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Local Market Report

Wheat ter bushel	\$.71
Oats " "	.35
Bran per ton	29.00
Wheat chop per ton	32.00
Oat chop " "	31.50
Barley Chop " "	30.00
Flour per sack	1.30
Eggs per dozen	.19
Butter per pound	.20
Chickens, hens per lb	.11½
" " spring " "	.14
" " roosters " "	.07
Turkeys " "	.18
Geese " "	.08
Ducks " "	.12
Beef " "	.05
Veal " "	9½
Hogs, live per hundred lb.	8.00
Hogs, dressed " "	9.00
Mutton " "	8.00

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Notary Public

N. M. Newport

Attorney at Law

(CITY ATTORNEY)

LEBANON

OREGON

DELAYED INAUGURATION.

Why Washington Had to Wait Until April 30 in 1789.

Although March 4 is the date set by law for the inauguration of our presidents, there was one occasion when the rule was not observed, for George Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789, instead of March 4.

When the constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of states the Continental congress by resolution of Sept. 13, 1788, set the first Wednesday of the following March (March 4, 1789) as the "time for commencing proceedings" under the new form of government.

Owing to delays of various kinds, such as difficulties of travel, etc., members of the first congress were very slow to assemble in New York, and a quorum of both houses was not obtained until April 6. The counting of the electoral vote, the notification of Washington and his journey from Mount Vernon to New York took until April 23, and his inauguration was set for April 30.

His term of office was, however, construed as having commenced on March 4, the date set by the Continental congress for the inauguration of the new government, and so it came to an end on March 4, 1793, although it lacked nearly two months of the four years provided for by the constitution.—New York Times.

CATCH THEM AND KILL THEM.

Don't Keep Fish Alive After You Get Them Out of the Water.

Probably nine-tenths of the fishermen hereabouts make the mistake of trying to keep their fish alive after they are caught on the theory that the fish will taste better after they get home and prepare them for the pan for cooking. They string them and keep them in the water or let them die in the creel.

The custom is a mistake, according to the experts. They declare the best way is to kill the fish the moment it is landed by pushing its head back and thus breaking the neck or giving it a hard blow on the head. Then take a knife and "bleed" them by running the knife blade around the bottom of the gills.

"In order to get your fish home with out any discoloration," declares a veteran angler, "take along a yard or two of white cheesecloth, and as soon as the fish is caught kill it and bleed it. Then dampen the cloth and wrap up each fish separately, taking care that no two fish touch each other."

"By doing this you will find that the fish will retain all the color markings just as clear and bright as when it was first taken from the water and the fish will be sweet and palatable."—Philadelphia Ledger

Napoleon's Custodian at St. Helena.

Sir Hudson Lowe, the man appointed by England to be the custodian of the emperor, arrived at St. Helena on April 14, 1816. His appearance was not prepossessing. He was extraordinarily thin, with a stiff carriage. He had a long, bony face, blotched with red and scanty hair of a dirty yellow color. His hollow eyes gleamed under thick, reddish eyebrows, but were furtive and restless, never looking straight at any one save by stealth.

"That is a bad man," declared Napoleon when he had seen him. "His eye as he examined me was like a hyena's caught in a trap."

He really resembled this horrid, sly animal in its walk as well as in hair and eyes. He never sat down when he was talking, but swung about hesitatingly and with abrupt jerks.—"With Napoleon at St. Helena."

Life's Little Tragedies.

A youth dashed into the forist's shop.

"There was something wrong about those red roses you sent the lady on Lincoln avenue," he declared.

"I'm sure they were sent," replied the forist. "I remember the order. You said you wanted the very cheapest ones, a dozen and a quarter. Here, Joe."

"The new boy came forward. 'You remember those roses you took to Lincoln avenue. Sure you got the address right?'"

"Yes, sir. I took it off the bill for you, sir."

"Bring the bill here." "I can't, sir. I put it in the box with the roses."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

A Bargain.

"Look, dearie, at the lovely pair of shoes I bought today. Such a bargain too—only \$3.95."

"But aren't they a trifle small for you?"

"Now that you mention it, I think they are, but what can one expect for such a ridiculous price?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Difference.

Man has fashioned the world. He has tunneled its peaks, bridged its chasms, drained its floods, laid cables across its oceans, cut its isthmuses, farmed its deserts and set up its civilizations. He fashions. Woman follows the fashions—that is the difference.—Life.

FLYING BULLETS.

Forces That Control the Curve They Take to Reach the Ground.

The trajectory of a rifle is the curve which the bullet describes in traveling from the muzzle of the rifle to its mark at a given range. This curve is the component of two forces—first, the momentum imparted to the bullet in the rifle barrel and, second, the downward pull of gravitation. Many persons have the erroneous idea that so long as a body is traveling ahead very fast it will not drop.

The fallacy of this notion can be very prettily shown by a laboratory experiment in which two rubber balls of the same size and weight are projected from a miniature catapult at precisely the same instant, but in such a way that ball A has double the velocity of ball B. Although ball A will travel twice as far as ball B before it strikes the floor, it will always be observed that the two balls strike the floor at the same instant.

High velocity, then, does not free a rifle bullet from the effect of gravity, but it does enable it to travel a greater distance ahead before it has had time to fall any given distance. That is the true reason why high velocity tends to give a low trajectory. For comparison of cartridges the height of the trajectory at midrange is generally taken as the standard.—Outing.

APACHES OF PARIS.

Strife Over an Underworld Beauty Led to Their Undoing.

The apaches of Paris are an order of the lowest and most dangerous criminals in the world. There is not a great central organization like the Italian orders and no fixed rules or assemblies. It consists merely of groups of crooks operating in different quarters of the city. These little groups or circles take their name from the quarter of the city that they inhabit and have their own conventional signs, places of meeting, leaders and the like. The members are usually young, beginning as boys of ten or fifteen years.

The women associated with these criminal bands are called marmites in the vernacular of the underworld. There was a struggle in Paris between the apache bands of Manda and Lecca, involving, like the Iliad, the abduction of a Helen. She was a famous beauty in the subterranean cafes of Paris and called, in the argot of Montmartre, La Casque d'Or. The very name has the ring of romance. She was betrothed to the leader of the Manda and was carried off by the rival band of Lecca. War followed between the bands—a bitter, vindictive, bloody feud.

This contest destroyed the apache ascendancy in Paris.—Melville D. Post in Saturday Evening Post

Threatened the King.

The honor of knighthood is not one which appeals to everybody. Coke of Norfolk, who considered that he had a far better claim than the speaker to the designation of first commoner of England, strongly disliked the idea of a handle to his name. This fact was well known to George IV. When Coke was chosen to head a deputation praying the king to dismiss from his person and counsel those advisers who by their conduct had proved themselves alike enemies to the throne and people George announced that he would get even with him. "If Coke of Norfolk enters my presence," he declared, "I swear I'll knight him." The threat was repeated to Coke, who rejoined, "If he dares such a thing I swear I'll break his sword." And, as the sturdy Norfolk squire was quite capable of doing this, George refrained from carrying out his threat.

Feet of the Chameleon.

In their tongue, their feet and their eyes chameleons differ remarkably from other lizards. Their feet, though possessing five toes, are divided into two grasping groups, looking like a hand in mittens, and only by close examination you perceive the presence of the two or the three opposing respectively, but so close together as to appear like one broad one. On the padded soles or palms of these grasping limbs you can feel and see the small—may one say—palp, which enable them to grasp so firmly that it is difficult to detach a chameleon from its foothold. These clinging feet, together with their prehensile tail, enable them to sustain themselves on the branches in the strongest gale.

Origin of "Gentleman."

It is quite commonly held that the word gentleman is made from the two words "gentle" and "man," but this is not the case. Originally the word was spelled "gentleman" and signified literally a Christian convert.

Lady comes from the old Anglo-Saxon and signifies "to serve a loaf." It was applied to the mistress of the house as the one who served the bread.—Irish World

Housekeeper's Reason.

"What is your chief objection to moving pictures?" "The dust that has accumulated behind them."—Birmingham Age-Herald

FAMOUS BRIDGES.

The Highest, Largest and Most Ornate Structures of Their Kind.

The biggest bridge in the world is the Forth bridge. The British navy can pass under it, and its biggest dreadnaught looks like a pygmy in comparison.

The highest bridge in the world is the wonderful single span which crosses the gorge discovered by Livingstone, into which the mighty Zambezi leaps in a fall only matched by Niagara. This light, airy looking structure is 400 feet above the river bed, so that the dome of St. Paul's could comfortably stand beneath it.

The longest single span in the world is the span of Brooklyn bridge. It is a suspension bridge, and its supporting towers are 1,000 feet apart. Imagine the strength of the cables capable of supporting such a terrific dead weight, to which add the surging traffic of two vast cities.

The two longest bridges in the world are the Tay bridge in Scotland and the great bridge which carries the railway across the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

The most ornate bridge in the world is the Tower bridge across the Thames. In fact, it is perhaps the most beautiful bridge in existence. It is unique, too, in that it is both a girder bridge and a suspension bridge and is also like the ancient drawbridges of romance.

Its cost was £1,500,000, which is just about half the amount the Forth bridge cost.—London Chronicle

INFLATION AS A DEFENSE.

Easy For the Puffer Fish to Bait Its Natural Enemies.

The puffer fish affords a novel example of the way nature sometimes works to protect her creatures. The many different species inhabit all tropical and other warm seas and certain large rivers. Few of them reach a length of more than two feet.

The peculiar characteristic common to all of them is their ability to inflate themselves with air or water until they become almost spherical in shape. The air or water that fills the abdomen or the esophageal sac is retained by a valve in the throat and can be discharged almost instantly.

A few good sized scup were placed in one of the exhibition tanks of the New York Zoological society with a dozen puffers about two inches long. The hungry scup at once attacked the puffers, but in an instant every puffer inflated itself so completely with water that it became almost globular. All the scup could do was to knock them about like toy balloons, too big to be swallowed, too smooth to afford any hold to the jaws.

Puffers that become frightened near the surface of the sea and are inflated with air sometimes drift ashore, where they roll along the sands until they die and are dried by the sun and wind. The Japanese make lanterns of their dried inflated bodies, for the stretched skin is as transparent as oiled paper.—Youth's Companion

London's Backward Suburb.

Wimbledon proved itself in one respect the most backward of London suburbs. Until 1902 the streets of Wimbledon were still lit by oil and the lamplighter could be seen every evening making his rounds, with his ladder on his shoulder. The Wimbledon lamplighter used matches instead of tinder and steel, but otherwise his methods were the same as those pursued by his predecessors in the days of Queen Anne.—London Mail

Penalty of Laziness.

Head of Department—What's this lying on my desk? The last dunning letter received from my tailor, duly initialed by all my clerks. Oh, dear! What have I done? Actually sent it around to be duly noted by the whole staff without taking the trouble to look at it!—Fliegende Blatter

Of Some Use.

"Gentlemen," remarked the professor, "the general function of the heads of several learned members of this class is to keep their neckties from slipping off."—Harvard Lampoon

The true services of life are inestimable in money and are never paid.—R. L. Stevenson

Needn't Go Higher.

A drawing master, who had been worrying a pupil with contemptuous remarks as to his want of skill in the use of the pencil, ended by saying:

"If you were to draw me, for example, tell me what part you would draw first?"

The pupil, with a significant meaning in his eye, looked up into his master's face and quietly said:

"Your neck, sir."—London Tit Bits

Mother's Work.

"Father, you always seem to be in a better humor when you come home at night than when you go away in the morning," said the daughter.

"Of course," replied the parent; "you see I have some money in my pocket when I come home."—Yonkers Statesman

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