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SOCIETY NOTICES.

Oregon Lodge, I. O. O. F. No 7.
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.
J. J. COOKE, N. G.

Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.
Holds its regular communications on first and third Saturdays in each month at 7:30 P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
A. E. MATTHEWS, W. M.
I. ACKERMAN, 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.
Comrades cordially invited to attend.
JAS. WILKINSON, M. D.

Falls City Lodge of A. O. U. W.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening in Odd Fellows' building. All sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
JAS. WILKINSON, M. W.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. O. W. Lucas, 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 6:30 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. Rees, Pastor. Morning service at 11:00. Sunday School at 12:15. Evening service 7:30. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Monthly Covenant Meeting every Wednesday evening preceding the first Sunday in the month. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CATHOLIC.—Rev. A. Hillebrand, Pastor. Low Mass, 8:30 o'clock. High Mass, 10:30 A. M. Vespers and Benediction at 7:30 P. M. Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock, Mass. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Vespers and Benediction at 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. Koershner, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Sunday School at 12:00 M. Parish Church, Corner Center and Macksburg Sts. Holy Day services announced.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Jesse Pavey, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M. Epworth League at 6:30 P. M. Young people's meeting Sunday evening at 7:30. Prayer Meeting every evening at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. C. W. Gordon, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 12:15 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets every Monday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Seats free. All welcome.

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Opp. the Congregational Church.

Spring and Summer,
1890.
NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
We are Showing this week the Latest Novelties in Satines, Dress Goods and White Goods, also in Embroideries.
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Will prepare plans, elevations, working details, and specifications for all kinds of buildings. Special attention given to modern cottages. Estimates furnished on application. Call on or address WHITE BROS., Oregon City, Ogn

A Bargain.
For sale, at $10 per acre, 160 acres of timber land; about 25 acres ash timber, 4½ miles from R. R station, 2 miles from saw mill on Rock Creek; splendid land and timber; level; terms easy.
Ask McCOWN & SON.

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Paid up Capital $50,000.
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CASHIER.....CHAS. H. CAUFIELD.
MANAGER.....E. L. EASTHAM.
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If you are in need of a Harness, Saddle, Bridle, or Repairs, you can save money by calling on me. Fine Buggy Harnesses and Stock Saddles made to order. Whether you want to buy or not when in town call on me.
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GO TO
Geo. S. McCord's Mill
on Mt. Pleasant 2½ miles south of Oregon City.

Railroad Rumblings.

The ENTERPRIZE has known for some time that there was every prospect for a railroad at an early date through the eastern part of Clackamas county, but no news of an authentic source could be obtained for publication; but Monday's Oregonian contained a long and full account of movements that have been taking place in the last few months having for their object a transcontinental line with Portland as its terminus.

The Oregonian says, we are now able to give the public the desired information, and to state authoritatively that the surveys spoken of have been made for a proposed railroad from this city to Silverton to connect with the Oregonian railway there, which is to be made a standard gauge, and extended from its present southern terminus at Coburg, to Springfield, and thence up the middle fork of the Willamette, across the Cascades and Southeastern Oregon to connection with some other road, thus forming a transcontinental line.

As an incentive to the promoters of this line C. P. Huntington, who is in the deal, asks: That the people along the line should furnish rights of way, depot grounds, lands for machine shops, etc., sufficient for that class of road, together with the ties. He also expressed the view that, as the country was rough and difficult for railway construction, and the road would be of great benefit to parties owning property along the line, he thought they would readily consent to this, and they would have to do it before he could get consent to construct the line through that region.

Mr. Pingra says: "I had previous to this, a good deal of conversation with people along the entire line, and knew there was an earnest desire to have the road of standard gauge. I therefore sent for Mr. W. T. Burney and other gentlemen with whom I had before consulted, and acquainted them with the views of Mr. Huntington. They expressed a willingness to undertake the accomplishment of the object in view, and I entered into an arrangement with them at once for that purpose.

"They have passed over the country from Powell's valley southward to the Molalla, and by their report made to me Saturday evening, I find they have been very successful indeed. They have obtained free rights of way over all that distance, which includes nearly all of Clackamas and a part of Multnomah county, and also the necessary grounds for depots, stations, etc., and sufficient timber for the ties for that district.

"They will return at once and continue their work through the remainder of Clackamas and thro' Marion county to Silverton, and they feel very sanguine of complete success so far as their portion of the route is concerned.

"I may as well state in this connection that they are also engaged to look after obtaining the additional width of right of way and increase of grounds for depot purposes necessary to accommodate the proposed change from narrow to broad gauge from Silverton to Coburg.

"It will be understood from what I have said that the question of getting into Portland by the route named depends almost entirely on the willingness of the citizens thro' whose lands the road will run to furnish the amount of aid required. Should this not be accomplished, it is my understanding from my correspondence with Mr. Huntington and his associates that the line will, as originally intended, be connected with Portland by way of Woodburn or Ray's Landing and the Portland & Willamette Valley railroad.

"It is a fact that over a portion of the country on the west side the Oregonian Company obtained title to thirty feet right of way and an insufficiency of depot grounds, while for our purposes we shall want through the largest portion of the country a breadth of 100 feet. The ties along the road are not only old and badly decayed, but are entirely too short for a standard gauge. It will therefore readily be seen that our people are not disposed to go forward with the matter of reconstruction until their wants are supplied in some way, and these rights of way and additional depot grounds must be furnished free of charge to the company before any active measures looking to reconstruction of the road will be taken. I have great faith, however, that the people will see this matter in its proper light, and that we shall be able at an early date to get under way with our work on both sides of the valley."

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A petition asking that obstructions in alley through block 114 be removed. Marshal authorized to remove obstructions.

Petition of Charman Bros., asking that grade of Main street in front of their premises be established at once. Referred to committee on streets and public property.

Communication of J. McArthur & Co. relative to city pumps read and ordered on file.

Petition of J. T. Apperson et al., for an ordinance granting certain streets for street car line franchise, read and referred to committee on streets and public property.

BILLS ALLOWED.

C. J. Parker, judge of election	$4 00
O. C. Sash and Door Factory, lumber,	65 47
G. W. Church, Street Comm.,	22 00
U. H. T. & L. Co., draying,	8 00
J. D. Slover, sexton,	51 00
F. R. Charman, City Treas.,	56 80
W. H. Howell, Sup't W. W.,	40 00
Pope & Co., supplies,	58 38
A. S. Dresser, City Att'y,	17 00
R. D. Wilson, supplies,	6 75
A. T. Hatfield, wood,	2 00
Chas. Bolds, jail rent,	8 00
Mrs. J. E. Samson, prisoners' board,	15 60
John Trenbath, elect'n judge,	4 00
C. O. T. Williams, Recorder,	10 00
C. E. Burns, Marshal,	57 00
Green Bros., supplies,	3 25
John Kelly, night watch,	54 00

Says the Corvallis Gazette: H. L. Andrews and wife returned to Oregon City on Thursday. They came here in September last to keep house for their three boys who are students in the college. Business has called them back to their own home. During their stay here they have made many friends who are sorry to have them go and who hope to welcome them back next fall.

Clover is regarded generally as the ideal hog pasture. It might be if the hog was an educated gentleman and would conscientiously keep his nose out of the farmer's business, or, in other words, if he would refrain from rooting and pulling up the roots of red clover.

County Correspondence.

MOLALLA.

Spring seems to be very backward about shining forth.

Very little grain has been sown here.

"Spuds" are all potatoes now.

Some changes have been made about the postoffice boxes this week.

Mr. Adams has been making a new sidewalk in front of his residence

Shade trees are being planted out by several of our citizens since Mr. Perry set the example.

Mr. J. J. Herman is making quite a stake buying and marketing potatoes.

It seems as if we are going to have a railroad now of no small caliber.

There will be quite an intermission between harvests this year.

School is progressing nicely under the management of Mr. Hartgraves.

Church revival is still going on at the M. E.'s.

Rough on signs. We were thinking of a scheme for leasing the sign franchise of the court house, but now it looks as though it would be out of order since signs have become an "eye sore" when decorating public property.

Mr. Pierce Miller lost a valuable mare last week.

Real estate men are looking around in our midst.

The buds on the fruit trees are beginning to show their color.

The latest in the county is the suspension boarding house, where you may (?) drop crumbs down to the little fishes. What a romantic place the Willamette Falls will be for lovers in a few decades, with so many "goodie goodies." TEUM.

VIOLA.

The entertainment last Friday night was a splendid success. The programme was quite lengthy and well appreciated by the audience. To name those who deserve special mention for their part in the proceedings would be to give the names of all. The best part of all, however, was the oyster supper, given by the Society, in which about 150 persons took part. Every one agrees that both supper and entertainment were a decided success.

At the primary election last Saturday D. N. Trullinger, W. H. Mattoon and D. C. Richardson were elected delegates to the county convention.

We now have preaching every two weeks in the church by Rev. D. H. Glass, the new minister.

Peach trees are in bloom and prospects are good for a large crop of all kinds of fruit. MORE ANON.

Weather-Crop Bulletin---No. IV.

FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

The temperature has been higher, but yet below the average for this period of the year. The rainfall was in light showers, and well distributed. Snow fell in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Grant, Crook, and counties to the south on March 30th, but generally disappeared the same day. Snow also fell on the higher elevations of western Oregon on the 30th. The amount of sunshine has increased, but is yet less than is usual the fore part of April.

The most encouraging reports as to the appearance and prospects of the winter wheat crop are received. But little of it was frozen out. Some spring sown wheat is already up, and is promising in appearance.

Trees are backward in budding and blossoming. Through Benton county blossoms are plentiful. Wasco county, along or near the river, also has blossoms on peach, pear, and cherry trees. The peach trees were generally slightly injured by the hard winter, but other fruit and berries promise bountiful yields. Warmer weather, and more sunshine is needed to fully develop the fruit blossoms.

The grass is growing finely in all parts of the state, but like other growing vegetation needs warm sunshine.

The soil continues to be so wet, especially on low or bottom lands, as to retard working it. Plowing and seeding are being rapidly pushed where possible. The wet soil will necessitate much summer fallowing. The stock is rapidly recovering from the effects of the severe winter. Though a late season, yet the prospects for excellent crops were never better.

B. S. PAGUE,
Observer, U. S. Signal Service.

General Miscellany.

For Easter.

We have been favored with an advance copy of the DOUBLE EASTER number of "The Youth's Companion." The pages are profusely illustrated, and the stories are by favorite writers. Some of the titles are, "Numbered with thy Saints," by Mrs. Mary Tappan Wright, "Gabrielle's Easter Hat," by Mrs. Marie B. Williams, "One of the Squire's Mornings," by Sarah E Cushman, "Bim Hazlett's Luck," by Miss Sophie Swett, a humorous story called "A Botanist's Predicaments," "Holy Week in Peru," by Maria Louisa Wetmore, "Miss Bent's Easter Eggs," by J. L. Harbour, with timely editorials, poems, and a special page for the little ones.

Four hundred and forty thousand families will receive this number, and the Easter season will be the more memorable to them because of its recognition in this pleasant form.

Why are Famines Worst in Strictly Agricultural Districts?

It will appear like a contradiction and absurdity to assert that the only regions in the world where famines prevail are bread producing countries, but it is a truth nevertheless—and a very instructive economic truth at that. Agricultural districts are the favorite haunts of famine. Industrial districts are almost wholly exempt from it. There has not been a famine, or anything approaching it, in New England within the memory of living men; but men of middle age can recall a score of what might be called by that name in the agricultural states of the West and South.

And yet New England does not raise its own food, while the agricultural states not only have food to spare, but make their wealth by selling their surplus bread and meat to New England and Old England. We never hear of famine in Old England, but the Irish famine of 1849 still lingers like a nightmare in the minds of men. In this country we have had local suffering from want of food in Dakota, Kansas and Texas within the last five years, and these states, strange to say, are all agricultural and pastural—producers of grain and meat.

The lesson which these facts teach is that the limitation of a people's energies, even in farming regions, to farming, is unwise and dangerous. Continuous raising of food not only does not exempt a population from want of food, but exposes them to it. Diversification of productive industry is both a means of prosperity and a protection against suffering. Manufactures must go hand in hand with agriculture in creating wealth and making a population comfortable—and this even though the population dwell in a rich and productive farming region.

There must be factories as well as farms—mills and workshops as well as gardens and grain fields. It is manufacturing that saves New England from famine, and it is manufacturing that must be relied on to save Dakota, Kansas and Texas from these visitations. A large industrial element renders two valuable services to the community—it consumes farm products when they are abundant and assists to buy them when they are scarce.—Trade and Traffic.

Farmers are asking us whether a heavy manure on pasture will hurt young clover. Bless you, no. Get out your manure, all you can of it, on the grass. Then scatter the manure evenly with a light harrow. The harrow will not hurt grass a year old, and working the manure in will help it. Nowhere does manure pay so well as on grass land, and nowhere so poorly as in the barnyard.—Homestead.

The farmer who does not take proper care of his stock or of his farm implements ought not to say much about the tariff or any other question. The man who makes speeches against the tariff and lets his mowing machine rot and rust in the field, has not got hold of the biggest end of his troubles by a jug full.—Western Rural.

Good butter cows usually make good feeders of calves for veal, says an exchange; their milk is rich and fattens the calf rapidly, and they are sometimes more profitable for this purpose than larger milkers that lack in richness.—Western Rural.

The Republican Outlook.

The republicans of Oregon are entering upon the campaign of 1890 in a very hopeful frame of mind. The first state in the Union to hold a general election for state officers and members of congress and the senate, its verdict is always looked for with great interest by people of all the other states. If the republican congress makes no fatal blunders, but goes right on doing its duty, we do not believe there is any power under the sun to keep Oregon from going strongly republican in 1890.

The following is the vote of this state at the last two presidential elections:

Ticket.	1884.	1888.
Republican	26,860	33,291
Democratic	24,694	26,522
Union Labor	726	363
Prohibition	1,930	4,792
Republican maj.	1,038	4,729

It will be seen that the Oregon republicans rolled up a majority of nearly four to one for Harrison over Blaine. This was in part due to the republican gains from immigration, but more especially was it due to the free trade attitude into which the southern leaders had forced the democratic party under the Cleveland administration. By their superior organization the republicans were in a position to force the fight on the tariff issue, and in many democratic wool counties in eastern Oregon democrats wore wool taglocks in their buttonholes, and returns showed big republican gains. While the tariff was the issue of success, the republican state central committee deserves great credit for the remarkable victory of 1888. As usual the democratic party was the biggest contributor to republican success.

Any careful observer who has noted the character of the immigration to Oregon in the past two years must conclude, in view of the above facts, that Oregon will give a safe republican majority on June 2, 1890. But it will not do to trust to the apparently favorable condition of things political. As Mr. Barin is known to be opposed to serving again great care will have to be exercised in the selection of a chairman of the new state central committee. The selection of good tried men for the county chairmanships is also important. Men of executive ability and great mastery of details are required. No doubt such can be found to prepare the deserved Waterloo for the democracy.

But working republicans in all parts of the state need not wait for the ticket to be put up, nor instructions from the central committees. The small bits of work in every nook and corner of the state count far more than the band and the torchlight demonstrations. The battle for supremacy in the state will be hotly contested and every one must bear his part. Clubs for reliable republican papers are as effective as any work that can be done, and if you get only one or two names do not hesitate to send them in, and contribute your mite to electing a clear straight ticket throughout.—Capital Journal.

Offensive Partisans.

Democratic bulldozing methods are well illustrated by the doings at Elmwood, Smith county, Tennessee, where the new republican postmaster was so persecuted by a gang of democrats, who sought to drive him from office and from the town, that he made application to the department at Washington for half a dozen good Winchester rifles with which to protect himself from the democrats. A postoffice inspector made examination of the situation, and found that the postmaster had good foundation for his complaint. The rifles appeared to be needed very badly by the occupant of the office, for the mob not only dragged down the Stars and Stripes which the postmaster had run up over his building, but they attacked the postmaster and his son with shotguns and crippled the latter for life. The leader of the gang was the deposed democratic postmaster. He and several other ringleaders were arrested and put in jail for this display of offensive partisanship.—Salem Statesman.

"A trust has no right to live," is the principle upon which Senator Sherman acted in preparing his anti-trust bill, now before the U. S. Senate. And yet the Democrats in the Senate are standing in solid phalanx in opposition to the bill, while the democratic papers, big and little, the union party ranters and other assistant democrats, all unite in denouncing the republican party as the party favoring trusts. Out upon the lying hypocrites!

Selfishness.

There is no one more disagreeable than an extremely selfish person, one who wraps himself up in his own business or pleasure. Yet there is a certain selfishness which should be cultivated for the sake of others—one should not overwork even when doing for others. In such a case present selfishness is future generosity. One should not be such a constant worker as to neglect personal preparation for the future. Mothers often, in their anxiety to care for the needs of their households, neglect almost entirely such personal improvement as is absolutely essential for their future work. Parents should be ambitious to improve as they grow older for the sake of their future influence upon their children, as they are at present to do their utmost for their development. And this they cannot do without that degree of selfishness necessary for self improvement. Whether selfishness be base or noble depends upon the purpose and circumstances. Four excellent rules for personal duty in this matter were found in the expense book of the late Hannah E. Stevenson: "To postpone my own pleasure to the convenience of others, my own convenience to the comfort of others, my own comfort to the wants of others, my own wants to the extreme need of others."—West Shore.

Taken at Her Word.

"I was settling down to work," said a book-agent-pestered man yesterday, "when a pretty woman entered my office. No one would suspect that she was a book agent. She placed a volume in front of me and began to talk. I told her I would not buy the book if I really wanted it. 'Never mind,' said she gaily, 'it won't cost you anything to look at it.'

"As she desired, I did look at it. I read the introduction and then chapter I. It was about 10 o'clock when I opened the book. At 11 o'clock the pretty book agent had become uneasy. I never raised my eyes. Another hour and she was pacing up and down the floor. At 1 o'clock, when she had nearly worn herself out, I laid the book down, and putting on my coat and hat, said to the exasperated woman: 'That's a clever book, I regret that I cannot read more of it, but I must get away to dinner.'

"She was mad, but she didn't say a word. Grabbing the book she shoved it into her satchel and made for the street."—Boston Globe.

Blunders.

The following enumeration of blunders it would be well for every one to commit to memory who would have that charity which is not as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, and who would be on good terms with themselves and those around them: To yield to immaterial trifles; to endeavor to mould all positions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to expect to be able to understand everything; to measure the enjoyment of others by your own; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to look for judgment and experience in youth; not to make allowance for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviating as far as lies in our power; it is a grand mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly.

The Secretary in a Hole.

"Mr. Rusk," said the office boy with a grin on his face, "Mr. Beans is in the outer office and wishes to see you."

"Beans?" cried the unsuspecting Secretary of Agriculture, "Who is Beans? I don't know Beans," and the laugh which followed showed the secretary that he had fallen into a trap.

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." When you are abusing or neglecting that boy of yours—when you refuse to sympathize with him in his troubles, you are preparing for a harvest that will have lots of thistles among the grain. If he lives and you live until you are no longer the strong man you now are, you would give all your old shoes if you had sowed differently.