

# THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

VOL. III.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

NO. 15.

## 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. WASSON, W. M.

**LEBANON LODGE NO. 4, 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. ROSCOE, W. W.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

### M. E. CHURCH.

Walton 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. Gibson, pastor—Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday School 10 A. M. Services each Sunday night.

### CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

J. E. Kirkpatrick, pastor—Services the 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school each Sunday at 10 A. M.

# R. L. McClure,

(Successor to C. H. Harmon.)

## BARBER & HAIRDRESSER

LEBANON, OREGON.

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

## T. S. PILLSBURY,



## JEWELRY,

BROWNSVILLE, OREGON

## BURKHART & BILYEU,

Proprietors of the

## Livery, Sale and Feed Stables

LEBANON, OR.

Southeast Corner of Main and Sherman.

## Fine Buggies, Hacks, Har- ness and

## 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 crown of Charles II, made in  
1660, is the oldest existing in England.

—The monastery of Melk, in Austria,  
lately celebrated the eight-hundredth  
anniversary of its foundation.

—Some of the handsomest shops in  
Paris are now devoted to the sale of  
Japanese wares, and are wholly con-  
ducted by Japs.

—Holland reclaims an average of  
eight acres per day from the sea, and  
the salt water is no sooner crowded  
out than baggage is crowded in.

—Queen Victoria objects to the gen-  
eral use of electric lights at Windsor  
Castle, because it is too strong for her  
eyes, and it is therefore restricted to  
a few localities.

—Bridget—"Shall I lave the hall  
lamp burnin', ma'am?" Mistress—"No,  
I am pretty sure Mr. Jones won't be  
home until daylight. He kissed me  
three times before he left and gave me  
twenty dollars for a new spring  
bonnet."—Terre Haute Express.

—First Little Girl—"What does your  
papa do?" Second Little Girl—"He's  
got a position under the city govern-  
ment." "Well, but what does he do?"  
"I don't know; he never said. Guess  
he don't know hisself."—Philadelphia  
Record.

## ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION.

### The Part Taken by Americans in the De- signing of War Materials.

The world moves so fast and im-  
provements follow one another in such  
rapid succession that the work of  
original designers is often lost amid a  
maze of modifications, and the imitator  
becomes famed above the artist. If  
we turn to modern war machinery we  
shall find apt illustrations of this, and  
in most of the effective material in the  
great European armaments behold the  
cunning fashioning of the Yankee in-  
ventor. Admiral Porter has told us  
that the guns at Hampton Roads—the  
Monitor and Merrimac fight—re-  
sounded through the world and an-  
nounced to the British that their great  
steam fleet—the finest in the world at  
that time—was obsolete. The great  
iron fleets of to-day have been devel-  
oped from this Monitor germ. The  
liquid compass, that makes it possible  
to navigate iron and steel ships, is the  
invention of Mr. Ritchie, of Brookline,  
Mass. The world talks of the Krupp  
gun, yet how few are aware of the  
fact that it was only through the in-  
vention of the American, Colonel  
Bradwell, that Herr Krupp was  
enabled to make his guns effective? General  
S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance,  
U. S. A., speaking on this sub-  
ject, says:

All modern steel guns are of one or two  
systems, either the Krupp bolt system or the  
interrupted screw used in the French service.  
Our guns are of the latter system, which seems  
to offer the greatest advantages. Like all good  
modern inventions, it is an American one. So,  
for that matter, is the Krupp, or rather what  
gave Krupp's invention the practical value.  
The great trouble with the Krupp gun was  
the escape of gas at the breech. This was over-  
come by the aid of the "Bradwell plate," the  
invention of Colonel Bradwell, an American,  
who sold Krupp the invention. It consists of a  
thin steel plate, with elastic edges, that fits  
in the breech; and the pressure of the gas  
wedges it tightly against the sides and pre-  
vents the escape of gas.

The machine gun, that terrible weap-  
on now so important a part of the great  
European armaments both on land and  
sea, is primarily an invention of the  
American, Dr. Gatling; the French  
mitrailleuse is a modification of it, so  
is the Nordenfolt. In June, 1883, Nor-  
denfolt brought suit against Gardner,  
inventor of the Gardner machine gun,  
for infringement. Gardner showed  
that the principles on which the  
Nordenfolt gun was constructed  
had long been developed in  
the American Gatling machine  
gun and Winchester rifle, indeed long  
before 1873, when Nordenfolt got his  
English patent. It may fairly be said  
that this principle has found its highest  
development in the automatic gun of  
the American, Hiram Maxim, a gun  
which will fire 600 shots a minute; the  
recoil being utilized to load and fire  
and to keep a stream of water moving  
about the barrels for cooling. The  
disappearing gun mechanism is also  
his invention. The screw propeller,  
an invention that makes it possible to  
sink the motive power of a war ship,  
within and without, out of range of  
flying shot, though first tried in British  
waters, found no favor till Captain  
Ericsson came hither. The revolver,  
now in universal use, is, as every body  
knows, the invention of Colonel Colt,  
of Connecticut. We may add to the  
list the dynamite gun, yet in the in-  
fancy of its development, and the  
dynamite cruiser, intended to make up  
for its shortcomings in point of range,  
of which an English authority recently  
said there was not, probably, a ship  
afloat that would be safe before it.  
The torpedo, now holding so impor-  
tant a place among war material, was  
first made practicable and effective  
during our last war; its cousin, the  
automobile torpedo, of comparatively  
recent designing, is also American,  
though there are several foreign forms  
of the same.—Scientific American.

## VASE, NOT VAWZ.

### A Little Word About Whose Pronoun- cation Much Has Been Written.

If three of our most celebrated poets  
—Pope, Byron and Moore—may be  
cited as orthopists, then are, or were,  
"case," "face" and "grace" correct  
rhymes to "vase," in proof of which I  
append a quotation from each poet:

Pope, "The Rape of the Lock," canto  
v., ad fin.:

There heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases  
And beaux in snuff-boxes and tweezer cases.

Byron, "Don Juan," c. viii., s. 96:

A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,  
Like to a lighted alabaster vase.

Moore, "Odes of Anacreon," v. and  
lxxviii.:

Grave me a cup with brilliant grace,  
Deep as the rich and holy vase, etc.

Ode lxxviii. has the same rhyme.

The question is, was such pronoun-  
cation of "vase," the "pure well of Eu-

gish undefiled," or was it only "po-  
etic license," or caprice, fashion or  
custom? Of course, many words alter  
their pronunciation from age to age,  
and "vase" may be one of them, as at  
present, I think, the word is generally  
pronounced as though it rhymed with  
"stars." Nuttall, in the preface to his  
dictionary, says: "The standard of  
pronunciation is not the authority of  
any dictionary, or any orthopist; but  
it is the present usage of literary and  
well-bred society." If this be so, such  
usage seems to be the "safest stand-  
ard" we have for our pronunciation.  
Keats, in one of his miscellaneous po-  
ems, makes "faces" rhyme with  
"vases":

Fair dewy roses brush against our faces,  
And flowering laurels spring from diamond  
vases.

When I was a boy, about 1843, we  
had a reading book, one story in  
which was about "The Broken Vase."  
My father taught us to read it to  
rhyme with "chase," but we after-  
ward came to think it ought to be  
something between "Mars" and  
"vanz."—Notes and Queries.

## What Can Be Found in the Grand Forests of the Dark Continent.

Hippopotami are abundant in the  
rivers and lakes, and their hides,  
when properly prepared (which is  
done by cutting the skin into long  
thin strips), will fetch five pound  
apiece in South Africa, and are even  
of considerable value in England for  
making walking sticks, which have  
a beautiful, transparent, amber-like  
appearance. But the great wealth of  
this country lies in its ivory, which is  
preferred to any other in the Zanzibar  
market. The elephant abounds in the  
neighborhood of Kilima-njaro and  
Kenia to the extent of many thousands.  
Here he becomes quite a mountaineer,  
and ranges through the magnificent  
forests that clothe the upper slopes of  
these giants among African peaks.  
The natives waylay his forest  
tracks with artfully-devised pit-  
falls and traps, preferring this  
more cowardly way of procuring their  
ivory to facing the elephant in the  
chase. Other tribes to the north and  
west of Kilima-njaro kill the elephant  
with poisoned arrows or javelins or  
sharp swords. Indeed, there is one  
district on the northern borders of  
Mausi-land, where, according to Mr.  
Joseph Thomson, "elephants are said  
to swarm unmolested and their ivory  
to rot untouched, for the people of the  
surrounding region have no trading  
relations with any one, and do not  
know the value of the precious article.  
A tusk worth £150 in England may be  
picked up for nothing, or bought from  
any native for a pennyworth of beads."  
However this may be, whether the ele-  
phants are slain for their ivory, or  
whether, as in the tales of "Sinbad  
the Sailor," there are districts in  
which the tusks may be simply gath-  
ered from among the bones of ele-  
phants who for centuries have died,  
and died untouched, in these untraveled  
wilds, ivory is procured somehow and  
in such quantities—even with the ab-  
surdly inadequate existing means of  
exploitation and portage—that there  
is always more than enough to supply  
the many native caravans led by Mos-  
lem traders from the coast which an-  
nually traverse this country between  
the Victoria Nyanza and the Indian  
Ocean. Another item of trade should  
not be forgotten, namely, the valuable  
and handsome wild-beast skins which  
may either be procured in the chase or  
very cheaply purchased from the na-  
tives. A leopard's skin may be bought  
for about 2s. or 3s worth of goods, and  
will sell on the coast for 8s. or 9s.  
Lions' skins are less easy to obtain  
from the natives, as that animal is  
rarely killed by them, but the com-  
pany's sportsmen might shoot him to  
considerable extent, as he is both com-  
mon and bold. Monkey skins of the  
handsome variety of bushy, white-  
tailed colobus, which is alone found in  
this region, are valuable and fetch a  
good price on the coast.—H. H. John-  
ston, in Fortnightly Review.

## A Snake Vein.

What was known as the Sullivan Falls  
mine is now only marked by a pile of  
broken rock; but in the days when men's  
brains were fired by the glittering pros-  
pects of untold wealth it seemed a bo-  
nanza and assumed corresponding pro-  
portions. Ground was broken there in  
winter, and the first thing that was  
struck by the prospectors after going  
down through the frost was a vein of—  
snakes! And such snakes! There were  
tiny infant snakes that had just been  
ushered into this sinful world; there  
were hoary headed old grandfathers, and  
uncles and cousins, and aunts! There  
were black snakes, and green snakes,  
and yellow snakes, and every color of  
the rainbow snakes! There were thou-  
sands in the colony. It wasn't a very  
good paying vein; but some of the Maine  
gold mines didn't pan out so well as this,  
even.—Lewiston Journal.

—A Washington Territory farmer  
was digging a post hole on the banks  
of Smoke River when he unearthed a  
skeleton richly dressed in old-fashioned  
clothing. The coat was especially fine  
and was adorned with velvet collar  
and cuffs. "The place where the skele-  
ton was found had been used as a horse  
corral for the past fifteen years.

—A clever horse thief, who had been  
stealing many animals in Queens  
County, New York, was arrested, when  
considerable difficulty was experienced  
in identifying him. Witnesses stated  
that while trying to dispose of his  
stolen horses he had two eyes. When  
arrested he had but one eye. A glass  
eye was found in his clothes and when  
placed in the socket every person  
recognized him.

—London has a poor-relief society  
that receives as contributions garments  
instead of money. Each member is  
obliged to contribute two garments  
a year. These are disposed of in  
various ways by the officers of the so-  
ciety. Some are sold at low prices to  
the poor; some are given away; and  
some are kept in stock and loaned.

—It is said the reason why the prac-  
tice was established of mounting a  
horse on the left hand side, was that  
the saber or sword has always been  
hung to a man's left side and it would  
be in the way in mounting on the  
right side.

## WANTED—MORE LIGHT.

### Bob Burdette Addresses a Request to the Fifty-First Congress.

Permit me to suggest a measure of  
reform and relief which the L. Con-  
gress might pass and which would re-  
flect great luster upon President Har-  
rison's Administration. It might be  
entitled "A Bill for the Relief of Peo-  
ple who Walk in Darkness," or "An  
Act to Prohibit the Use of Gas by Peo-  
ple who Can Not Afford It." And I'll  
tell you why I favor such legislation.  
I am fond of the light; I love airy  
houses with many windows and not too  
many shades; I enjoy bright rooms at  
night; I dislike sleeping in a dark  
room; I don't care to sleep under an  
electric light and I know that dark-  
ness rests the eyes, but I al-  
ways want enough light around  
to enable me to distinguish a rocking  
chair from a bureau and a door from a  
window. But we can get along well  
enough when we are asleep; what we  
want is plenty of light when we are  
awake. Well, now, you know the  
house I mean; you have been in it,  
where the people burn gas and econo-  
mize with it. A parlor as big—though  
not quite so cheerful—as the morgue, is  
"lighted"—that isn't the word I want,  
exactly, but you know what I mean—  
a one burner in a chandelier of half a  
dozen, and the dim religious light  
makes you feel as though you were at-  
tending your own funeral. Suppose  
you are a guest and come out of your  
own room, leaving the gas burning  
brightly; if you will return in five  
minutes you will find that some careful  
body has been in there and turned the  
gas down till it turns blue. If you ven-  
ure to turn a gas jet on to a full head,  
that you may read, the minute you lay  
down the book somebody turns down  
the gas. There is one drop-light in the  
sitting-room; around this ray of cheer-  
fulness the family gathers, now and  
then looking timidly over their shoul-  
ders toward the shadows that lurk in  
the gloomy corners of the room. The  
house, from sunset to bed-time, is  
shrouded in a ghastly twilight—no sort  
of joke intended; it's a subject too  
solemn for jesting. There is no econ-  
omy in this short of thing; gas bills  
never vary; and it's no way to live. A  
dim, religious light is the boss light to  
go to sleep by, but it's heathenish and  
wicked to live by.—Burdette, in Brook-  
lyn Eagle.

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## Oregonian Railway Co. (Limited) Line.

C. M. SCOTT, Receiver.

Take Effect February 18, 1889.  
10 o'clock, p. m.

Between Portland and Coburg 123 Miles.

11:30 a.m.	lv. Portland (P. & W. V.)	ar.	4:30 p.m.
4:16 p.m.	Silverton		11:00 a.m.
8:24 p.m.	West Seta		8:28 a.m.
7:20 p.m.	Spicer		7:31 a.m.
8:57 p.m.	Brownsville		6:13 a.m.
10:15 p.m.	Coburg	lv.	4:30 a.m.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ARLICK, 50 MILES.  
Foot of Jefferson Street.

11:30 a.m.	lv. Portland (P. & W. V.)	ar.	4:30 p.m.
2:41 p.m.	Lafayette		1:55 p.m.
4:56 p.m.	Sheridan		10:42 a.m.
7:00 p.m.	Dallas		8:50 a.m.
7:55 p.m.	Monmouth		7:52 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	Arlick	lv.	6:55 a.m.

Commitment tickets at two cents per mile on  
sale at stations having agents.

Connection between Ray's and Fuquartz  
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 Jef-  
ferson street, Portland, Oregon.

CHAS. N. SCOTT, Receiver O. Ry. Co. (Ld.)  
Line, Portland, Oregon.

F. D. McCAIN, Train Dispatcher, Dundee  
Junction, Oregon.

J. McGUIRE, Supt. O. Ry. Co. (Ld.) Line, Dun-  
dee Junction.

General Offices, N. W. Corner First and Pine  
Streets, Portland, Oregon.

## THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

### OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 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 6:50 a.m.
lv. Corvallis 1:40 p.m.	lv. Corvallis 10:35 a.m.
lv. Yaquina 5:30 p.m.	lv. Albany 11:0 a.m.

O. & C. trains connect Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the  
Oregon Development Company's line of Steam-  
ships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

### SAILING DATES.

STEAMERS	FROM S. F.	TO YAQUINA.
Willamette Valley	May 19.	May 25.
Willamette Valley	May 28.	June 1.
Willamette Valley	June 5.	June 11.

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. ROGGE,  
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt. Agt's Gen. F. & P. Agt.  
Oregon Dev'p't Co. O. P. R. R. Co.  
304 Montgomery St. Corvallis,  
San Francisco, Cal. Oregon.

## Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "W. M. HOAG," the "N. S. BESTLA,"  
the "THREE SISTERS."

Are in service for both passenger and freight  
traffic between Corvallis and Portland and in-  
termediate points, leaving company's wharf,  
Corvallis, and Messrs. Hinnus & Co.'s wharf,  
Nos. 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Mon-  
days, Wednesdays and Fridays, making three  
round trips each week as follows:

### NORTH BOUND.

Leave Corvallis Monday, Wednesday, Friday,  
6 a. m.; leave Albany 9:30 a. m.

Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2  
p. m.; leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Satur-  
day, 8 a. m.

Arrive Portland, Tuesday, Thursday, Satur-  
day, 5:30 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, Sat-  
urday, 6 a. m. Leave Albany 1:30 p. m.

Arrive Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday  
8:30 p. m.

## W. L. CULBERTSON,

## NOTARY PUBLIC

## Collections—Conveyancing

## 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. **Sejo, Linn Coun-  
ty, Oregon.**