

THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

VOL. III.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1889.

NO. 14.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

LEBANON LODGE, NO. 4, A. F. & A. M. Meets at their new hall in Masonic block, on Saturday evening, on or before the full moon.
J. WARRON, W. M.

LEBANON LODGE, NO. 47, I. O. O. F. Meets Saturday evening of each week, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street; visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
J. J. CHARLTON, N. G.

HONOR LODGE NO. 3, A. O. U. W. Lebanon, Oregon. Meets every first and third Thursday evenings in the month.
F. H. ROBCOE, W. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

M. E. CHURCH.
Walter Skipworth, pastor—Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. each Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
G. W. Gibney, pastor—Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday School 10 A. M. Services each Sunday night.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
J. R. Kirkpatrick, pastor—Services the 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School each Sunday at 10 A. M.

Oregonian Railway Co. (Limited) Line.
O. M. SCOTT, Receiver.
Take Effect February 14, 1889.
10 o'clock, p. m.

Between Portland and Coburg 123 Miles.

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 11:30 a. m. | lv. Portland (P. & W. V.) | 4:40 p. m. |
| 4:16 p. m. | Ar. Silberton | 11:00 a. m. |
| 6:24 p. m. | West Seta | 8:25 a. m. |
| 7:20 p. m. | Spicer | 7:31 a. m. |
| 8:27 p. m. | Brownsville | 6:13 a. m. |
| 10:15 p. m. | Ar. Coburg | 4:20 a. m. |

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND AIRLIE, 80 MILES.
Foot of Jefferson Street.

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 11:30 a. m. | lv. Portland (P. & W. V.) | 4:40 p. m. |
| 2:41 p. m. | Lafayette | 1:35 p. m. |
| 4:26 p. m. | Sheridan | 10:42 a. m. |
| 7:40 p. m. | Dallas | 8:30 a. m. |
| 7:35 p. m. | Monmouth | 7:52 a. m. |
| 8:30 p. m. | Ar. Airlie | 6:55 a. m. |

Commutation tickets at two cents per mile on sale at stations having agents.
Connection between Ray's and Fulquartz Landings made with steamer "City of Salem." Tickets for any point on this line for sale at the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company's office, Second and Pine streets, and P. & W. V. Ry. Office and depot, foot of Jefferson street, Portland, Oregon.
CHAS. N. SCOTT, Receiver O. Ry. Co. (Ld.) Line, Portland, Oregon.
E. D. McCAIN, Train Dispatcher, Dundee Junction, Oregon.
J. McGUIRE, Supt. O. Ry. Co. (Ld.) Line, Dundee Junction.
General Offices, N. W. Corner First and Pine Streets, Portland, Oregon.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

22 1/2 Shorter, 20 Hours Less Time
Than by any other Route.

First-Class Through Passenger and Freight Line

From Portland and all points in the Willamette Valley to and from San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE (Except Sundays.)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| lv. Albany 1:00 p. m. | lv. Yaquina 8:41 a. m. |
| lv. Corvallis 1:40 p. m. | lv. Corvallis 10:30 a. m. |
| Ar. Yaquina 5:20 p. m. | Ar. Albany 11:10 a. m. |

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis. The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Company's line of steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES.

| STEAMERS | FROM S. F. | TO YAQUINA |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Willamette Valley | May 19, | May 27, |
| Willamette Valley | May 25, | June 1, |
| Willamette Valley | June 2, | June 9, |

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

Passengers from Portland and all Willamette valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before the date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates
Always the Lowest.

For information apply to
C. H. HASWELL, C. C. ROGUE,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt. Ast'g Gen. F. & P. Agt.
Oregon Development Co. O. P. R. & Co.,
30 Montgomery St., Corvallis,
San Francisco, Cal. Oregon

Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "W. M. HOAG," the "S. S. BENTLEY," the "THREE SISTERS."

Are in service for both passenger and freight traffic between Corvallis and Portland and intermediate points, leaving company's wharf, Corvallis, and Messrs. Hillman & Co.'s wharf, No. 200 and 302 Front street, Portland, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, making three round trips each week as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
Leave Corvallis Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 a. m.; leave Albany 9:20 a. m.
Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2 p. m.; leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 5 a. m.
Arrive Portland, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
Leave Portland, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 a. m.
Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7:15 p. m.; leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 6 a. m.
Leave Albany 1:30 p. m.
Arrive Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 5:30 p. m.

W. L. CULBERTSON, NOTARY PUBLIC

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MONEY LOANED.

All kinds of legal papers drawn accurately and neatly. Any work entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention. Collections a specialty. **Seio, Linn Counties, Oregon.**

R. L. McClure,

(Successor to C. H. HARRIS.)

BARBER & HAIRDRESSER

LEBANON, OREGON.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING in the latest and best style. Special attention paid to dressing Ladies' hair. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

T. S. PILLSBURY,



JEWELRY.

BROWNVILLE, - - - OREGON

BURKHART & BILYEU,

Proprietors of the

Livery, Sale and Feed Stables

LEBANON, OR.

Southeast Corner of Main and Sherman.

Fine Buggies, Hacks, Harness and

GOOD RELIABLE HORSES

For parties going to Brownsville, W. A. terloo, Sweet Home, Seio, and all parts of Linn County.

All kinds of Teaming

DONE AT

REASONABLE RATES.

BURKHART & BILYEU.

—Purposes, like eggs, unless they be hatched into action, will run into decay.
—Smiles.

—The best sign that a man believes any thing is not his repetition of its formulas, but his impregnation with its spirit.—Brooks.

—If there were no readers there would be no writers. To indulge in the reading of bad books is to give bad authors their power for evil.—S. S. Times.

—Love that has nothing but beauty to keep it in good health is short-lived, and apt to have agree fits.—Erasmus.

—How can a man expect sympathy who insists on shinning up his family-tree only to shake hands with the grinning monkeys at the top?—Once a Week.

—Virtue consists in making desire subordinate of duty, passion to principle; the pillars of character are moderation, temperance, chastity, simplicity, self-control; its method is self-denial.

—Many of our opportunities must be lost to us; it is impossible for us to be alert enough to profit by them all. But part of our training is to look for them, and our success will depend on the use we make of them.—United Presbyterian.

ADVICE TO WIVES.

How They May Put Their Husbands in Trim and Continue to Hold Them.

Never marry but for love, but see that the love is what is lovely.—Ovid.

If the man who loves her won't admire her she'll find some one who will. Perhaps she isn't beautiful, but the woman never lived who was not gratified by a compliment to her person tendered by graceful word or implied by homage in a glance. Men too often pooh-poo as silly weakness or vanity what is really part of the strong contrast in mental character which links the sexes in magnetic affinity. Her love of dress is but one phase of her higher nature in appreciation of the beautiful and harmonious in color. I have known women so exquisitely attuned that to simply look at a pansy or a rose was to thrill their whole being as with the chords of a harp. A woman thrives on admiration. Without it the springs in her nature nourish fretfulness and frowns; the homely woman becomes homelier through neglect to water the flower in the heart.

Why should not the husband be always the lover? May it not be traced to lack of proper study of the relationship? I believe women fail to hold their husbands' devotion by too complete surrender. Their very excess of love and self-sacrifice defeats their aim. A woman should study the opposite sex. A woman is governed through her emotions to a great extent, a man through his senses. Her affections are deeper, quieter and more constant. His are turbulent, less deep-seated and more easily influenced by passion. A woman's influence over a man is measured by her personal magnetism. If she fails to hold her husband's loyal love she has either yielded herself too entirely or failed in other ways to charm his senses, either physical or spiritual, or both.

There is more magnetic power in the graceful turn of a ribbon about a woman's throat than in a well-ironed shirt bosom or a well-darned pair of socks, although the latter are not to be neglected. A pretty ankle on the street will catch the admiring gaze of many a benighted who daily sees a prettier one at home. The novelty and charm suggested by a stranger spices his senses, appeals to his imagination. A wife has a rival in every other woman. If she be a fool she becomes jealous and shows it. If she be a sensible woman she besieges the fort with the same kind of weapons—the legitimate arts of her sex.

Wives make themselves too cheap. What men command as a right or come to regard as a matter of course they soon learn to place a low estimate upon. Woman rules over the heart and desire of man by divine right. She is the queen of civilization, before whom all mankind bend the knee in homage—when compelled. To grant as a favor what she really desires to give is an art which once attained makes woman mistress of the field. The subtlety of the sex exerted on these lines makes every wife largely the fashioner of her own domestic paradise or hell, just as she may wisely use the knowledge. True marriage is yet a far-off ideal. Few grasp its hidden meaning and fewer still have will and courage to develop all that may be gained in human happiness by striving to approximate the true idea.—Milton Allen, in Cleveland Union.

—Some one has figured that only one young man out of fifty who marries asks the old man's consent. If he isn't booted off the doorstep or chewed up by the dog he takes it as a sign that the old man is willing, and he reasons correctly.

—They are drawing the color line so fine in a Jamaica, L. I. school that the principal expelled two boys, it is said, for being too dark complexioned, while two lighter ones of the same family were allowed to remain.

—One of the strangest pieces of artillery in Europe is at Metz and is known by the name of the "Griffin," from the figure of the fabulous animal which is to be found among the ornamental portion of its workmanship. The gun was cast in 1529 at Ehrenbreitstein, near Coblenz. It is 17 feet in length and 3 in diameter. The bore is 10 1/2 inches; weight, 22,500 pounds. Its carriage is 24 feet in length, and the weight of the ball which it carries is 150 pounds; 42 pounds of powder is required for the charge. Napoleon intended it for the War Department, Paris, but found difficulty in transporting it.

All Kinds of Leather.

It has been demonstrated that all sorts of skin may be tanned. Beasts, birds, fishes and reptiles have been alike brought to the tan yard, and the price of their skins are regularly quoted in the price current of The Shoe and Leather Reporter. Alligator skins have long been a favorite material for the manufacture of pocketbooks and satchels. The high price which the first product commanded soon induced manufacturers to produce imitations. These are merely embossed leather. The peculiar scaly nature of the alligator's hide is successfully imitated by means of steel dies, which leave a durable impression upon the leather so perfect in resemblance to the genuine alligator skin that only experts can tell the difference. The same process is used to imitate other fancy skins, so that there is no novelty that is not imitated within three months of its first appearance. The alligator skins were first put on the market in 1876.

Kangaroo skins have only been on the market about three years. The skin of the porpoise has lately been used for shoes, and is well considered because of its fine grain making it waterproof. It resembles a goat skin. The skin of the seal has also been made into leather, and sells for about \$40 a dozen skins.

One of the latest novelties is rattle-snake leather, which is used chiefly for making pocketbooks. The mottled appearance of the finished skin makes a pretty leather, and it is rather fashionable. The imitation skins, made of embossed sheep skin, are already on the market. The skin of the monkey has also been tanned and used for making pocketbooks. Bear skins have long been used with the hair on for caps and coats, and the hides have also been used for leather. Of course these novelties are not made in large quantities, and are mostly used for fancy trade. During the past few years the hides of horses have been successfully tanned and put upon the market as a standard article of leather.

American kid is now taking a prominent place in the leather market, and is even preferred to French kid by many manufacturers, who find it quite as soft, pliable and durable, and much cheaper. It is declared that American kid at twenty-five cents a foot is equal to French kid at fortycents. Pig skins are yet in demand for saddles.—New York Sun.

Kept Within the Law.

The action of that New Jersey bank in dumping \$4,000 in silver on its floor in payment of its checks in the hands of a rival institution brings up the question of legal tenders. Gold has always been legal tender in the United States. With a brief interval previous to the passage of the Bland act silver dollars have been also. Greenbacks are, but gold and silver certificates are not, except on customs, taxes and public dues. National bank notes are not legal tenders, and can have often been refused in payment of debt. Subsidiary coin is legal tender only in limited quantities.

A gentleman went to the stamp window of the postoffice in a neighboring city and called for 100 one cent stamps, tendering in payment 100 one cent pieces.

"Those are not legal tender in any such quantities," growled the stamp clerk. "I refuse to accept them."

"You do, eh?" answered the gentleman. "Well, give me one stamp," at the same time shoving out a penny. The stamp was forthcoming.

"Now, give me a stamp." He got it.

"Another stamp."

"Now another."

"See here," said the clerk, "how many stamps do you want? You are keeping twenty people waiting."

"Oh, I always keep within the law," responded the gentleman. "Another stamp, please. Pennies are not legal tender in large amounts. Another stamp."

And he shoved off his pennies and purchased stamps, one at a time, till he got his hundred. But the clerk was cured. Pennies are legal tender at his window in barrel lots.—Washington Post.

Spirits Scared the Editor.

We don't believe in spirits—in any way, manner, shape or form—but Wednesday evening quite a party assembled at the residence of Mr. J. R. Forrester to have a table rapping, and the results of that meeting were wonderful. The table used was an ordinary wooden one and the circle was formed by some of the party seating themselves around it and placing their hands in such a manner as to form a circuit. For some time the table remained unmoved, but after a little more time it began to bob after and move from one end of the room to the other. Then the medium said that the spirits were at work.

Of course we didn't believe in that, but as the table raised up from the floor cold chills passed up and down our back and a fit of trembling seized hold upon us. We didn't have any confidence in the spirit part of the performance, under-

stand, but we wondered the same. At one time the table was raised a considerable distance from the floor, falling with such force as to break it to pieces. Some of the names given by the spirits were only known by one of the party in the room; at other times the names were unrecognized. The messages delivered were, some of them, quite startling, and were enough to make a believer of the most incredulous. Verily, some strange things happen at these meetings, and they are things which we can't explain at all.—Albany (Ga.) News and Advertiser.

College Men in Politics.

The people who say that college men are at a discount in the world of politics don't strike the bull's-eye of truth. For instance, five out of the eight members of the Cabinet—John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior; Attorney-General Miller, Secretary of War Proctor, Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Secretary Blaine—are college graduates. President Harrison himself is a college graduate. When it is remembered, in addition, that fifteen out of twenty-three Presidents, fourteen out of twenty-four Vice-Presidents, nineteen out of twenty-nine Secretaries of State, sixteen out of twenty-six Speakers of the House, thirty out of forty Judges of the Supreme Court and five out of the six Chief Justices have been college graduates, it would seem that the American colleges give their students a sort of mortgage upon fat places in politics. Perhaps all this is explained by the fact that the brightest minds seek a college education.—Philadelphia News.

—A Lewiston, Me., police officer in passing a dark alleyway recently, heard a strange noise. It was of a voice in the tones of supplication. The words were undistinguishable. It was about two o'clock in the morning, and the officer drew his shooting iron and his club and hastened to the spot. As he neared it the tones grew louder. Some one was shouting in a loud voice from the back end of a horse shed. The officer was not a little surprised to find the object of his search in the person of a devout soldier of the Salvation Army, who was out in the cold and the darkness of the darkest hour making his petitions. The officer passed a good morning, and asked the soldier to lower his voice a few octaves. The soldier complied and the officer departed.

—What constitutes an unsound horse, or other animal? Perhaps the best definition is that given by an English judge, a good many years ago, and which has been often quoted in the courts since: "If at the time of the sale the horse has any disease which either does diminish the natural usefulness of the animal so as to make him less capable of work of any description, or which in its ordinary progress will diminish the natural usefulness of the animal, or if the horse has either from disease or accident undergone any alteration of structure that either actually does at the time, or in its ordinary effects will, diminish the natural usefulness of the horse, such horse is unsound."

THE CANALS OF MARS.

A Popular Hypothesis Refuted by a Matter-of-Fact Scientist.

As to the nature of the canals, it is still more difficult to suggest any satisfactory explanation. Several hypotheses have been presented, none of which appears entirely to meet the case. I have already remarked that there has not been lacking the suggestion that these curious streaks represent the lines of actual artificial water-courses on Mars. The straight and undeviating course which they pursue might be regarded as lending some degree of probability to such a view, but the enormous scale on which they exist seems to compel the rejection of the hypothesis. It is true that, if we consider only the influence of the force of gravity on Mars, giants could dwell upon that planet whose mechanical achievements might vastly surpass the greatest performances of our engineers; for a body weighing a ton on earth would weigh only seven hundred and sixty pounds on Mars, and, on the other hand, a man on Mars would

—Girls in Biddeford and Saco, Me., seem to have some queer tastes. One lady makes an excursion to the brick-yard each summer and lays in a supply of nice, blue clay to eat through the winter. Another favorite dainty is a soft brick, and long experience has taught her how to select the choicest specimens at a glance. Each of these ladies has lived to a good old age to enjoy her favorite dish.