GREAT PRICE-INDUCEMENTS IN

REMNANTS

AND ODD LINES

An after-clearance clean-up sale for a few days only, to close odds and ends. Prices marked regardless of cost or loss.

REMNANTS OF

Dress Goods	Ginghams
Silks	Muslins
Velvets	Ribbons
Table Linens	Laces, Embroideries
Towelings	Veilings, Etc., Etc.

BROKEN LINES OF

Underwear	Ladies' Suits
Shoes	Wrappers
Neckwear	Millinery
Corsets	Undermuslins

AND OTHERS

Some Shoe Surprises

Odd lines of Ladies' Shoes and Slippers..... **At 59c pr**

Buttoned Shoes, all kid or with cloth tops; sizes, 2½ to 4.

With heels, values $2.50 to $5 pair.

Spring heels, values $2.50 to $3.50 pair.

Slippers of suede kid, Oxford, sandal or opera cuts, brown, gray or tan; sizes, 2½ to 5; values, $2.50 to $5 pair.

All at 59c pair

Reduction of One-Third On Piano, Reception And Parlor Lamps

Every lamp in our art room, included in this sale.

Extra Specials

On odd lines of decorated China. See display on bargain tables. Come early for best selections.

OLDS & KING OLDS & KING

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

TODAY

ALL REMNANTS

And Odds and Ends accumulated during the Great Sale

WILL BE SACRIFICED TODAY

New Styles and Fabrics of Spring, 1900

New Silks.	New Fancy Percale Men's Shirts.
New Colored Dress Goods.	New Wash Goods.
New Black Dress Goods.	New Drapery Materials.
New Shirt Waists.	New Ribbons.

SALE OF WATCHES

Ladies Premier 14K. gold-filled Cases, fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement; special,

$7.95

Ladies' Watch, rolled gold plate, fitted with New York Standard movement; special,

$3.95

Men's open-face, electro-plate Watch, fitted with New York Standard movement; special,

$1.99

15-jewel Elgin or Waltham movements in Premier 14K. gold-filled cases, assorted designs; regular, $15.20; special,

$11.75

17-jewel Elgin or Waltham movements, fitted in 25-year 14K. gold-filled cases; regular, $22.50; special,

$18.50

Oxidized steel case, fitted with New York Standard movement, a fine watch for rough usage; special,

$3.25

Men's 14K. gold-filled case, fitted with Elgin or Waltham movement; special,

$8.50

Men's 20-year guaranteed 14K. gold-filled case, fitted with 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement; regular, $12.50; special,

$9.95

Ladies' 20-year guarantee case, 14K. gold filled, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 7-jewel movement; regular, $12.50; special,

$9.95

Remnant Sale

The remnants, odds and ends, broken lines and short stocks that have accumulated during the busy holiday season and our great clearance sale, are now in our way, and must be quickly gotten rid of. To expedite matters, we have marked all such goods at prices that must result in a prompt disposal of them. We have them in every department, and all we ask of you is to see them—our prices will do the rest.

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES....

During the past week we have received, and have now on sale, large consignments of advance spring styles in the following lines:

Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Fancy Cotton Fabrics, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Embroideries, Ribbons, Ladies' Neckwear, and Muslin Underwear.

Our showing in all these lines is an exceedingly handsome one, and we were fortunate enough to have placed our orders for the goods before the recent general advance in prices. We propose giving our customers the benefit of our advantageous buying.

MEIER & FRANK CO.

FOR THE CENSUS

Work of Making Enumeration Districts Begun.

WILL BE ABOUT 175 OF THEM

Appointment of Enumerators to Be Made May 1—Population Schedule Ready.

C. H. McIsaac, assistant census supervisor of the second congressional district, has begun the work of dividing his territory into enumeration districts. As near as can be told now, there will be 175 enumeration districts. Probably one man will be assigned to each district, although this is not definitely settled. Applications for enumerators are being received, but no appointments will be announced until May 1. A bulletin just received from Director Merriam gives the following as the qualifications, duties and compensation of enumerators:

"The act of March 3, 1899, under the provisions of which the twelfth census of the United States is to be taken, provides for the appointment of supervisors of census, one or more to each state and territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska and the Hawaiian islands, to have general supervision within their respective districts of the enumeration to be made in June, 1900. One of the duties imposed by the census act upon these supervisors is the designation of suitable persons to be employed, with the consent of the director of the census, as enumerators within their respective districts. It is further provided that such persons shall be residents of the enumeration districts for which they may be appointed, and that they shall be selected solely with reference to fitness, and without reference to their political party affiliations.

"The appointment of enumerators will be made with reference to physical activity and to aptness, neatness, and accuracy in writing and in the use of figures. The census requires active, energetic persons of good address and readiness with the pen. Only such can do the work with satisfaction to the government or profit to themselves.

"Each person seeking appointment as census enumerator must make a written application to the supervisor for the district of which a resident, giving the Christian name and surname in full; whether a citizen of the United States or not; present legal residence, sex and color, age, place of birth, the principal facts of education and of professional or business experience, including a statement of all national, state, county or municipal offices held at any time; nature of present occupation, if any; previous experience in census work, physical condition and knowledge of English and other languages. The application must be made in the handwriting of the applicant throughout and must be certified to as such.

"The enumeration required by the census act will begin on the first day of June, 1900, and must be completed within two weeks in all cities for which 8000 inhabitants or more were reported in 1890, and in all other districts on or before the first day of July next thereafter.

"It will be necessary for each enumerator, before entering upon his duties, to receive a commission, under the hand of the supervisor of the district to which he belongs, and to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge all the duties required of him under the law.

"Under the provisions of section 7 of the census act, the enumeration in June, 1900, is restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, and to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments, and, by the same section, the schedules of mortality and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments may be withheld from the enumerators, in the discretion of the director of the census. In no case, therefore, will the schedules of inquiries to be made by the census enumerators exceed four in number, and in this respect the work of the enumerators at the twelfth census will be much more simple than that required of enumerators at preceding censuses.

"The compensation to be paid to enumerators is fixed by section 16 of the act of March 3, 1899, and a minimum rate of 2 cents for each living inhabitant, 2 cents for each death, 15 cents for each farm, and 20 cents for each establishment of productive industry is provided for all subdivisions where such allowance shall be deemed sufficient. In other subdivisions where higher per capita rates are to be paid, according to the difficulty of enumeration, the maximum rate will not exceed 2 cents for each living inhabitant, 3 cents for each death, 20 cents for each farm, and 30 cents for each establishment of productive industry, while in subdivisions where per diem rates are established, having reference to the nature of the region to be canvassed and the density or sparseness of settlement, or other considerations pertinent thereto, the compensation allowed to enumerators will be not less than $3 nor more than $6 per day of 10 hours' actual field work each. Except in extreme cases, no claim for mileage or traveling expenses will be allowed to any enumerator, and then only when authority has been previously granted by the director of the census.

"Any enumerator who, without justifiable cause, neglects or refuses to perform the duties of his position, after accepting an appointment and qualifying for the work, or who communicates to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, will be subject to a fine of $500, as provided in section 21 of the census act."

A great deal of statistical information besides that of population will be gathered by the enumerators. The population schedule, which is known as schedule No. 1, is now ready. Each blank is designed to receive the data of 100 persons, one line of the blank being devoted to each person, and each line being subdivided into 20 spaces. These, when filled out, will show the name, the street and number, the relationship of each member of a family to the head, the color or race, sex, date of birth, whether single, married, widowed or divorced; number of years married; if a woman, the mother of how many children, the number of those children living; place of birth and place of father's and mother's birth; citizenship, with year of immigration, if an immigrant, and time of naturalization; occupation, trade or profession; number of months in the census year not employed; education, how many months attended school in census year; knowledge of reading, writing and the English language; ownership of home, if owned, free or mortgaged, and the ownership of farm or house.

Under the instructions to enumerators the census day is described as that on which the census begins, June 1, 1900. Each question is to be answered with reference to that date. Thus, if an enumerator visits a family on June 3, in which a marriage took place on June 2, the parties to the marriage are to be entered as single, because they were single June 1.

A dwelling-house for census purposes is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep.

The word family, for census purposes, has a much wider application than it has in ordinary speech, and means a group of individuals, who occupy jointly a dwelling place or part of a dwelling place.

In the case of boarders at hotels, students at schools and colleges, and inmates of institutions, they are not to be returned if they have other abiding places. Seafaring men will be reported at their land homes, but not at seamen's boarding-houses.

Women and their daughters keeping house, but not receiving pay, are not to be scheduled as housekeepers, but only such as receive a wage for doing housework are so returned.

Enumerators are instructed not to confuse clerks with salesmen. Salesmen in dry goods and grocery stores, etc., are to be indicated as such. Workers in factories and mills are to be noted specifically as being spinners, weavers, etc., and mechanics are to be described as carpenters, masons, house painters, etc.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mayor and Auditor Bombarded by an Iowa Debating Society.

Mayor Storey and Auditor Gambell have both received letters from different persons at Mount Vernon, Ia., who are making an investigation of city governments and who want to know all about how Portland is governed or misgoverned.

The inquirers appear to belong to a debating club or team connected with the department of economics of Cornell college. The information especially desired is as to whether a system of municipal government, concentrating all executive and administrative powers in the mayor, should be adopted in cities of the United States of over 40,000 inhabitants, conceded that the system is valid under the laws and constitution of the states and of the United States.

It is explained that the concentration of powers mentioned means as follows: "To include the power to appoint and to remove heads of departments and chief city officers (except treasurer and controller. The controller to have only the powers of an accounting officer.) All subordinates shall be appointed by the heads of their respective departments, under civil service rules, and may be removed by the same for causes other than political. The mayor, the heads of the departments, and the city officers in their respective capacities, shall have the power to make all contracts, to purchase all materials and supplies, to have charge of the construction, improvement, extension and management of all public streets, works and property; to grant all licenses and franchises, subject to confirmation by the common council; to make all estimates for the following fiscal year, said estimates not to be increased by the council."

Neither the mayor nor the auditor have time to furnish the information desired. They have so many applications for information that life is not long enough nor their stock of information extensive enough to attend to them all. This is the more to be regretted in this case, as the city on one occasion tried this "concentration-of-powers" scheme, and the mayor or auditor might throw a flood of light on how it worked. However, they have troubles of their own, and cities or persons who want to know how the scheme works will best satisfy themselves by trying it on. Portland's experience in this line is likely to satisfy all concerned for some time.

MINSTRELS TONIGHT.

Will Open a Week's Engagement at Cordray's.

Richards & Pringle's minstrel company, one of the brightest and best in American minstrelsy, will open a week's engagement at Cordray's theater tonight. The company is known wherever first-class entertainment is enjoyed, and has improved every year, till now it embraces the very best singers and specialty people in the country. It has a fine band of 20 trained musicians, each member being a soloist, besides a large orchestra. The first part is richly staged, and the music and jokes are all new. The olio consists of a specialty programme of unusual merit, and concludes with a troupe of Arabian athletes, whose performance is said to be marvelous. The engagement will be for the rest of the week, with the usual Saturday matinee, and the advance sale is already very large.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SAID FROM THE PULPITS

REV. A. W. ACKERMAN ON "HEROD THE GREAT."

Celebration of 90th Anniversary of Cumberland Presbyterian Church —Rev. J. F. Ghormley's Sermon.

At the First Congregational church the pastor, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, delivered the fourth of the midwinter lectures on "Herod the Great." He traced the career of Herod through the fateful time of establishing his kingdom by the cutting off of many who menaced his peace. Without condoning any of these awful acts, emphasis was placed on the underlying principle that if a man is to establish his kingdom the less must be sacrificed for the greater, the part must be sacrificed to save the whole. He said in part:

"This is a law that lies deep in the instincts of self-preservation, as is witnessed by the act of the woman who, being caught by her dress in a machine, thrusts her hand into the awful jaws, and in losing the arm saves the body and the life. Edmund Burke argued for this when he said that there was one eminent criterion which distinguishes a wise government from a weak administration; the 'knowing the best time and manner of yielding what it is impossible to keep.' It is evidenced in the annals of crime as voiced by Shakespeare:

And what makes robbers bold, but too much lenity?
For terror not to use in time the rod
Becomes more mocked than feared.

"Every jail and penitentiary, reform school and asylum, chain-gang, galley, gallows, proclaims the same law. It is witnessed in the struggles of the Christian church to keep itself pure and true. Luther thought this law, wrote it, hammered it on the door at Wurtemburg, went into exile for it, and stamped it on the consciences of men. The church must be saved by putting the abuses into the fire. The history of the human race is mute witness of this same law, because after it had had the advantages of the wisdom and culture of the Greek sages, the civic pride and inspiration of the great Roman statesmen, the exalted ethics and horizonless hope of the Hebrew prophets, the race groaned and travailed for a Redeemer, who, through his own self-sacrifice and the founding of a kingdom of self-sacrificing love should save the race from the doom that confronted it.

"The same law is found in the teaching of Jesus, which has been received by so many honest men, and is summed up in the question, 'For what shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and forfeit his soul?' It is seen as a constant factor in the self-revelation of God through the centuries in the extinction by the flood of a generation which was so corrupt that it had filled the earth with violence; sweeping the Canaanites from the face of the earth because of their contaminating influence upon the chosen people; the threshing of Israel in the time of the judges, the discipline of Israel through the years which is described as to its motive in the saying of the prophet, 'What is the chaff to the wheat?' The summons of John at the Jordan, who spoke of the ax at the root of the trees, of the cutting down and casting into the fire, of the Mighty One with a fan in his hand who should thoroughly cleanse his threshing floor and burn up the chaff in unquenchable fire. The same law is spoken in the unquestioned teachings of Jesus when he speaks of the fate of some in the symbolism of a furnace, of Gehenna, where offal is destroyed, the worm that dieth not, the outer darkness with wailing and gnashing of teeth, the state of the soul in which Christ is ashamed of him, will deny him, will command him to depart as cursed along the way which he has chosen for himself, which leads to destruction.

"Now, amid the discussion of these last years, which I have attempted to follow with earnestness, amid the fog that rolls in from the ocean of speculation, amid a church which is cold with dampened ardor, the problem which has faced me with commanding insistence is, 'Where shall a man stop in that long line?' And if he stops, as he is enjoined to do in these days, at the spiritual rottenness of the human soul, as it is viewed by the God of all the earth, then what shall be put in the place of this law that will not defy justice, deny God in the universe and land us in practical atheism?"

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church Celebrates Its 90th Birthday.

Yesterday was the 90th anniversary of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the occasion was appropriately observed at the First Cumberland Presbyterian church. Rev. G. A. Blair took for his morning subject, "The Ninetieth Anniversary of This Denomination," and his text was from Matthew xviii:20, "For, where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." Mr. Blair said in part:

"I believe that the lesson which this text was meant to convey is that God encourages all efforts toward the higher life, however small they may be, and that if a few meet together to worship and sing his praises his spirit descends and blesses them. He evidently meant also to show the great power of a few earnest Christians, and that the number did not count nearly so much as the sincerity of their hearts.

"A church is a voluntary association of disciples for the purpose of worshiping, in a spirit of pure love, the Creator. Such is the definition of a church. On this 90th anniversary of our denomination it is fitting that we take a general survey of it and see what it is and what it stands for. When 90 years ago, a few earnest disciples of God met together in his name may we not believe that his promise was fulfilled, and that if was his hand that blessed and prospered their efforts to establish a church? We have but to look at the churches of this denomination today for our answer. From that simple company hundreds of thousands of souls have been turned from the throes of sin to the right path.

"Let me now present some of our fundamental and basic principles. First and foremost is our doctrine of the atonement that Christ's awful sacrifice was equal to the sin of all the world. Secondly, that the ministration of the Holy Spirit is such that all are left without excuse who are unsaved. In other words, provision has been made for the saving of the entire human race, so that those who do not accept and make the most of the opportunities offered them for redemption have no one but themselves to blame. We also believe that the free agency of man is not incompatible with the sovereignty of God. We are not coerced or restrained, but are free to act as we wish with regard to the natural world. So inasmuch as God does not restrain our physical liberties he allows us the same liberty in a spiritual sense. One of our cardinal doctrines is that regeneration is absolutely essential to salvation. The follower of Christ must put away his old self and begin a new life if he hopes to reach the Mecca of the Christian. That for which we as a denomination contend and have our existence is that spiritual birth is necessary in order to attain a true spiritual existence, and that it is the one and only path to regeneration. Akin to it, we believe in conformity in every day living to the teachings of the Bible. A disciple should make his every-day life the mirror of his soul, and above all things be a living example of Christ. We have sought to save regardless of station in life, so both the humblest and highest have felt the touch of a Christian influence." Mr. Blair then gave a statement of the condition of the educational institutions of the denomination, and made a strong appeal for their endowment and proper maintenance.

"WHAT TIME IS IT?"

Evening Sermon by Rev. J. F. Ghormley at Christian Church.

Rev. J. F. Ghormley, of the First Christian church, preached to an audience last evening which was limited only by the capacity of the building. He took for his theme "What Time Is It? or, Are We Near the Millennium?" He said in part:

"According to the calendar, the 19th century is not yet completed. The first century began with the very first second of the first year. Ninety-nine years were not enough by one year to complete it. We are nearing the 20th century, and in less than one year we will have crossed its threshold.

"It is not the time according to the calendar to which your attention is called. What is the time in the world's progress? Childhood has its characteristics. It builds its imaginary walled cities from its playblocks on the floor. Young manhood and young womanhood have their follies and their ambitions. The fiery thirties and forties come with their flashes of genius, with brain and brawn turning defeat into victory and conquering a place for themselves in the world. Old age creeps on and the sun goes down and time is no more.

"What is true of the individual in a sense is true also of the nation—of the whole world. There was a time when the world in its childhood played with its blocks and built them into pyramids. Altars and temples were object-lessons in the world's kindergarten. Then came the period of law, when Sinai thundered 'Thou shalt' and 'Thou shalt not.' There is no pardon in law, but in that far-away time there were prophecies of a time of grace, a time of mercy, and when the fullness of time was come God sent his Son, made under the law, to redeem them who were under law—under law to die. Through this one the age of peace was to come. Today there are wars and rumors of wars, and the age of peace does not seem near. War is dreadful; yet sometimes the power which makes for righteousness within us with irresistible force presses us into the conflict, and when the battle-smoke is looped up in mourning over the slain and the revolution is past, humanity has advanced apace. Another century of conflict is before us. The vast regions where the people sit in darkness must yet see the light. Degraded womanhood must give place to Christian womanhood. Manhood must be lifted to a higher plane of thinking and living. Just yonder are the Philippines, dedicated with the lives of our sons, waiting to receive the touch of a higher civilization. Japan is yonder, and China. The Dark Continent is awaiting the glorious sunlight, and Arabia must be regenerated. The work that remains to be done indicates to us that the day of universal peace is at least 100 years hence."

NEW BUILDINGS PLANNED

THEY WILL BE PUT UP EARLY THIS SEASON.

Work on Structures Already Under Construction — East Side Improvements.

Although it is yet very early in the season, considerable new building is already under way in Portland, and the number of mechanics engaged is increasing daily. Excavations have been little delayed by the showers of last week, and a visit to the various new building sites proves that substantial progress is being made. The expenses of construction are now considered as having reached a stationary stage as regards material and labor, with the exception of plasterers, whose wages will probably advance on new contracts, though remaining as they are on those already figured.

This advance will probably be from the present rate of $3.50 per day of eight hours, to $4, or 50 cents an hour. A prominent contractor said yesterday that this advance is not unreasonable, as the plasterer cannot obtain steady work at his trade on the Pacific coast, and quite often he loses time while waiting on carpenters and masons. In damp weather, plastering takes quite a while to dry, and so enforced "lay-offs" are frequent during the winter months.

Carpenters have been in good supply during the past few months, as most of the house building has been suspended in the interior on account of the weather, and so the surplus mechanics naturally gravitate to Portland, where building goes on the whole year around. In another week a good many more carpenters will be put to work, as several important foundations will be ready for the timbers. The building season in Portland may now be considered as fairly on, although there has been no suspension on account of the winter.

The basement walls of the new Multnomah clubhouse are almost finished, and the brickwork forming the foundations of the ball court is also well advanced. The boiler-house of solid brick, set firmly in the slope of the hill west of the main structure, is this week receiving its interior appointments. The swimming-pool walls are being cemented on the outside and a heavy concrete supplemental wall between it and the surrounding earth will render it secure from leakage within or seepage from without.

On the Corbett quarter-block, at Fifth and Stark, the basement walls of basaltic rock are gradually rising to the level of the sidewalk, and concrete foundations are ready for the steel structural pillars which are to support the weight of the four-story business edifice. The main basement walls on the west and south side are 30 inches thick, while the retaining walls built under the outer edge of the sidewalk along the Fifth and Stark street fronts look much more solid than necessary, according to a builder who was viewing them yesterday. "But," he said, "Mr. Corbett always builds that way."

The building being erected by the Lloyd Brooke estate at the corner of Washington and Park streets is progressing rapidly towards completion, and if the weather continues favorable the roof will be on this month. A new feature has been introduced in this building which is likely to give the occupants satisfaction. The stores in the ground floor all front on Washington street, and as this is a busy street and has a double car track on it the loading or unloading of merchandise from trucks in front would be often inconvenient. To avoid this inconvenience an entrance and common passage-way has been provided in the rear end of the building, so that goods can be received and sent out on the Park-street side by all the stores on the ground floor. Such a feature might with advantage be copied in other buildings having double car-tracks in front.

At the Good Samaritan hospital site, the excavations are all ready for the concrete foundations, though the few showery days of last week caused a temporary suspension of the work. The south and center divisions of this three-story and basement structure are to be completed by August, according to the contract.

The work of tearing down the old building belonging to the Drs. Brown, on Sixth street near Washington, is in progress. A one-story brick, 50x100, is to be erected on the site. A truss roof will be constructed, so as to permit the building of additional stories as occasion demands. Both stores in the new brick are already engaged.

The following building permits have been issued by the city engineer within the past 10 days:

John U. Holm, $1200 dwelling on Sellwood street, between Union and Rodney avenues.

R. Sylvester, $2400 residence, Sellwood, between Gantenbein and Vancouver avenues.

Southern Pacific Company, $20,000 brick carshops, on grounds in southeastern portion of the city.

Mrs. L. E. Hamilton, $3000 three-story building, Fifth street, between Oak and Pine.

C. E. Oliver, $1800 dwelling, Second street between Hall and Lincoln.

L. Van Vleet, $1200 dwelling, Union avenue, between Knott and Sellwood streets.

G. Shuhohm, $900 dwelling, Montana avenue, between Fremont and Bates.

Mrs. Dora Corbin, $1500 dwelling, East Morrison, between East Eighteenth and East Nineteenth.

Standard Oil Company, $5000 brick structure, East Water and East Main streets.

Lewis Love, $1500 building, Front street, between Market and Mill.

H. A. Pittenger, $1000 dwelling, southwest corner Gantenbein avenue and Fargo street.

Unitarian church, $3500 addition, Yamhill, between Seventh and Eighth.

R. L. Gilsan, $900 dwelling, Twenty-first, between Savier and Thurman streets.

Max Otto, $2000 dwelling, East Morrison, between East Seventeenth and East Eighteenth.

EAST SIDE BUILDINGS.

Contracts for Dwellings — Work on the Doernbecher Factory Plant.

The building movement in the line of new cottages has already started in on the East Side, and the prospects of a great building season is evident. J. M. Foster has prepared to erect a new residence at Sunnyside on East Thirty-third and Alder streets, to cost $1500. John Mattison, at 615 and 617 East Twelfth street, is having the two cottages there repaired, at a cost of about $1600. They will practically be rebuilt. On East Overton street, J. M. Holman will have a beautiful new colonial residence erected, at a cost of about $2900. Mrs. Angeline Berry, on East Oak and East Fifteenth streets, will have the present structure moved to one side, and a $1500 residence put up. On the Richmond tract, a new colonial residence will be erected for T. M. Edmunds, of the Southern Pacific carshops. The plans for the dwelling have already been prepared. The cost will be about $3000. Mr. Edmunds' residence was destroyed by fire last year, but too late to be rebuilt at that time. The residence of A. G. Rushlight, on East Salmon street, is well along toward completion. Dora Corbin is having a two-story residence erected on East Morrison and East Eighteenth streets, to cost $1500. A double house, on East Burnside, near East Sixth, for Mr. Hawk, is on the tapis. Plans have been prepared. Work has been started on a $1200 cottage for L. Van Vleet, on Union avenue, between Knott and Sellwood streets. Mr. Staver is to erect a dwelling on East Seventh and Broadway. Plans have been prepared for the structure, and work will commence in a short time. H. Pittenger has commenced the erection of a $1200 cottage on Gantenbein avenue. T. M. Hurlburt is having his dwelling completely overhauled on East Sixth, between East Morrison and Belmont streets. There will be a new front and an addition, and when the improvements under way have been completed, Mr. Hurlburt will have a complete new house. The work will cost about $500. Work is progressing rapidly on the new residence of Albert Klein, on East Tenth and East Couch. It is a seven-room house and will cost about $1700. Charles Strube is having the dwelling on East Eighth and East Stark overhauled and repaired. Mr. Griffith has his dwelling on East Twenty-third and East Taylor streets well along toward completion. It will cost about $1700.

Work on the Doernbecher Factory.

The actual work of construction on the Doernbecher factory plant, out on the O. R. & N. railway, will soon be under way, now that Spore & Robinson have secured the contract for the two main structures—the factory building and the warehouse. It is estimated that it will cost about $20,000 to put up these two departments, besides other structures, so that the cost of the buildings will not fall short of $30,000. Under the terms of the contract, Spore & Robinson are to proceed with the construction at once. The foundations will consist of concrete footings, and for these there may be considerable excavating, as they will have to be carried down to solid foundation. There will be much work done not only on the ground in the erection of the buildings, but there will be other improvements. The neighborhood will experience an awakening, as the operatives will want to live near the plant. More cottages will be required in that vicinity. A spur from the East Ankeny street-car line will be extended, so it is stated, over to the grounds. Altogether there promises to be a considerable movement through the year as the result of the erection of the factory plant.

The Southern Pacific Shops Building.

Excavating for the foundation of the Southern Pacific machine shops building has been in progress during the past week. This is also for the system of trackage that will gridiron the ground. The whole ground will be leveled so that it will be in shape for the many tracks that will cross and recross it. It is for this system of trackage that the leveling will be done. From a point northward on the main line a track will start which will take a direct south course west of the place where the buildings are to stand, and there will be a loop, which will swing around the west side of the ground and make a curve around the south side. An engine may pass around one side and back on the other, making a complete circuit of the ground. The trackage will thus cover a tract of 1500x500 feet. The lines of railway indicated on the map, if extended out one line, would make a track of several miles. Contractor Bridges and Superintendent Kleemann are on the grounds constantly looking after and directing affairs. Building material has not yet commenced to come.

To Improve the Boulevard.

There are good prospects that the Willamette boulevard will be improved by a graveled roadway in the center of the street, through to St. Johns, this year. The county court has promised to take the matter up in the early spring, and gravel the boulevard the same width that other county roads are graveled. This will give a winter and summer road. The boulevard is about 80 feet wide, and with a roadway graveled in the center there will be left ample space for summer roads on either side. It is considered that the boulevard should be graveled before the bicycle path is completed.

Miscellaneous Improvements.

At Wolff & Zwicker's iron works the damage done by fire two weeks ago to the pipe building, adjoining the east approach to the Madison bridge, has been repaired. The building has been entirely reconstructed.

The East Side mill, on East Water street, has been enlarged by the construction of a storehouse south of the main buildings on the banks of the river.

The Standard Oil Company will rebuild the warehouse on East Water and East Main streets at once. A permit has been taken out, showing that the cost will be about $2000, but with the requirements in the way of a retaining wall, the cost will be much greater, no doubt. Owners of the surrounding property seem to think that with these precautions, the oil warehouse may be made reasonably safe.

The half-block of George Holcomb, on East Yamhill street, between East Eighth and East Ninth streets, will be improved. The street on the south side will be graded out, and the dirt used to fill up the depression fronting on East Eighth. When purchased about a year ago, the ground was for the purpose of erecting a larger cannery building than the one on East Seventh and Belmont streets, which had been found too small. It may be used for this purpose after a time.

COURTHOUSE RINGS.

Senator Hilton Tells of Wheeler County Politics.

Ex-State Senator Charles Hilton, of Gilliam county, whose stock ranch was taken into the new county of Wheeler, last winter, says he has lived in three counties in Oregon without having moved once. His ranch was in the southeastern portion of Wasco when Gilliam county was formed, and the new county began collecting the tax. A few years afterward, his property was transferred to Wheeler, where he hopes it will stay for a while.

"The only result of these changes, so far," Mr. Hilton said yesterday, "is an increase in the tax levy, which now amounts to 31 mills in Wheeler county. Aspiring towns are always anxious to become county-seats, and so the hue and cry is raised against 'courthouse rings,' real or imaginary, and soon the new county-seat is accused of being the hotbed of a ring, the only cure for which will be the starting of another. I don't think there is much foundation for the 'ring' rumors, as I have always found county officials honorable and above-board, particularly in the remote counties."

Mr. Hilton thinks he can descry another new county on the political horizon of Eastern Oregon, which will take shape at the next session of the legislature. This is "Stockman" county, which will probably be formed of the southeastern portion of Wasco. The people of that locality have to travel 40 or 50 miles to reach The Dalles, the present county-seat. He thinks, however, that farmers and stockmen can better afford to travel long distances when having official business than they can to support additional sets of county officers. The distance traveled is not a great item of expense, as a property-owner can pay his taxes while visiting the county-seat on other business.

The present winter has proven so mild and balmy in Wheeler county that haystacks have not been touched yet, he says, and very little expense has been incurred in bringing sheep through, thus far. The season has so far advanced that people are beginning to hope to escape real winter altogether this time.

Circumstances.

Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Parson Meekins (to convict)—My friend, remember we are here today and gone tomorrow."

Convict (calmly)—You might be, but I ain't.

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