¼ of North West ¼ and Lots 3 and 4, of Sec. 4, Tp. 10 10 N., R. 3 W. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: L. J. Cravat, S. H. Rogers, Thomas E. Rogers, and John U. Hartley, all of Little Falls, Lewis Co. W. T.

Alice Laughlin, widow of Silas Laughlin, deceased, Homestead Application No. 4012, for the South West ¼ of North East ¼ and Lots 1 and 2, of Sec. 4, Tp. 10 N. R. 3 W. and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: L. J. Cravat, S. H. Rogers, Thomas E. Rogers and John U. Hartley, all of Little Falls, Lewis Co. W. T.

Alice Ferrier, Homestead Application No. 5233, for the South West ¼ of North West ¼ and North West ¼ of South West ¼ of Sec. 4, Tp. 10 N. R. 3 W. and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: L. J. Cravat, S. H. Rogers, Thomas E. Rogers, and John U. Hartley, all of Little Falls, Lewis Co. W. T.

FRED. W. SPARLING, Register.