

SOCIETY NOTICES

LEBANON LODGE NO. 44 A. F. A. M. Meets at their new hall in Main block, on Saturday evening, on or before the 21st inst.

DR. A. H. PETERSON, SURGICAL DENTIST.

Filling and Extracting Teeth a Specialty. Office in W. C. Peterson's jewelry store.

C. H. HARMON, BARBER & HAIRDRESSER.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Shampooing in the latest and best styles.

St. Charles Hotel.

Tables Supplied with the Best of the Market. Rooms and the Best Accommodations for Commercial Men.

H. E. FARRISH, Proprietor.

Tables Supplied with the Best of the Market. Rooms and the Best Accommodations for Commercial Men.

I. F. CONN, Contractor, Carpenter and Builder.

Plans and Specifications Furnished on Short Notice. ALL KINDS OF CARPENTER WORK DONE.

G. T. COTTON, DEALER IN Groceries and Provisions.

TOBACCO & CIGARS, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, CONFECTIONERY, Queensware and Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.

MEAT MARKET

FRESH AND SALTED BEEF AND PORK, MUTTON, PORK, SAUSAGE, SOLOMON AND HAM.

BANK OF LEBANON

Lebanon, Oregon. Transacts a General Banking Business. Account Kept Subject to Check.

AUSTRALIA NOW furnishes oranges for the English market.

PERFUMERY, from which an oil of great commercial value is manufactured, grows wild and luxuriantly in many places in this country.

AN EQUINOXIAL woman, who has lived in this country long enough to learn the language, says her people never wash or bathe, have no rules, no form of government, and every one does exactly as he pleases, and all are contented with their lot, not knowing anything better.

THERE are but three silver dollars of the coinage of 1804 in existence. Two of these are accounted for; the third is somewhere in circulation about the country.

SOMEHOW the impression has got abroad that a Territory must have a certain population to qualify it for admission. There is no law and no custom about it.

THE government owned the first telegraph line ever constructed. In 1843 Congress appropriated \$30,000 to assist Prof. Morse in perfecting his system.

THERE are two brothers named Merimon who have judicial positions in North Carolina, one upon the superior and the other upon the supreme bench.

REV. W. S. FENDLOR, a missionary, has reached Winnipeg from north of the Mackenzie river, where he has been for nine years.

ADVICES from Shanghai state that a terrific earthquake has occurred in the province of Yunnan. Two thousand lives are reported to have been lost.

THE Treasurer's office at Carthage, Texas, was robbed, and County Treasurer Hill killed. The crime was not discovered until late the following day.

THE boiler in the shingle mill of B. Bettes, at West Melville, exploded, killing C. Hill, John Stephenson and Seymour Banks, and more or less seriously wounding thirteen others.

AT Burlington, Iowa, Adam Wirt, a farmer over 60 years old, set fire to his son's house, in which the latter's two small children were at the time.

THE Willamette Valley Hop Growers' Association has been organized at Salem, with Hon. F. X. Mathieu as president.

THE spring wagon which served for a hearse in this remote region was followed by the large piece of flannel, wagons and men and boys riding on horseback.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

AN Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Town Wrecked by a Cyclone. Mr. Vernon, Ill.—The cyclone that visited this city destroyed nearly three hundred residences and places of business, and unhoused from 1,200 to 1,500 persons.

LEBANON has a fire department with a membership of forty, and which has \$100 in its treasury.

A Portland father punishes his sons by having them locked up in the dark cell of the city jail.

THE State Sunday School Convention for Oregon will be held at Albany on the 23d, 24th and 25th of May.

UMATILLA county will erect a new court house on the ground known as the College block, at Pendleton, to cost \$60,000.

A snow-slide on the middle fork of John Day fairly choked up the river, and almost drowned John R. Short and his family.

PATTERSON's drug store, at Independence, was entered and robbed of \$800 worth of watches, jewelry, etc. There is no clue to the burglars.

THE annual show of stallions for Marion, Polk, Linn, Yamhill and other counties will take place in Salem on Saturday, March 31.

THERE are now 200 prisoners, including two women, in the State Penitentiary. This is the smallest number imprisoned there for some time past.

Jos. Fryer, a merchant of North Yamhill, committed suicide at that place by cutting his throat. Deceased was 54 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

YOUR man Wagner and Lawson, charged with larceny of blankets at Salem, pleaded guilty in the circuit court, and were sentenced to one year each in the penitentiary.

AT the annual meeting of the G. A. R. in Albany, the report of the commander showed that the department of Oregon was in a prosperous condition, with forty-two posts and a membership of 1,300.

THE Oregon Gold Mining Company at Cornucopia have shut down their mill for the present, owing to the trouble of the mine.

A shepherd (name unknown) and his horse were drowned in Bridge creek, near Jay Bird, in trying to ford the stream during the recent high water.

Five men were killed by the fall of a bridge over a quarry near Carnarvon, Wales.

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AT Dahoma, Miss., the 14-year-old son of Jake Fulton interfered with his father to prevent him from whipping a negro, who was infuriated because that he seized a musket and shot the boy dead.

A Bastro, La., special says: The explosion of a boiler on Mrs. G. N. Harp's plantation killed two white men named Keems and Johnson, and two colored men whose names are not given. Four other men were so badly scalded that they are not expected to recover.

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OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Cattle and sheep have wintered well says a Grant county paper.

There are 377 scholars enrolled in the Pendleton public school.

There are fifteen inmates at the State School for the Blind at Salem.

A sheep man near Saddlebutte lost forty sheep from eating wild turnip.

Lebanon has a fire department with a membership of forty, and which has \$100 in its treasury.

Company K, O. N. G., held an election at Bandon, and elected Charles Blumgrother captain.

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WEALTHY INDIANS.

A tribe that has seven million dollars as their property is now being discovered.

A visitor to the Ojaga Reservation, Indian Territory, if he has a mind to study the human race under varying conditions, finds much of interest.

The Ojaga Indians are about the only example now left in the United States of a real aristocracy.

They do not depend upon Government rations, as do the Cheyennes and others, at all, but have enough of their own undisputed property to make them the wealthiest community in the country.

Besides the land of the reservation, which belongs to them by a title hard to assail, they have about \$75,000,000 bearing five per cent. interest in the hands of the Government.

They are paid about \$200,000 a year in cash. The entire tribe numbers only 1,600. Few of them are actually the richest body of people we have ever known.

The Ojagas have all the attributes of an aristocracy. They own the land, do absolutely no work, have plenty of money, know nothing of barter and sale, and therefore not much of the meanness which characterizes all common classes.

They are satisfied with their own customs. With the virtues of aristocracy they have its vices. With generosity they have shiftlessness and laziness in perfection.

Though magillificent pastures lie before them for miles, few of them take the trouble to rear cattle, the only profitable stock.

They buy beef cattle already slaughtered and eat up from the traders. They are not even hunters and fishers. Their lives are spent in lying around under tents and shanties, eating to repletion and being satisfied with their lot.

Each member of the tribe, including women and children, receives about one hundred dollars a year. The more wives and children an Ojaga has, therefore, the richer he is.

In spite of this encouragement the tribe is decreasing. A white physician at the reservation says that the rate of decrease is not less than two per cent. a year among the full bloods.

The half-bloods are increasing. It can be at once reckoned that in another half century the full-bloods will have gone, and the splendid inheritance will be in the possession of white men and their children.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Government has adopted the policy to hasten the catastrophe.

The full-bloods are nearly all honest and manly in their way. They have an idea that every thing on the reservation belongs to them, and they go behind the scenes and appropriate the goods of the post-traders, as freely as though they were proprietors.

Up to a certain point they understand business—debit and credit—but not much beyond the simplest forms. As might be expected, they are chronically in debt.

They are not very clean in their habits, but they are not very dirty. They have a little of the goods of various kinds, and they give away as readily as they buy.

Other tribes are not so well provided with worldly goods as are the Ojagas, and on these occasions the custom of "smoking" presents works to the disadvantage of the whites.

Several hundred pipes and large amounts of various property have thus been given to the Kaws and other poorer tribes within a few years.

Can the Ojagas be civilized? Of course they can. They are not civilized, to be sure. They speak little and brooch-clout; they allow their women to die by scores and compel them to do all the work; they are too lazy to raise cattle when pasture and feed cost neither money nor work; they keep up the dances and paints, and cut their hair in helmet fashion.

All these things they do, but they could be easily taught to adopt the customs of civilization. Five years of education scientifically applied would make them equal to the Cherokees in civilization and superior to them in force of character.

THE SADD CEMETERY conducted in a solemn and reverential manner.

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CLEANING SILVER.

Suggestions on a Matter That Every Housekeeper Has her own way of doing her house-work, and the cleaning of silver is no exception to the rule.

Some part of a day every week or every two weeks is set aside for this work, and no matter what may happen this is seldom neglected.

That in every-day use, and usually that which is used very little only on certain occasions, is taken out and given a thorough cleaning.

If proper attention were given to the every-day care of silver, there would be no necessity of scouring it every week or even every two weeks.

It does not improve silver in the end to clean it too often. If it is solid metal and you should like to pass it off as a family heirloom, by all means scour it as often as you can and wash it in soap suds, and in a short while, if it is of antique pattern, any one will readily believe that it belonged to your great-grandmother, and excuse its appearance by remarking: "They used a great deal of pewter in those days."

If it is plated, which is generally the kind most in use nowadays, the plate will wear off soon enough without any help from you in scouring.

Do not use the same towels you wipe your dishes with for the silver. The coarse cloth, though very nice for crockery, is not fit for silver or glassware.

The checked towel which comes especially for this work, and can be bought at any dry-goods store, is just the thing, and a half-dozen of these towels, at least, should be in every house.

After each meal gather all the silver together, have ready a pan of hot water, in which put a little box or a few drops of ammonia; into this put all the small silver and let it stand until you have all the things cleared away and are ready to wash the dishes.

While going back and forth give the pan a shaking now and then, so as to separate the silver and allow the water to get to every part of it. By the time the table is cleared the water will be cool enough to allow the removal of the silver without barboiling the hands.

Take out of the water and wipe it thoroughly dry. In the case of egg, acid fruit or vinegar stains it may be necessary to give stained articles a slight rubbing, but unless the stains are very deep the box or ammonia will do the work of scouring and no rubbing is required.

Silver treated in this way will not need more than once a month, and that it shall be cleaned as often as this will be the opinion of the housekeeper.

I have known silver that had been cared for as above to go for one year without a thorough cleaning, and then look brighter and nicer than that which had been cleaned every two weeks.

When silver ice-water services and tea-sets are in constant use, each piece should be thoroughly washed once a week in hot borax or ammonia water, which will keep them brighter and neater than frequent scouring.

To be sure, the cream pitcher will have to have a daily washing the same as the small silver. When there is no ammonia or borax at hand use clear hot water. Never on any account use soap in the water unless you want your silver to lose its luster and look like pewter.

Use one toothbrush a half-teaspoonful to a large pan of water is plenty for a large quantity of silver, and usually a quarter of a teaspoonful is sufficient. It is with ammonia as with many other things, a little of it does a great deal of good, but a great deal of it may do more harm than good.

For the general cleaning use ammonia and whiting. This can be bought already mixed, or may be prepared at home by mixing in a dish ammonia and whiting to the consistency of cream.

Make only a little at a time, as it dries very quickly. Have a large and a small piece of flannel, a piece of cambric and two tooth-brushes. With the small piece of flannel apply the mixture to the articles to be cleaned, rubbing but very slightly, as the mixture does the work with only slight assistance.

Use one toothbrush for applying the mixture between the prongs of the forks and into all rough and chased work, and the other brush to remove it when dry.

As each article is cleaned lay it aside without wiping until all are done. Commence with the first article cleaned and wipe the brush with the large piece of flannel, using the dry toothbrush for all chased work and crevices. When all are wiped well go over them again with the piece of cambric for a final polish.

Silver not in general use can be cleaned in this way, wrapped tightly in flannel, or that lacking, newspapers will do, packed away in a dry place, and when wanted taken out as bright and clean as on the day it was put away.

NO Cause for Complaint. "How are times, Uncle Jerry?" he asked an old colored whitewasher on the market yesterday.

"Very fair, sah—very fair." "Then your business is rushing, sh?"

"Seems to be, sah. My wife has aimed ober 'd dollars at washin' dis week, and de chill'en has picked up a suit of clothes 'n a basket of vittles. I can't complain 'sah—can't complain."—Detroit Free Press.

LOUISIANA LEPEBS.

How They Are Treated in the Acadian Parish. The discovery of two lepers in Philadelphia and the excitement which this event seems to have caused, was a modified reproduction of a far more serious affair, which, indeed, reached the dignity of a panic in a Southwestern Louisiana town last summer.

It is a notorious fact that leprosy has existed and exists to-day in Southern Louisiana, but with rare exceptions it is confined to certain well defined localities, where the lepers live to themselves in colonies, hiding an intercourse with their neighbors and separated wholly from the world.

The two principal leper colonies are on the lower end of Bayou La Fourche and a prairie in Vermilion parish. The La Fourche lepers are the most numerous. They live in a swampy country, out of all lines of travel and, indeed, not readily reached.

They are quiet, and do not behave people, inter-marrying with each other and thus perpetuating the fearful heritage to their children. The State Board of Health has made several attempts to investigate them, but they are so fearful of being arrested and taken up that they will not come when the officers visit them.

The existence of leprosy in the La Fourche district is well known, but the fact that the lepers held intercourse with those in good health, caused little alarm on their account.

Early last summer, however, reports became current that leprosy existed in the town of St. Martinville, the principal town of that section. St. Martinville is known as the Acadian Paris. It is a town of 2,500 people, beautifully situated on the banks of the Atchafalaya river, one of the oldest settlements in the State.

It is the seat of Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline," has a population of mainly Acadian origin, with old-fashioned houses, streets lined with orange trees, and with the civilization of France a century ago.

It lies at the head of navigation of the Atchafalaya, and the road has been built there, has become an important trade center, and does a large business with the surrounding country.

The rumor of leprosy was first heard last summer. The story gathered strength as it traveled, and in a few weeks had reached the neighboring proportions. It was declared through all the surrounding country that there were from six hundred to one thousand lepers in St. Martinville.

The town was shunned as though it were plague-stricken. The people of the country refused to visit it, and the lepers' business died away, and a line was drawn around the town into which but few ventured.

Every one suspected his neighbor of leprosy. Kissing and handshaking went out of practice, and the barbers had nothing to do because they could not shave their customers by a razor which might have been previously used on a leper.

Two or three families who suffered from boils became pariahs, as every one refused to have any relations with them.

This condition of affairs, which continued for a few weeks, was finally intolerable, and the citizens of St. Martinville requested the State Board of Health to send a committee to the town and investigate the alleged prevalence of leprosy there, so as to relieve the town of the panicky feeling.

The president of the board himself sent an investigation, and the like of which has never before been seen. Every person in the town who was suspected, every one who had so much as a pimple on his face or hands was examined.

The investigation showed that the leprosy story had this much foundation, that there were four persons, two women and two children, undoubtedly affected with this loathsome and disgusting disease, and two others who appeared to have it, but of whom it could not be fully determined.

The lepers were removed and isolated, and the panic disappeared as rapidly as it had originated. The town of St. Martinville is now free of the disease and doing its usual business.

OF GENERAL INTEREST. "Natives near Asheville, N. C., get \$1.75 a pound for ginseng root, which they dig in the woods, for exportation to China.

"Who is this man Call Loan?" inquired an intelligent juror in the Harlow bank case at Chicago. "He has heard the phrase repeated several times.

A freight-car labeled "powder" standing at Phillipsburg, Pa., for two days, created much uneasiness. When opened it was found to contain apples, and the barrels were all full.

As an evidence of the progress made by the negroes in the South since the war, it is shown by late statistics that in three States—Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—they pay taxes on forty-eight million dollars worth of property.

For many years one of the landmarks in Oglethorpe county, Ga., was the "Old Treaty Oak," under which the first settlers made the treaty with the Cherokee Indians for all the land in that part of the State. The tree has recently died of girdling.

The trustees of the East river bridge have been offered twenty-five thousand dollars a year by a business man for the privilege of making the bridge a bill-board for his advertising placards. It is to be hoped that such a hideous disfigurement will not be permitted.

In Oglethorpe, Ga., there is growing a potato which has inscribed upon one side of it the letter "B" as perfect as if it had been made by hand, but this grew this way and the hand of nature did the work. Had it made the potato a more wonderful thing, the letter thereon was the initial of the gentleman who raised it.

When the conductor of a Louisville street car asked John Duval, a passenger, for his fare the other evening, John jumped up, fopped his hands on the seat, and said: "I don't know what you mean, but I'll give you my fare."

LIGHT AND AIRY.

A General Problem. There are problems in arithmetic that pale a fellow's gills, and algebraic conundrums that puzzle the wisest of mortals.

But the toughest of all problems, that with drastic logic leads to buy the earth "at special sale" for two small \$ bills.

Change of Base. Kansas City Reporter—I have an account of a fellow guilty of all sorts of brutalities which ought to send him to the penitentiary for life.

Abbe Editor—Write him up and I'll demand the authorities for the reason for not arresting him. Who is he?

"Mulligan, the three card monte sharp." "Eh! That sluggo who licked the three editors across the way?"

"The same." "Remember the golden rule, my boy, deal gently with the erring."—Boston World.

A Christmas Carol. We loathe, abhor, detest, despise the man who does not advertise. And when he finds after New Year's enough to justify his faith in the penitentiary, that he had in too large a stock, that to his store folks didn't flock, and that his goods were not wanted, he'll loathe, detest, despise him.

A Good Yearly Average. "But, Mr. Superintendent, you will admit, I suppose, that your street cars are contrived only cold?"