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Nice clean beds, and satisfaction guaranteed to all guests.

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Keeps a Feed and Sale Stable, and will accommodate tourists and travelers with teams, guides and outfits.

BURKHART & BILYEU, Proprietors of the

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Southeast Corner of Main and Sherman.

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GOOD RELIABLE HORSES

For parties going to Brownsville, Wa Terloo, Sweet Home, Scio, and all parts of Linn County.

All kinds of Teaming

DONE AT REASONABLE RATES.

BURKHART & BILYEU.

THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

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JOB PRINTING. Every description of Job Printing Done on Short Notice. Legal Blanks, Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Circulars, Posters, Etc. Executed in good style and at lowest prices.

HOUSES IN ALGIERS.

Queer Ways of Living—Uncomfortable Conditions of the Women.

The "Arabian" Arab house is always commenced in the same way: whatever the shape of the lot of ground there must be a square court, sometimes with a fountain in the center, and a colonnade surrounding the court; in the smallest a column, with ornamental balustrade between, at each corner supports on horseshoe arches the upper story, with a repetition of the same number of columns and arches supporting the roof; then rooms of every conceivable shape and to suit the convenience of the owner and to make the best of every inch of the lot, are built around the court, the doors and windows, with iron gratings, opening into it; the outer wall forming a kind of fortress, with few and very small windows. The Arabs as well as the English, can say that the main house is his castle. In the large country houses the same rule is observed on a larger scale, and with more columns, with a very extensive outer court, enclosed by a long colonnade and wall. Baia's house was of the most modest order, a mere nutshell: a court seven feet by five was converted into a deck into an extensive laundry where Fatma, a jovial and good-natured negress, was in her element. Under the stairway, just wide enough for one, was a well, next to which was a tiny room, which received light only from the court. The lame and lonely woman who occupied it did all her cooking at the door, and when the gas fortunate enough to afford to fry any thing like a mutton-chop, I was obliged to leave my easel for the time being.

Once a week every thing is turned out, on the acknowledged system, for a thorough house-cleaning; buckets of water deluged the tiled floors of the court and under the tiled colonnade, while a mop was used for the bedrooms, which were also tiled. Wood is seldom employed in the construction of floors, as tiles are cooler in summer, do not warp, are more ornamental and cheaper. Her old mother abominated shoes, and to see her assist in the general washing up on cold and rainy days, going barefooted about the house on the slippers, sent a shiver down my marrow. To acknowledge and return my sympathy, she expressed her discomfort at seeing me at work in a big overcoat and thick-soled boots. When I went to see our friend Bekkassam at home with his family the rain was pouring into the open court of his dwelling, and his five children were standing about on their bare feet, like forlorn, wet chickens; the mother, with a babe in her arms, was afflicted, like all her little brood, with such ills.

It is a strange fact that many of the natives of hot countries wear almost the same clothing winter and summer, and do not suffer from cold when the thermometer stands at a few degrees, in the severest weather, above freezing point. Arab women are always curious to see how European ladies are dressed, and examine attentively their clothes and jewelry. If the Europeans show the same interest, and inquire into the dressing of the natives they are often find to their surprise, on cold days, on lifting the hair of a Moorish woman, nothing but a gauze chemise and a thin cotton, bodice covering the breasts and a very small part of the back, and from the waist to the feet cotton pantaloons, ample, it is true, but not warm. The hanks are often made of hair-woven wool, very thick and warm, others of silk, while the poorer classes wear a few yards of thin white cotton stuff. The large hanks are about eighteen feet long by five feet wide. With one of these, with their veil to the eyes and falling about fourteen inches, and with pantaloons made up of seventeen yards of white cotton hid at the waist, and ankles, the reader will have but little difficulty in understanding how they can conceal their figures and keep themselves warm. But such ample drapery is comparative luxury, and enjoyed by the wealthy only. On the other hand, one pities them in hot weather for being obliged to wear the veil and follow the fashion among the ladies of their standing, burdening their frames with such a weight of apparel.

With all this drapery the women's husbands and acquaintances readily recognize them by their bearing and gait; but one can form no idea, or a very inaccurate one, of a woman from what the exterior forms suggest. — E. A. Bridgman, in Harper's Magazine.

WHY BROWN WAS JILTED.

A Domestic Melodrama and Its Harrowing Consequences.

The other day Miss Jones spent the afternoon with her friend and former school-mate, Mrs. Smith, who has been married several years and has a beautiful boy.

"I heard the other day that you were engaged to Mr. Brown. Is there any truth in it?" asked Mrs. Smith of her friend, who was holding the baby.

"I am not engaged to Mr. Brown." "But ain't you going to be?" He is such a nice, steady young man."

"That depends upon circumstances. One thing is sure, if he expects me to take advantage of my leap-year privileges he will wait a good long while," replied Miss Jones.

"But would you accept him if he were to propose?" queried Mrs. Smith. "I am not quite sure that I would. Men and women are not made of the same stuff," asked Mrs. Smith.

"O, he is a very nice gentleman, but there are so many unhappy marriages that I don't think I care to take any risks."

"You should get married by all means. I used to think and talk just like you, but now I am married I am twice as happy as I was. I have a good, kind husband."

PRINCESS SALM SALM.

Interesting History of a Romantic, Cheered and Eventful Life.

Several queries have been made of late as to what became of Princess Salm Salm, an American lady whose extraordinary adventures elevated her from the common people to the rank of Princess. Newspaper stories have been published from time to time about her, but none contain a full and correct account of her life and final disappearance from the eyes of the world.

The last days of her career were a happy conclusion of a life full of romantic associations. Through the kindness of L. E. Hinckley, now residing in this city, but who was born and raised in the Princess' native village, the Call is enabled to give some interesting particulars of her life.

"Well I remember," he said to a reporter, "when yet a child in my native town of Phillipsburg, Province of Quebec, listening to old Captain Henry Joy spinning yarns in his little colorer's shop. We called him Captain, but he was a privateer in the American service, and finally settled down to mending shoes and harness. His wife was an Indian squaw—a Cherokee, I believe—the pet of all the little children and a female doctor. They were a happy family, and had a family of two sons and four daughters, but died some years since."

"These were the parents of Princess Salm Salm, quite illiterate and without any ambition, and they were always the same there. Adelaide Joy, the Princess, was a remarkable child, and she would ride her horse through the country without any fear. She could shoulder a gun, too, and spent many a day hunting in the woods. School was a matter of small importance to her, so at fifteen she went to work in private families. This monotonous life was badly suited to her adventurous spirit, and at seventeen she fled from her home and married a young man named Charles Salm, a tight-rope walker and equestrian, under the assumed name of Agnes Sinclair.

"It was rumored that she was married to a performer, but she was certainly married to some officer of the Federal army after she had left the circus when the war broke out. She traveled to Mexico with this officer, and there met Prince Salm Salm, who accompanied Maximilian. Salm Salm was Prince of a province or principedom in Germany, and was sentenced to be shot with Maximilian, but through her pleadings the Mexican authorities pardoned him, with the understanding that he should immediately depart for Germany. It was never known what became of the American officer, but the Princess then accompanied Salm Salm to his native land, and they lived together there in peace till the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. Then the Prince fought with the Prussian army and fell before Metz. She died about three years ago in Germany, and left two sons, who are young men now."

"During her lifetime she never forgot her parents. A letter would be received regularly every three months by the postmaster of Phillipsburg, and it contained a remittance with another letter for her mother. Her picture and that of her husband and children were suspended in the little cobbling shop and would be shown with pride by the old father. The postmaster was always instructed not to disclose her identity to that of the people, lest it might ruin her social standing in Europe. It was never known what she spoke of, and her charitable acts during the Franco-Prussian war are still remembered."

"When a domestic servant her natural desire for adventure and the stage induced her to study Shakespeare, and she purchased large volumes of his works. In her palmy days, when Phillipsburg had been parted from her forever, these same books wrapped up old shoes and the illustrations adorned the walls of the shop."

"The Princess was a dark brunette, very handsome and engaging in manners, still she was not a woman who depended on natural gifts or graces as objects to gain her ends. She died at the age of fifty-two to sixty years."

"The whole family are now in good circumstances. One son, Henry Joy, is now a prominent physician of Chicago; the other, George, is a merchant of a Champlain steamer. Mrs. Mendall, a sister, is owner of the Mendall Lithographing Company, of Chicago, and her son is a successful lawyer. The Princess died quite young, leaving a small business, which she then managed, with good results. She now has several houses on Dearborn avenue and is reputed very wealthy. Another sister is married to a Philadelphia banker, and the fourth is the wife of a United States official in Mexico. George resides in Phillipsburg with his daughter and guards the old homestead, where a reunion of the family is sometimes held." — San Francisco Call.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church, organized in 1788, has 389 presbyteries, 8,323 ministers, 11,212 churches or parishes and 750,000 members.

American churches are springing up all over the Argentine Republic, nearly every important town having one with a Sunday-school attachment.

The number of women attending co-educational colleges has doubled since 1874. About the same number of women are attending co-educational colleges that are attending separate colleges.

Nearly all the German universities have large endowments, and yet the state budget every year gives them large sums of money. The University of Leipzig, for instance, is more than four hundred years old and has large possessions of real estate in the city. The Saxon Government, however, gives it every year about \$400,000.

The Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, near Chicago, lately dedicated a new building for chapel, library and recitation purposes. It is a two-story structure of brick, with an extensive basement and granite trimmings. Building and grounds cost \$38,000, and were the gift of Mr. E. Nelson Blake, president of the seminary's board of trustees.

GENIUS AT WORK.

eccentricities of Some of the Famous Men of the World.

Voltaire had in a room sometimes five desks, at which he pursued different tasks.

The great romancer, Balzac, after a frugal dinner at six or seven o'clock, was called to midnight, when he took a cup of black coffee, or green, rather, and extremely strong, and worked till noon.

Turgot never worked but when he had dined heartily.

Pitt never ate but at his own table, and he was frugal, only when he had some important affair to discuss he took a little port wine with a spoonful of Perry an hour.

Adison speaks of an advocate who would never plead a case without having his hand to the end of a three-foot drawn tightly round one of his thumbs all the time his speech lasted. The wags said it was the thread of his discomposure.

Shapman relates that a celebrated advocate of London, always applied a blister to his arm whenever he had an important case to plead.

Girodet never loved to work during the day. At night, when inspiration came, he arose, lighted candles, and, half muffled up, painted.

The historian, Mezeray, would work only with a candle, even at midday and mid-summer. He never failed to wait on his visitors, even to the street, with a candle in his hand.

Grotius, to stimulate himself when composing, breakfasted and took coffee, and then applied himself day and night to his pen.

Bossuet worked in a cold room, with his head warmly enveloped.

It is said that Schiller, before composing, put his feet in cold water.

Guido Reno painted with much pomp. He dressed himself magnificently, and had his pupils attend him in every respect.

Earl, the musician, composed only in darkness.

Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Rubens, passed from the chisel to the pen or the brush. The change rested them from the preceding work; and thus, during long life, they accomplished great things.

Some persons can think only standing, or in walking the room with swift strides. Some, like Montesquieu, compose in a post-chaise. One has need of complete isolation, profound silence, another of the open air and the noise of the crowd.

KING OF MAN EATERS.

A Shark which Inspires Fishermen with Considerable Awe.

A very large and ancient-looking shark has been swimming about Talbot Bay recently. It is known to the Islanders and generally down the bay by its marks, and by those who know it, it is called the "Somborera," owing to its having seized and eaten a man off Anton some years ago under peculiar circumstances. It appears a schooner was sailing slowly along off Anton Point when the hat of one of the crew was blown overboard. The man jumped into the sea to regain his hat, when he was seized by this shark which promptly devoured it with its prey.

Subsequently, off the Morro Island, the same animal was seen to seize the brother of the Rev. Salinas, of Tobago, while he was bathing, and to carry him under. No further traces of his second victim were ever seen.

The same shark is credited by the bay sailors with other deaths, but the instances mentioned are the most numerous. The natives, who claim to recognize it as an annual visitor, speak of these incidents as a matter of island history, dating from the period when the factory of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was at the Morro, and when the animal first acquired notoriety by eating an Englishman who attempted to swim from a vessel then at anchor there at another.

All the fishermen have a peculiar, and it appears well-founded, terror of this animal, and none will dive in the vicinity of its haunt, although the water is not over five feet in depth. In connection with this carnivorous monster, the old inhabitants of Talbot Bay relate a legend, and in which they appear to have perfect faith, which is worth recounting. They believe that below the spot where he so constantly swims, when on his periodical visits to Talbot Bay, there lies a valuable coral bed, and when in that vicinity the shark believes it to be its peculiar duty to keep constant and careful guard over that treasure.

One thing in connection with this peculiar legend is, however, certain, and that is that none of the bay divers, and they are all good men, as they have proved when peeling fish, will attempt to dive in that vicinity, and you can not persuade any of the great ones to venture into the water, to bathe in that place. This animal, we are informed, is of the shark species, and not a marine monster of the flat-headed type, such as was the last big one caught there some few years ago by an Italian man-of-war which was then at anchor off that island. — Faama Star.

SAVAGE SQUIRRELS.

Thousands of the Little Creatures Attack an Indiana Pioneer.

Many instances are narrated of wretches attacking, savagely biting and sometimes even killing human beings. But squirrels are regarded as more timid and harmless animals, yet the following anecdote illustrates that they, under certain circumstances, may become formidable antagonists. Colonel J. L. Culbertson, of Edwardsport, Ind., tells us a story of his experience about the year 1854. The time of the great migration of squirrels from the East to the West.

He was a young man then, and one day took his rifle and went about a mile from town to hunt. He was going through the woods when he met the army of squirrels. They became so thick around him and seemed so fearless that he stood in amazement. Finally he struck one with a stick. The squirrel uttered a sharp squeak, and instantly myriads of squirrels from all directions rushed to the defense of their associate and attacked Mr. Culbertson, who kicked them off and clubbed at them with his gun. They climbed up his legs, jumped upon his back and on top of his head. He fought desperately, but the more he succeeded in hurting the louder the chattering and screaming around him became, which only brought greater numbers of the infuriated little animals to the attack. They bit his legs and arms and gashed his face and neck, and increased his hands, fairly scrambling over each other in their fierce assault.

He dropped his gun and retreated as fast as he could, fighting desperately as he went. Blood streamed down his face and neck and hands. They bit him through the ears, and held on until they actually tore their hold loose. He got out of the woods, and still scores followed him in their fierce assault, they were pulled off by the clerk and others in a store into which young Culbertson rushed for assistance. Some of the friends who helped to pull off the squirrels, and who saw him come into town literally beset with them, still reside at Edwardsport. His friends washed his wounds and stayed the flow of blood which trickled down his legs and back and gushed from his face and neck, and, with good care and attention, he slowly recovered. — Youth's Companion.

ONE MAN'S WORK.

The Average Individual Discovered by a St. Louisian in Honduras.

During my travels in Honduras last year, I found, situated several days' journey in the interior, a mine that was discovered in 1847 by a native who has since continued to work it. It is a silver mine, and has produced, since it was discovered, some \$1,000,000 worth of silver. The mine is worked by a single man, or rather, levels, averaging each about 70 yards long, about 9 feet high, and about 5 feet wide. The distance vertically between the levels is about 20 feet; the several levels are connected by independent shafts about 4 feet by 6 feet, situated at different points, descending from level to level, each an average of say 29 feet. Thus the total length of the seven levels equals a total of 490 yards, and the total depth of the seven shafts of 29 feet each equals 203 feet. Until the last eight years this native worked his mine for silver only without any assay.

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Senator Ingalls will rewrite his novel, the manuscript of which was recently burned with his house at Afton.

Wilkie Collins says that he has written some of his most entertaining passages while suffering intensely with the gout.

General Lew Wallace has received \$37,000 as royalties on "Ben Hur," the sales of which have reached nearly 200,000 copies.

Mr. Herbert Spencer works three hours a day dictating all his writings. His favorite recreation is found in playing billiards.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

The Half-Mythical Traditions of the Fourth-Last-Century.

Among the most interesting monuments of pre-historic pagan times in Ireland are those found on and near the banks of the river Boyne, in the county of Meath, a few miles west of Drogheda. Here was a cemetery of some of the princes and chieftains of Erin at a period to which no certain date can be ascribed, but to which may be referred the half-mythical traditions of the Tuathis-le-Danann, the fair-haired race of strangers, valiant horsemen, singers and harpers and magicians, who are supposed to have conquered some part of the island, and to have established their King's throne on the hill of Tara. Of their protracted career, the half-mythical traditions of the Fionnians, whoever those invaders were; of the Fionnian King Bor, who had one eye in the middle of his forehead and another in the back of his head, which could kill men by a glance; and of Maeda Airgeat Lumb, the King with a silver hand, made to replace his hand lost in the battle of Moytura, the lovers of romantic fables may read at their pleasure. It is probable that Meath was, in a very remote age, the abode of a warlike people, who gained a considerable ascendancy over the tribes of the adjacent parts of Ireland, and whose King was sometimes hailed as the head of a federal league to resist the incursions of the Danes and Norsemen.

The sepulchral mounds, cairns or barrows in the neighborhood of Drogheda and Newgrange, associated with the names of King Du bath and Achad Aldai (the name of "Dowth" being a corruption of "Dubhath") in the opinion of Celtic scholars, were examined by members of the Royal Irish Academy forty years ago. The Dowth mound is an immense pile of small boulder stones, in the interior of which are chambers and passages constructed of very large blocks of stone rudely laid together in the "dolmen" fashion of Brittany and other Celtic examples; the first chamber, formed in the shape of a cross (though certainly not a Christian design), contained a broken stone coffin, with a few bronze or iron ornaments, and half-bronze human bones. A passage twenty-seven feet long conducted to a series of small crypts, and to a square chamber, the stones of which are sculptured with a variety of decorative, perhaps symbolical, patterns and devices. The most important of these have engaged the study of antiquarians with a view to ascertain their possible significance. They appear in the greatest richness and complexity on the huge stones of the interior of the great sepulchral monument at Newgrange; the carvings of wonderful diversity—circles, spirals, zig-zag indentations, lozenges, and lines and dots, which some think to be a form of writing. — London News.

WHEN TO SELL STOCK.

The Losers Farmer Sustain by Keeping Cattle Too Long.

That many farmers are heavy losers by keeping animals intended solely for producing meat too long is certain. All the reports of our fat stock fairs show that the gain in weight of cattle is the greatest while they are young, and the smallest after they have reached maturity. They also show that young animals will thrive and become fat on cheaper food than old ones will. Young cattle will take on flesh and fat if they have no other food than grass in the summer and hay in the winter. Old cattle, however, must have grain or they will not improve in condition. Their appetite is not so keen and their digestion is not so good as when they were young. The like is true in respect to pigs. When young they will eat almost any thing, and will convert much of it into flesh and fat. As they advance in age they take less exercise, have a less keen appetite, and are more particular about their food. Their digestion is not as good, and as a consequence the food they consume does not produce so great a gain in weight.

Sheep raised chiefly for their flesh should be prepared for market and disposed of early. If they are raised partly for their flesh and partly for their wool there is ordinarily no gain in keeping them over more than three winters. It is difficult to feed an old sheep so that it will afford good mutton. It may be policy to keep good breeding ewes as long as they will raise lambs, but the profit in keeping them will be in the lambs, as the mothers will be likely to decrease in value after they are four years old. The risk of keeping animals intended to furnish meat beyond the time when they can be fitted for the market should be always taken into consideration.

The risks incident to disposing of a large lot in the care of pigs, now that the swine plague and hog cholera have become so common and are so generally fatal. A delay of a few days in fattening and selling a lot of pigs may result in the loss of all of them. The risk in keeping a lot of steers or sheep is not so great, but it is considerable.

It is a policy to keep an animal till such time as it will bring the highest price that can be obtained for it. They like to obtain a large sum of money for an animal raised on a place, and have the credit of obtaining it. There is some pleasure in having a steer that weighs a ton and in receiving the amount of money it will bring in the market. It should be remembered, however, that the last five hundred pounds added to its weight are generally obtained at a loss. The grain consumed in producing it was worth more than the feed, and could have been sold for more money. It should also be remembered that there is a great risk in keeping a very heavy animal than one of light or medium weight. It is more liable to injuries on the place where it is kept or in the car in which it is transported. A very heavy animal is defenseless, and, if it receives a slight injury, it is not likely to recover from it. It can not drive a long distance, and a heavy animal than one of light or medium weight. 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