

STORY OF THE CLEARER VISION AN EASTER INCIDENT.

It was Easter Sunday. The streets were thronged with well dressed people on their way to church, and the spring air was full of the joyous sound of bells.

"What a hollow mockery!" thought one sad faced woman as she stood amid the worshippers in the crowded transept. The sun shone daily through the painted windows, and the lilies sprang away from the pillars they enwreathed as though they yearned toward its warmth and radiance.

The pastor stretched out his hands toward the kneeling flock and spoke of the butterfly and the chrysalis, the marvel of revived and blossoming earth. Yet his words were meaningless, cold and empty in the ears of the sad, black robed woman who sought in vain for consolation.

"Christ is risen—is risen from the dead!" sang the choir. But the sad and lonely woman turned and left the church.

That afternoon she walked along country roads, through the delicious odors of the spring filled air. As she trod the brown meadows the sky was aglow with the dulling gold of the sunshine, and the wind bore to her the scent of fresh hyacinths.

Still she wandered on, unheeding, absorbed in the bitterness of her own heart, until she saw before her a country churchyard, where a woman, black robed like herself, bent sobbing above a new made grave.



"YOUR STORY IS ALSO MINE."

"It is Easter," said the second woman, mechanically lifting her heavy eyes, "and he is dead." A sudden comprehension came to her glance. She reached out her hand and touched the stranger's gown. "You understand?" she cried. "You, too?"

"Yes, I understand," answered the first woman monotonously. "Your story is also mine. He is dead." "They are gone from us forever," cried the woman at the grave, with a burst of wild weeping.

And then for both these sorrowing souls was wrought a miracle. Life for the instant threw aside its mask of death and revealed itself in its serene majesty of reality.

"Anstria and Savoy forever!" rang clear the cry, and as simply as a peasant lass might have accepted her rustic lover did the stately Margaret lay her hand in that of her princely suitor in answer to his words.

"Let us, too, follow the custom of Bresse."

For the moment they seemed to feel the swirl of the earth on its axis, the stars revolving in their spheres, the mighty heave of the great oceans of life and knew that there was nothing in time nor space nor existence but change, motion and vitality.

In that one brief moment they felt and knew the presence of their dead infinitely near and comforting and were assured beyond all doubt that theirs was—

The freer step, the fuller breath, the wide horizon's grander view, The sense of life that knows no death, the life that maketh all things new.

And then the vision passed, the scales fell upon their eyes, their ears once more grew dull, and yet its memory remained. They stood together in the world as they had known it, alone, but nevertheless desolate.

Easter Eggs in Egypt.

Back in old Egypt, long before the Christian era, eggs were worshipped as the symbol of nature rousing from the sleep of the winter months, and in accordance with this worship each spring Egyptian artists would vie with each other in embellishing ostrich eggs with rare designs, gorgeous in color and unique in design.

Beauty makes the hat a dream. For 'tis woman's beauty that is the glory of the hat.

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AMERICA'S EASTER DAY.

At no other period in its eventful history has the American nation approached the Easter holiday under conditions conducive to so large a measure of national gratitude as at present. Just now more than ever the United States is emphatically the "good will" nation of the world, the nation that stands far more distinctly than any other for international peace, amity and worldwide fraternity.

AN EASTER LOVE STORY.

Chapter From the Lives of Margaret of Austria and the Duke of Savoy.

Margaret of Austria, on a pilgrimage in the early part of the sixteenth century, stopped for a few days at the castle of Bron, set in the midst of the forests that surrounded the little village of Bresse. Not only did all the nobles and stately dames from nearby castles ride to the castle of Bron to pay homage to the beautiful daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, but the peasant folk as well planned extra games and festivities in her honor for the Easter Monday, which the princess was to pass with them.

Margaret was gracious and lovely and, with her train of nobles, dames and maidens, came from the great castle to the village common and watched the simple games and happy dancing that Easter Monday long ago with little thought of her heart of what it was all to mean to her.

Just as the eggs had been strewn over the fresh laid sand and all was in readiness for the egg dance a horn was heard blowing from the nearby forests, and forth from its depths issued a gallant troop of men at a run, led by the knightly figure of Philibert the Fair, duke of Savoy.

The years had not been many since Margaret of Austria, a slim slip of a child, had played in these same old forest wilds with a sturdy boy whom years of warfare and turmoil had changed into the soldier prince who was now before her. Margaret had not forgotten those early days of childish love and courtship, and her heart was throbbing with a sweet, wild joy as in answer to the entreaties of Philibert the Fair she joined with him the happy couples gliding and circling through the mazes of the egg dance.

Loud rang the cries of the peasantry as the princely couple without mishap stood breathless and flushed at the end of the dance.

"Anstria and Savoy forever!" rang clear the cry, and as simply as a peasant lass might have accepted her rustic lover did the stately Margaret lay her hand in that of her princely suitor in answer to his words.

"Let us, too, follow the custom of Bresse."

THE MERMAID'S EASTER HAT.

By R. K. MUNKITTRICK. DOWN beneath the swirling sea Watch the mermaid in her glee, While her heart goes pitapat, Trying on her Easter hat.

In the iridescent shell See her charms scintillate swell As the merman basks awhile In the Eden of her smile.



Who the fairy architect That this dream hat, bud bedecked, Dotted, white and blue and red, For the sea queen's golden head?

'Twas no fairy, Her supreme Beauty makes the hat a dream. For 'tis woman's beauty that Is the glory of the hat.

LEGEND OF THE EASTER LILY

No flower has been more honored in song or story than the imperial lily. Its purity and its stately bearing have caused it to be chosen as the symbol of divinity and the badge of kings.

Although in this country we understand by the word lily the lily of the valley, the stately calla or the wonderful harrissil or Easter lily, these are only three varieties of a very great family, members of which are found in all quarters of the earth. Everywhere the lily has been honored and held a sacred flower, whether by the banks of the storied Nile or Ganges, where, as the legend, it received honors little short of those accorded to deity, or in heathen Greece, where it was consecrated to Juno, the spotless yet imperious queen of Olympus, or later in Christian countries, where the flower was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. No great artist when he painted the Holy Mother ever forgot to place near her the flower that was the symbol of her heavenly rank. It is also in art the symbol of saints, martyrs and angels.

The Easter lily is a native of the east. Those now cultivated in Bermuda and popularly known as the Bermuda lily were originally imported there from Japan for commercial purposes.



EASTER LILIES.

The lily played an important part in Chinese history 1,000 years ago. It happened that the Flowery Kingdom was ruled by the Emperor Chow, a monarch universally feared and hated. No one could depend on his favor, and at last his best friend, the prime minister, Li Chung, began to tremble for his life.

Knowing well the bloodthirsty nature of the emperor, Li Chung devised a clever scheme to escape from his power.

One day when he fancied that the emperor was in a favorable mood he broached the plan. It was that 100 of the strongest young men and 100 of the most beautiful maidens should be sent with him on board ship to an island in the sea which he said had been revealed to him in a dream by the gods. There, for the welfare of China (and its conditions could not have been much worse), these people were to be sacrificed to the deities for the benefit of their native country. There was a sanguinary touch about the plan that particularly recommended it to the bloodthirsty mind of wicked old Chow, and he immediately gave cheerful assent to the project, even showed his interest by throwing in a royal prince and princess.

The ship in which Li Chung and the hundred young men and maidens sailed was the very finest that China afforded. The larder was filled with dainties, and every provision was made that the victims should be kept in first class condition until the time for the sacrifice. The best tomtom musicians in the kingdom were loaned for the voyage to charm the ears of the passengers with sweet sounds. But in vain the artists tried their most pleasing compositions; nobody would sing or dance, while the prevalence of red eyes indicated that a good deal of weeping was going on.

When they were far from China, however, Li Chung took the passengers into his confidence. He had not intended to kill them at all; instead they were going to the most beautiful island in the world, where they would settle and where they would live happily ever afterward, far from the power of the wicked Chow.

This island was Japan, and here they did settle. But they had brought with them great quantities of lily bulbs as food. Nobody had been able to eat much on shipboard, and quantities of these bulbs were left over. They were planted, and in the balmy climate of the Flowery Kingdom they attained a beauty unknown in China.

Years later some European, discovering the beauty of this flower, imported it into their own countries and called it the Lilium longiflorum. But as an American named Harris was practically the first to discover the flower and make it popular in two continents it is now called the Lilium harrissil.

Where the Lilies Grow. The Bermudas, where the beautiful Easter flowers grow, are a group of islands about 700 miles from New York and about 500 miles almost due east of Cape Hatteras, on the Carolina coast. The group is almost fifteen miles long, averaging two and one-half miles in width, and comprises in all about 365 islands, some of them being very small and insignificant and most of them being of coral formation. Only five of the islands are inhabited.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following are those registering at the Electric: Daniel Lafgren, Colton; Carl Peterson, C. A. Willey, Conboy; Sig Lipman, San Francisco; N. Blairs, W. W. Mattoon, E. L. Nottingham, Portland; W. K. Nottingham, Portland; J. E. O'Brien, W. A. Simpson and wife, Portland.

Ordinance No.

An Ordinance regulating saloons, bar rooms and other places in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, and defining the way such places shall be constructed or arranged, and the duties and liabilities of saloon keepers, bartenders and other employees of such places.

place, or places any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or for any person to receive, buy or in any manner whatsoever, obtain from any such place or person as aforesaid any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, between the hours of Eleven O'clock P. M. of any day, and Five O'clock A. M. of the following day, except on the day preceding the first day of the week, all holidays and every day when an election is held when such saloon, barroom or other place as aforesaid may keep open till midnight.

Section 1. Every saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, or are in any manner disposed of, shall have an open front the full width of the room in which such business is carried on, which open front shall be constructed substantially as follows: From the level of the sidewalk to a height of 4 1/2 feet the same may be made of wood work. Above such height shall be transparent glass for a further height of four feet, and so constructed that a clear and unobstructed view of the interior of such place of business as aforesaid may be had by persons passing along the sidewalk in front of same.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, Oregon, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, or are in any manner disposed of, or for his agent, bartender, or other employee, or for any other person, to erect, have or maintain in such place as aforesaid, any private boxes, rooms, or screens or partitions (except as hereinafter provided) or to have any door or entrances leading from such saloon, barroom, or other place as aforesaid, into any private boxes or rooms. Provided such saloon or barroom may have a toilet room and a store room in connection with the same and a door or entrance into the same.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, his agent, bartender or other employee, or for any other person, to take into, have or keep in any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, any dice or other contrivances for playing games of chance, or to permit, or engage in any game of chance in such place for the drinks, cigars or otherwise or at all. Every person owning or conducting a cigar stand in Oregon City, his agent or employee, and every person selling cigars in Oregon City is hereby prohibited from playing or from allowing the playing of dice in his place of business or otherwise for cigars or at all. Provided by getting a permit of the City Council the playing of cards for amusement may be allowed in saloons, barrooms and other places as aforesaid.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, his agent, bartender or other employee of any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, to place or display upon the walls of any such place as aforesaid any nude or suggestive pictures or images, or to permit or have in such place or places any statues, animal freaks or such attractions for drawing crowds.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, his agent, bartender or other employee of any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, to keep open or permit to be kept open, or to allow or suffer any person or persons to go into, or to remain in any such place as aforesaid, or to sell or offer for sale, barter or deliver, or to in any manner whatsoever give or dispose from such place, or places any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or for any person to receive, buy or in any manner whatsoever, obtain from any such place or person as aforesaid any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, between the hours of Eleven O'clock P. M. of any day, and Five O'clock A. M. of the following day, except on the day preceding the first day of the week, all holidays and every day when an election is held when such saloon, barroom or other place as aforesaid may keep open till midnight.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale, or for his agent, bartender or other employee, or for any other person or persons to enter any such place as aforesaid, or for such proprietor or any of his employees to open or admit any person or persons into the same, or to sell, barter, give or deliver, or to in any manner dispose of, from such saloon, barroom or other place as aforesaid any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, to any person or persons on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, between the hours of 12 O'clock midnight of the preceding day and 5 O'clock A. M. of the Monday following; provided, however the Mayor or may give a permit to such proprietor or to his employee to enter any such place on said day, and provided such proprietor may enter such place on said day without such permit, in company with the chief of police, and provided such entrance in either case shall not be for the purpose of drinking any liquor or carrying the same away for personal use or for the purpose of giving or selling the same to any other person, or persons, and provided that no other person or persons, except said proprietor or his employee and such officer shall be allowed to enter any such saloon or barroom on said day for any reason, whatsoever, and that the time when such permit may be had shall be between the hours of 8 O'clock A. M. and 6 O'clock P. M. of said day.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase or to receive into his possession, or for any person to sell, barter or give to another, whether from a saloon, barroom, drug store or any other place any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, in Oregon City, upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday and on every election day, between the hours of Midnight Saturday and 5 O'clock A. M. of the following day.

Section 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, who manufactures, or any wholesale merchant or jobber, who deals in or sells, or who in any manner handles or disposes of any intoxicating beverages, to give, sell, barter or in any manner dispose of any such liquors in any quantity, whatever, to any minor, vagrant, habitual drunkard, intoxicated person or female, to be drunk or personally used or to be carried away for the use of any other person or persons, whatsoever, or at all; provided that any female having a license to sell such liquors in Oregon City, shall be exempt from the above inhibition.

Section 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, who manufactures, or any wholesale merchant or jobber, who deals in or sells, or who in any manner handles or disposes of any intoxicating beverages, to give, sell, barter or in any manner dispose of any such liquors in any quantity, whatever, to any minor, vagrant, habitual drunkard, intoxicated person or female, to be drunk or personally used or to be carried away for the use of any other person or persons, whatsoever, or at all; provided that any female having a license to sell such liquors in Oregon City, shall be exempt from the above inhibition.

Section 10. Every saloon, barroom or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale shall keep displayed in a conspicuous place in such saloon, or barroom or other place, together with a copy of this ordinance, where the same may be seen and inspected at all times by the public.

Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any minor, female, intoxicated person, vagrant, habitual drunkard or habitual loafer, or person without any lawful means of support to enter in, frequent or to loiter in or about any saloon, barroom, or other place in Oregon City, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold or kept for sale or to purchase or attempt to purchase from such place as aforesaid, any such liquors, to drink or to carry away, either for personal use or for another any such liquors as aforesaid; and any proprietor, his bartender or other employee of any saloon, barroom or other place as aforesaid, who shall otherwise permit any of the persons above designated to do any of the things above forbidden shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly as herein provided. Any such proprietor or his employee as above designated is hereby authorized and empowered to eject from his saloon any minor female or other person above enumerated, provided only necessary force is used in doing the same.

Section 12. If the bartender or other employee of any licensed liquor dealer in Oregon City, shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, and against the positive instructions and without the knowledge of his employer and whose such licensed dealer can show to the satisfaction of the court that such offense was committed without his knowledge, connivance or consent such bartender or employee, only shall be deemed guilty and punished, but in a second offense by such employee, both employer and employee shall be deemed equally guilty, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

Section 13. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the Mayor or Recorder, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the city jail, not more than 50 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Read first time and ordered published at a special meeting of the City Council of Oregon City, Oregon, held on April 15, 1911.

L. STIPP, Recorder.

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