

SOCIETY

Oregon Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 3. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock p. m. in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Maltmanah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Holds its regular communications on first and third Saturday of each month, at 7:30 p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. P. PAQUOT, Secretary.

Meade Post No. 2, G. A. R., Department of Oregon. Meets first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows' Hall, Oregon City, Commander.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. A. McBRIDE, Attorney at Law. Office in Bank Building, Oregon City, Or.

C. D. & D. C. LATOURETTE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY, OREGON. Furnish Abstracts of Title, Loan Money, Foreclose Mortgages, and transact General Law Business.

L. T. BARIN, O. K. HAYES, BARIN & HAYES, Attorneys at Law. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office opposite Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

W. L. NUTTING, Attorney-at-Law. Practice in State and United States Courts. Office—Room 6, Cambridge Block, Cor. 3rd and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon.

W. C. JOHNSON, F. O. MCCOWN, C. M. IDLEMAN, JOHNSON, MCCOWN & IDLEMAN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Practice in all the courts of the State.

Loans Made and Abstracts Furnished. Particular attention given to business in the U. S. Land Office, Oregon City.

Monaster's Brick, 169 First street, Portland, Oregon. Main street, Oregon City.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. READ, Pastor. Morning service 11:00; Sunday school 12:15; evening service 7:30. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Monthly covenant meeting Saturday before first Sunday in each month, at 1 o'clock p. m. A cordial invitation extended to all.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CATHOLIC.—Rev. P. J. FRETZSIMMONS, Pastor. On Sunday high mass at 10:30 a. m. First Sunday of each month low mass at 8 a. m. Second Sunday of each month, a German sermon. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 p. m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. G. A. ROCKWOOD, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 6:50 prompt. Rev. RUDOLPH STRAIN will preach in German at 10 a. m. All are cordially invited to these meetings. Seats free.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. W. A. WILLISTON, M. A., Pastor. Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15; evening service at 7:30. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—Rev. JESSE C. TAYLOR, Rector. Service every Sunday morning at 10:30; each alternate Sunday evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 9:30 every Sunday morning. Service every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., with lecture. Seats free. All welcome.

To Borrowers. One hundred thousand dollars to lend in sums to suit, on good farm mortgages. Ten per cent and no taxes, long loans preferred. June 23, 1887, J. JOHNSON, MCCOWN & IDLEMAN.

RINGERS AT THE DOOR BELL.

Excitements Incident to Life in a New York Flat—A Lady's Experiences.

They "come as the winds come when forests are rinded, come as the waves come when navies are stranded," and each individual in the multitude seems to have some distinguishing peculiarity in his purpose or his method of attaining it. Broadly, however, they may justly be classified in five grand divisions—peddlers, beggars, thieves, swindlers and solicitors of favors. The margins of these divisions are necessarily ill defined, for the reason that individual representatives of either are so apt temporarily, under the temptation of opportunity, to merge themselves into the other classes. The ostensible peddlers are, of course, by far the most numerous. There were registered at the marshal's office during the past year 1,512 new licenses issued to this class of hawkers and 408 renewals, the former at \$1 each and the latter twenty-five cents. But the marshals say that there is a great deal of neglect to renew the licenses of merchandise peddlers, either because they drift away from the city or choose to run the risk of being fined \$10 for peddling without a license rather than pay twenty-five cents for its renewal. It is estimated that there are not less than 2,000 of these baskets carrying hawkers, besides whom there are many who conceal their wares in their pockets. A bright little lady who recently moved into an up town flat on the west side was requested to "keep tabs" on her invaders for five days, and at the end of that time reported:

"If there are, as you say, only about 2,000 peddlers infesting New York, then they must be badly distributed, and I feel that I have had more than my share, for no less than thirty-seven have rung my bell this week. And such a variety of things they had! It would astonish you. I had no idea of half the things being peddled that I know now are sold in this way in New York. Why, they included cravats, suspenders, shoe laces, cheap jewelry, soap, rags, matches, blockading soap candles, brushes, needles, tape, thread, buttons, garters, furniture polish, gas burners, plaster of paris things, combs, a sure cure for eczema and bunions, stationery, a catarrh remedy, felt slippers, bamboo wristlets, a lot more things that I neglected to put down, and, would you believe it, liquors and lottery tickets! Nearly all the peddlers looked as if they were Jews, but those vending the last two things I name were not. The liquors were sold by a stout, elderly, good humored Irish woman, who carried quite a lot of little flasks of gin, whiskey, and, I suppose, other liquors, though she said those two were most in demand among the ladies who bought from her. She had them in a basket, and said she had built up quite a good family trade, upon which she supported her husband, who was disabled by rheumatism, and her two younger children. The lottery tickets were sold by a lame man, who seemed to be English. He assured me that he sold a great many lucky tickets, and I would have a good chance to draw \$200,000 if I bought a ticket for the next drawing, but he couldn't persuade me. Then he said that if I would like to try a little 'policy,' as a great many ladies did, 'a dead quiet,' he would come around whenever I wished, get my numbers, make my plays and fetch my money to me. Of course I didn't. I am not such a fool.

"The next numerous class were the beggars. In some way, heaven and they only knew how—the janitor says he doesn't—nineteen of them, men and women, old and young, got up to my door in those five days. I began by giving a few pennies to nearly every one that came; they looked so miserable that I couldn't help it; but one thing happened that rather hardened my heart on the second day. An awfully ragged young fellow said he was starving, and really looked as if he was. I thought the quickest way to help him would be to give him a good big ham sandwich, so I told him to wait at the open door while I stepped into the kitchen and got it for him, and he seemed very grateful. I was back with it in a few moments, and he, thanking me effusively, turned away toward the stairs. Just as he did so I caught a bright metallic gleam at the back of his neck, and it flashed on me at once that that was the silver head of Jack's Sunday cane that had been in the stand inside the private hall near the door. On the impulse of the moment I sprang forward and clutched it. Sure enough it was. I hauled it out from under the tramp's coat, where he had poked it up, and took it into the kitchen to wash it, while he plunged down stairs without either of us saying a word.

"Another tramp, a great big fellow, with a most villainous countenance, when I told him I had nothing for him, said he would come in and see, and began to force his way in. I was frightened, for I was all alone, but did not let him see that I was. I just called out as loud as I could, 'Jack, come here, quick!' and that big tramp made such a scramble and tumble in getting down stairs that I could not help laughing. There was a woman, rather decently dressed, who wanted ten cents to help her get home to her sick husband in Cohoes, and she was so abashed of having to ask charity, but her pocket had been picked of all the little money she had. I gave it to her, and Jack said when I told him that I was a little fool, for the game dated as far back as the time when there was a horse ferry to Brooklyn at least.

"About this entry on my list—'man with pup'—I was doubtful whether he ought to go down among the peddlers or the beggars, so I've left him standing alone. He came up with a fat, talking, funny looking little pup in his hands, and asked me if I didn't want to buy a Newfoundland dog. I said that I didn't; that I never cared much for Newfoundland dogs, and thought St. Bernards were ever so much nicer. 'Why,' said he, 'that's what this pup is. My poor head is so bad ever since I had the fever that I can't remember names; but now you mention it, it comes back to me that that's the name; he's a St. Bernard.' I saw the fellow was a fraud, and just to draw him out I said: 'Oh, how nice. That is the sort of dog that takes such good care of sheep in Scotland, isn't it?' And he said it was, the very kind. I told him I was sorry, but I had no sheep, and thought I would wait until I had them before buying a dog.—New York Sun."

PREPARE IN TIME.

A Duty Which Every Man Owe to His Wife and Children. Death is always a sorrow, but when to that are added complications and annoyances that a little forethought, a little preparation, might have spared those who are battling with bitter grief and loneliness, it is more cruel.

There is many a father of a family who, while doing his utmost for his children while he is in health, and making the best provision he can for them in anticipation of his own death, wholly neglects to put such provision in a tangible shape, where it can be readily understood and manipulated by the mother or other guardian in case of his death coming suddenly. A case recently came to our notice where property of considerable value was so tied up with legal restrictions, own entirely to lock of a few formalities which could have been attended to in a day's work, that the widow and children were kept for more than a year dependent upon the good will of friends for money could be made available. Death is not ordinarily hastened by making preparations for it, and the subject should not be avoided on account of its unpleasant character. Many a model husband and father, whose business methods are of the most methodical and strictly honorable kind, would find ample occasion to blame himself for neglect if he would consider for a moment in what confusion his family would be placed if this day should prove his last. A good plan is to make, at least once a year, a written statement of all one's affairs at that time, and put it in an envelope with the wife's name upon it, in a particular place which she and perhaps one other shall know of, if not in custody. Such a memorandum should contain description of life insurance policies or similar documents and state where a will, if any, is to be found; incumbrances of any kind should be noted; unfinished transactions should be briefly described, that their status may be fully understood; and even if there exists no property whatever, a written statement to that effect would relieve doubt and avoid needless inquiry and suspense, in case one's business affairs were of a fluctuating nature which could not always be closely followed by the wife or fully explained to her. In cases of protracted and dangerous sickness, questions relating to the interests of members of a family who may soon be left alone can not be readily asked or answered, and much of distress and dread if the future would be relieved at such a time if the wife could feel that whatever earthly possessions existed were to be immediately available, or at least that a full account of them was at hand under a comparatively recent date, so that she need not bring the subject into the sick room.—Babyhood.

ABOUT DYSPESIA.

How to Conquer the Great American Foe to Health and Comfort. Some time ago consumption was called the curse of America. We have made a good fight against it, and statistics show that the large average of deaths from pulmonary disease is filled out by the mortality from that cause among the native-born foreigners, that is, the children of those who emigrated to this country twenty or thirty years ago. Among native Americans of the better classes consumption is steadily on the decrease. The great American foe to health and comfort now is dyspepsia. Worries of all kinds, domestic and business troubles, irregular hours, dissipation of any kind and fast or over-hearty eating are prominent causes of dyspepsia, and headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, blood difficulties, debility and grave mental troubles are some of the attendant evils that wait upon the malady.

The cure for aggravated forms of the disease has not yet been discovered, and, knowing this, one should begin in time and heed the warning given by the first symptom of indigestion; self-denial in diet is not too high a price to pay for exemption from a life of discomfort. Plain good living, with meals slowly eaten at regular hours, and plenty of open-air exercise should be the rule with those who have a wholesome dread of dyspepsia. Intelligent people are learning that stomach trouble is often begun in infancy and the diet for young children is now wisely ordered in well-regulated nurseries. Cakes, pies, puddings and confectionery are very properly conscientiously by their absence, and, not seeing the pernicious dainties, the children satisfy their heat by young appetites on simple, nutritious fare. Keeping temptation out of their sight is an argument in favor of children being apart from the family, but it is only in large establishments that this can be done. When at the family table it is hard to refuse to give them the things they see their elders eating, but better suffer the pain of denying them than have them grow up to be victims of dyspepsia.—Good Cheer.

BANK OF OREGON CITY.

Paid up Capital \$50,000. PRESIDENT... THOMAS CHARMAN. CASHIER... CHAS. H. CAUFIELD. MANAGER... E. L. EASTHAM. Deposits received subject to check. Approved bills and notes discounted. County and city warrants bought. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly. Drafts sold on Portland, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and all principal cities of Europe. Telegraphic exchanges sold on Portland, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

Interest Paid on time deposits as follows: For three months, 4 per cent. per annum. For six months, 5 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum. Time certificates of deposits payable on demand, but interest forfeited if drawn before end of term of deposit.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

New Management and Refurbishing. A. T. Schoeps, Prop. Oregon City Oregon. Central Location, First Class Accommodations and Sample Room for Commercial Travelers. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Advertisement for 'NEW HOME' sewing machine. Features include 'PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR' and 'NEVER OUT OF ORDER.' Lists agents in Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta, and San Francisco.

Advertisement for 'OREGON CITY TRANSPORTATION DAILY LINE PASSENGERS FREIGHT'. Includes departure times for Portland, Taylor, and street dock.

OGN. RY. & NAVIG'TN.

"Columbia River Route" Trains for the East via Portland, 1:45 P. M. TICKETS to and from principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Elegant Pullman Palace Cars. EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS RUN Through on Express Trains. OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS, & ST. PAUL. FREE OF CHARGE & WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connections at Portland for San Francisco and Puget Sound points. For further particulars inquire of any agent of the Company or A. L. Maxwell, A. G. P. & T. A. Portland, Oregon.

OREGON CITY ROUTE.

Steamer BONANZA Leaves—The W. T. & L. Co.'s Dock, Oregon City, 7:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Leaves Ash street Dock, Portland, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrives at—Portland 8:00 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Oregon City 1:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Fare—men 15c 20c. Freight 75c. and 45c per ton.

Overland to California

VIA Oregon & California R. R. And Connections. Time between Oregon City and San Francisco on Routes CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY. From May 1, 1887. South From May 1, 1887. North 4:00 P. M. Leave Portland Arrive 10:40 A. M. 5:02 P. M. Leave Oregon City Leave 5:42 A. M. 7:30 A. M. Arrive San Francisco Leave 6:30 P. M. Local Passenger Trains Daily, Except Sunday. 8:00 A. M. Leave Portland Arrive 2:40 P. M. 9:00 A. M. Leave Oregon City Leave 2:40 P. M. 2:40 P. M. Arrive Eugene Leave 9:00 A. M. Pullman Buffet Sleeper. EXCURSION SLEEPERS for Second Class Passengers on all through trains FREE OF CHARGE. The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division, from foot of F Street. West Side Division BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS Mail Train. (Except Sunday.) 7:30 A. M. Leave Portland Arrive 6:15 P. M. 12:25 P. M. Arrive Corvallis Leave 1:30 P. M. Express Train daily (except Sunday) 4:50 P. M. Leave Portland Arrive 8:00 A. M. 5:30 P. M. Arrive McMinnville Leave 5:43 A. M. At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific railroad. For information regarding rates, etc. apply to Company's agent. KOEHLER, E. F. ROGERS, Manager. G. F. and Pass. Agent.

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