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LEBANON, OREGON

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Staggers among horses is prevailing along the foothills in Marion county. Wild animals are getting away with a good many sheep in the vicinity of Dora.

There were fifty marriage licenses issued in Grant county during the past year.

A Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized in Albina by Rev. G. M. Pierce, with 39 members.

Eli Johnson, of Quartz valley, Lake county, has succeeded in killing eighteen deer and two large cougars this winter.

In the trial at Corvallis, Judge Bean held that the M. E. church south had no interest in the college farm and could not maintain a suit for it.

Postmaster Roby, of Portland, has fifty-nine persons on his pay roll, including thirty-one postal clerks, and he disburses monthly the sum of \$4,672.80.

Dr. William H. Watkins, while attending the customary Thursday evening prayer meeting at the Taylor street (Portland) Methodist Church, fell dead of heart disease.

On account of the case of scarlet fever in town and the unpleasant weather, the directors have thought it best to close the school at this place for a short time, says a Joseph paper.

Near Crawfordville, Sylvester Cochran killed a large cougar while deer hunting deer. He saw a deer lying down and was just in the act of shooting it when the cougar jumped out of a tree on to the deer.

Governor Penoyer has determined to strictly enforce the rule of the executive department, so that no personal solicitation or opportunity will be considered in reference to applications for pardons or commutation of sentences.

New Zealand the great enemy of sheep is a large green parrot. It lights on a sheep and devours its living flesh. After it has eaten its fill it flies away. But, as a rule, the wounds it makes never heal up.

The negroes in Georgia pay taxes on property assessed at over \$8,000,000; those in South Carolina pay taxes on \$10,000,000 worth of property, and those in Louisiana are assessed on \$30,000,000 worth.

The report of the Geological Survey just published shows that the production of minerals in the United States reached last year the enormous value of \$465,000,000, the largest yet recorded in any country and about \$45,000,000 greater than the year previous.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has sent a memorial to Congress asking that \$600,000 be appropriated to improve the upper Columbia and to remove from the stream the obstacles to navigation, especially between that part of the river where the Colville river empties into the Columbia and the Snake river, a distance of some 300 miles.

The State Board of Land Commissioners, at its last session, reversed the rulings of former boards in one very important particular. It ruled in the case of an applicant for a deed to 1,380 acres of State land for which certificates had been issued for four other parties, who made an assignment of such certificates to the party applying for the deed, that such deed could not be issued to him, as under the law the amount of State land liable to be purchased by any one party is limited to 320 acres.

A German boy about 12 years of age was frozen to death near the farm of M. Brown, in Rye valley. It seems that the boy and his father, who is employed to watch the property in the Gold Ridge mine, had been to Express and were returning home when they were overtaken by a fearful snow storm. Becoming bewildered they hid in the overtaken and wandered round in the snow, the boy freezing to death as stated. The boy's father made his way to the ranch of Mr. Brown in an almost helpless condition, and on learning the particulars Mr. Brown at once telegraphed the railroad after traveling a mile or more, found the lifeless body of the boy.

A correspondent in Rome has furnished an interesting description of the gifts to Pope Leo on the occasion of his jubilee. He says the gifts have come in rapidly; that two additions have already been made to the building in which they are to be exposed, and the end is not yet. Up to January 13, presents to the value of \$10,000,000 have passed through the hands of the Vatican inspectors. Even that sum has been exceeded in money. The United States has outstripped every other country in cash donations. The exact sum of the whole money gift cannot be ascertained, all the contributions not being yet in hand.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, the Surveyor General of Washington Territory states that he is convinced that no less than 125 townships in his district should be surveyed at once, and estimates the cost at \$125,000. He states that the increased rates named in the estimates of his office for the ensuing fiscal year, viz.: \$16 for township and \$7 for section lines, are less than the work can be done for in the rough and heavily timbered country in his district, and recommends that the augmented rates provided by section 2405 of the revised statutes may be allowed. The Surveyor General also recommends an appropriation of \$15,000 for clerical services in his office, and \$2,500 for contingent expenses.

—There is in Griffin, Ga., a small, fat child of remarkable gravity of demeanor and of an investigating turn of mind. The other day he climbed to the cow-catcher of a locomotive, and when it was in motion, fell off. With rare presence of mind he lay perfectly still until the entire train had passed over him. The experience pleased him, and the next day he went down to the depot, and, unseen by the engineers, lay down on the track and waited there until the train passed over him. He is now pining in the seclusion of the parental backyard.

AN ITALIAN STATESMAN.

Signor Francesco Crispi, President of Italy's Council of Ministers.

Signor Crispi, Prime Minister of Italy, has been a familiar figure in Italian politics since 1861, when he was elected for Palermo to sit in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, the first Parliament of the new Kingdom of Italy. At that period Crispi and the Quadrilateral, including Verona and Mantua, still remained under the Austrian Empire, while Rome was held by a French garrison for the Pope. The revolution in Sicily and in Naples, expelling Francis II., had been effected by the victories of Garibaldi in the preceding year. Among his most active local supporters at Palermo was Francesco Crispi, a young barrister, who was born at Sibera, in Sicily, in October, 1819, and had, in 1848, taken part in the insurrection provoked by the treaty of King Ferdinand, the "Bomb" of the people.

That insurrection was suppressed, in Naples and Sicily, by an army of Swiss and other foreign mercenaries. Some who had, like young Crispi, taken up arms with the insurgents, made their escape to France, but came to an immediate end of Crispi's life when the era of constitutional liberty for Italians was opened by the administration of D'Azeglio and confirmed by that of Count Cavour. In 1858, France and Sardinia having declared war against Austria and promised the liberation of Italy, the petty governments of Central Italy were overthrown by popular demonstrations; and in the autumn of 1860 the expedition of Garibaldi from Genoa, which was accompanied by Crispi, speedily effected the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty. Crispi fought as a soldier in the Italian army, and held office in its provisional government until its annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. He appeared in the Italian Parliament as the right-hand man of Garibaldi, whose views were opposed to the policy of Cavour, and who loudly demanded an immediate attack on the remaining Papal dominion, at the cost of war with France, for the conquest of Rome, and a renewal of the war with Austria for the deliverance of Venice. Crispi continued for many years as a leader of the "Extreme Left" in the Italian parliament, while he showed constant hostility to French influence in the affairs of Italy. But, since the independent position of Italy among the European powers has become secure, and since the acquisition of Venice, in 1866, and of Rome, in 1870, satisfied the aspirations of Italian nationality, the grounds of those party differences have been removed.

HUMAN NATURE.

An incident proving that it is strongly inclined to evil.

The talk one hears on the street all tends to convince one more and more that there is a great deal of human nature in man. This is what a special examiner of the United States Pension Office told me to-day while waiting for a street-car at the depot, and taking evidence in a pension claim in Nebraska last summer. The claimant belonged to a little country church, and the witnesses were the pastor and several members of his church. It was beautiful to see the clearness and directness with which they all testified. As to the claimant had been unable to do any work on his farm for five or ten years. The story was becoming monotonous until I visited the home of an aged man in the church, who was somewhat deaf. I explained to him my office and my business very carefully, and then took down his sworn statement concerning the claimant and his disabilities. But to my great surprise he testified that the claimant, whom he had known intimately for fifteen years, had never been sick a day, nor missed a day from work, in all that time. I cross-questioned him rigidly, but only made him the more emphatic in his former statements. So he signed the deposition, and I administered the oath, and was taking my departure, when he asked me, in an uncertain, anxious way: "Ain't you an insurance agent? Ain't you going to insure his life?" When I undeceived him he looked very miserable, but did not attempt to retract his statements. —Chicago Journal.

Quick Promotion.

A Dutchman whose son had been employed in an insurance company's office was met by an acquaintance, who inquired: "Well, Mr. Schneider, how is Hans getting along in his new place?" "Shoost splendid; he vas von off dem directors already." "A director? I never heard of such rapid advancement—the young man must be a genius." "He vas; he shoost write a splendid hand!" "Oh, yes, plenty of people write good hands, but you said Hans vas a director!" "So he vas" (indignantly) "de direct dem circulars ten hours every day already." —Youth's Companion.

—At the Benevolent home in Atlanta, Ga., a patient who had a cancer in his stomach was kept alive for weeks by nitro-glycerine. The explosive was placed on his tongue and absorbed into his system without being swallowed.

—At Emperor William's recent visit to Gastein he found on his table a letter addressed in very large characters, which proved to be from the hand of his five-year-old great-grandson William. An inclosure by his mother assured the Emperor that no one had dictated or even looked at the letter, the first production of the writer. "I fully believe it," the Emperor smilingly said, "for if he had seen it he would not have allowed it to be sent. In six lines my great grandson makes nine demands." —Arkansas Traveler.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HINTS.

Points for Economical Ladies—With Apologies to the Fashion Papers of To-day.

It frequently happens that women of taste desiring to furnish their homes in an elegant manner, have not the necessary means to do so. To all such I would say: Do not despair. In the absence of the money, which would make it easy to purchase the articles desired, you must use your brains and economy.

To a woman about to go to house-keeping with limited means, I would recommend the example of a friend of mine who recently went to Florida to five, and who had to make the best of a not plentiful purse.

She had not the means to purchase a cupboard, but she took the best she could find in the kitchen, with the opening in front. After papering it inside and out with comparatively inexpensive wallpaper, at forty cents a bolt, a carpenter was called in, to nail narrow strips of board inside for cleats with boards sawed the right length placed across for shelves.

The space underneath made a nice roomy place for the firkins of raspberry jam, guava jelly, imported marmalade and other necessities. The carpenter also made a smaller box, placed on the top, and corresponding in length with the lower one. That was similarly papered, and a shelf put in about half-way between the upper and lower part.

So she had three deep long shelves for her silver, besides space at the bottom for her china.

Covering the whole front of this neat and convenient cupboard was a broad silk plush curtain, arranged to slide easily back and forth by rings running on a brass rod. The rings cost but five cents each, the brackets fifteen cents each, and the rod two dollars.

She obtained the silk plush at a bargain—four dollars per yard. Eight yards sufficed, making the total cost only about thirty-five dollars.

As chairs were scarce, she covered soap-boxes and the like with silk plush of a handsome shade, which made quite stylish-looking seats.

Her work-table is made of a little deep, narrow box, one side being used for the top, of course, with neat strips of board, painted dark brown, nailed on the ends for legs, and a stand cloth of antique lace over satin was sufficient to hide the interior. This stand cloth cost eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

The box that her statutory group—'Coming to the Parson'—came from the factory in, has always been kept as a pedestal for that statuette, as it is as high and large across as a suite's stand would be. It was covered first with stiff paper, to give a smoother surface, and then with an elegant plush and gilt cover, which cost but seven dollars and fifty cents. Altogether, it forms as pretty a piece of furniture as a stand made at the factory would do.

One not used to anything but the regulation chamber sets would be surprised to see what pretty substitutes can be got up after the same general style—the tables, with their dainty toilet accessories; the stands, with their pretty covers and splashes. My friend prefers the real articles, of course; but when she is lacking she will have as pretty and convenient substitutes as she can get.

Barrels are also utilized in a pretty way. The one upon which Daisy keeps her music looks quite pretty, covered as it is with antique lace over satin. Of course, the inside is used for storage.

If it were not for taking up too much room I would speak of her shelving in detail. There are so many places where a shelf or bracket, even of carved walnut, is an added convenience, and all unlightlike is removed by putting on a crocheted cover or a China silk scarf.

It makes me inwardly groan sometimes in visiting friends to see their unhandy housekeeping arrangements, making their work so needlessly hard, when a little planning and contrivance on their part would make such a difference, and be so economical.—William & Revier, in Fact.

PITH AND POINT.

—A little Burlington boy gave, as the definition of cupid, "love-sickness." —Burlington Free Press.

—The preacher tells you that you should marry for love, and get the other married for money. —Yonkers Statesman.

—All advice about how to spend money and how to keep it is thrown away on the person who does not know how to get it. —N. O. Picayune.

—The best "recommend" that a servant can have is a permanent place combined with an inspired determination to stay there. —Freck.

—The cockroaches in this house are remarkably versatile," said an actor at a hotel table, picking up a bit-uit. "I notice they appear in different rolls every morning."

—When an absconding Chinese banker is captured his head is carefully removed to make sure that he has none of the missing gold hidden away in his hollow teeth. —Fall River Advance.

—"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but I judge from your crest and soldierly bearing, that you have seen service?" "Yes, sir, O'ra seen service," was the reply. "O'ra footman for Misses Patran Vendomo?" —Epoch.

—A friend writing from Virginia, and describing a recent colored protracted meeting, says: "What the brethren lack in inspiration they make up in perspiration." —Harper's Bazar.

—An old philosopher says that he has often seen a man puffed at being thought to be in advance of his age; but he never heard of a woman who was puffed at being supposed to be in advance of her age. —N. Y. Ledger.

—When a girl who has encouraged a young man for several years suddenly tells him that she can never be more than a sister to him, he can for the first time see the freckles on her nose. —Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.

THE NEW PHONOGRAPH.

What Mr. Edison Claims for His Invented "Talking Machine."

The statement that Mr. Edison has perfected his phonograph and given it practical value is not so startling as the invention itself was when originally produced, some ten years ago. With telephones, electric lights and electric railways, we are becoming accustomed to departures from tradition, and a new invention must be very remarkable indeed to excite any more than momentary surprise. We are not quite sure that the public will be so much surprised by its customary equanimity if the Keely motor were shown to a working practicability, though this, we confess, would be a pretty strong test of the theory suggested.

But whether startling or not, the prospect of a working phonograph is a very pleasing one. Every body will remember what hopes of usefulness were built upon the invention when first brought out, and how those hopes were crushed when the inventor announced that it would never have any value save as a toy. Now the inventor assures the world that in the public's hands the "toy" will do all that was once hoped for and do much more. The man of business will no longer need stenographer or type-writer, but will be able to dictate directly to his phonograph, sending the impressions therein produced to his distant correspondent, who will reproduce them in his own instrument. "Copy" for the printer will be prepared in the same way. The testimony of witnesses will be so perpetuated that on subsequent trials or hearings it can not only be reproduced with absolute accuracy in its minutest details, but also that its individual characteristics of hesitancy, firmness, etc., which count for so much in estimating the value of testimony.

Music is to be the stronghold of the reconstructed phonograph as it was of the "toy." Not only will it reproduce every voice in its melodic or harmonic effects, but instrumental music of every kind. It will go so far, indeed, as to reproduce orchestral effects in such a manner that the critical ear can detect all the different instruments as readily as in listening to the orchestra itself. It is said, moreover, that one who is an adept in such matters can tell from the phonographic reproduction what make of piano was used in the orchestra. And as the phonographic sheets can be duplicated rapidly and cheaply it will cost the owner of a phonograph practically nothing to hear operas, operatic concerts, or playing of the great violins or pianists. The effect may be had on the opera houses, but the public at large will be greatly benefited and profited.

Naturally there will be as soon as the new phonograph comes on the market a revival of the flood of comic suggestions with which the invention was originally greeted. We shall be told how useful the jealous husband or wife can make it, and how valuable it will prove in breach of promise cases, where the reproduction of tones is almost as desirable as the words. But the inventor can be of great deal of this sort of fun—chastity though it is—if his invention is what he now declares it to be. —Detroit Free Press.

—A gentleman in London thoughtlessly omitted to remove his cork legs before bathing. The laws of nature are seldom suspended or overruled by individuals, and they were not in this case. The gentleman was suspended instead. In the water the legs at once assumed a superior position, and maintained the upper hand of the gentleman, so to speak, in spite of his most valiant struggles. How he would have drowned had it not been for timely assistance.

—Captain A. H. Whetstone, of Robinson Springs, Ala., has in his possession a towel that his father, Rev. Jacob Whetstone, owned and used in the year 1793. He has also a chair which was one among the first his father used after his marriage in 1793. This chair, Mr. Whetstone says, was made in South Carolina out of hickory wood.

QUICK PROMOTION.

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