

# THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

VOL. III.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

NO. 20.

## 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 Fellow's Hall, Main street; visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.  
J. J. CHARLTON, N. G.  
HONOR LODGE NO. 38, A. O. U. W., Lebanon, Oregon: Meets every first and third Thursday evenings in the month.  
F. H. ROSCOE, M. 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. Gibbons, 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.  
C. M. SCOTT, Receiver.  
To Take Effect June 23, 1889.  
10 o'clock, p. m.

Between Portland and Coburg 123 Miles.

8:30 a. m.	lv. Portland (So. Pac. Co.) at	3:40 p. m.
12:10 p. m.	Silverton	12:10 a. m.
2:40 p. m.	West Seio	10:50 a. m.
3:40 p. m.	Spicer	9:52 a. m.
5:31 p. m.	Brownsville	7:42 a. m.
6:30 p. m.	Coburg	6:30 a. m.

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

7:30 a. m.	lv. Portland (P. & W. V.) at	6:30 p. m.
9:22 a. m.	Lafayette	9:22 a. m.
12:10 p. m.	Sheridan	2:13 p. m.
2:11 p. m.	Dallas	12:07 p. m.
2:56 p. m.	Moumouth	11:23 a. m.
3:56 p. m.	Airlie	10:25 a. m.

Commutation tickets at two cents per mile on sale at stations having agents.  
Connection at Mt. Angel with stages for and from Willott Mineral Springs.  
Tickets for any point on this line for sale at the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company's office, Second and Pine streets, and F. & W. V. Ry.

CHAR. N. SCOTT, Receiver O. Ry. Co. (L.)  
Line, Portland, Oregon.

Remember the Oregon Pacific popular summer excursions to Yaquina. Low rate tickets are now on sale, good every Wednesday and Saturday from Albany, Corvallis and Philomath.

HENRY W. GODDARD, Supt. O. Ry. Co. (L.)  
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.

215 Shorter, 24 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 1:30 p. m.	Lv. Yaquina 6:40 a. m.
Lv. Corvallis 1:40 p. m.	Lv. Corvallis 10:30 a. m.
Ar. Yaquina 5:30 p. m.	Ar. Albany 11:30 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	July 11,	July 16,
Willamette Valley	July 21,	July 25,
Willamette Valley	July 31,	August 6,

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. HANWELL, C. C. HOGUE,  
Gen'l Frt & Pass. Agt. Agt. Gen. F. & P. Agt.  
Oregon Development Co. O. P. R. & C. Co.  
304 Montgomery St., Corvallis, Oregon.  
San Francisco, Cal.

## Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "W. M. HOAG," the "N. 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. Hulman & Co.'s wharf, Nos. 330 and 332 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 7:30 a. m.  
Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5 p. m.; leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 6 a. m.

Arrive Portland, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1:30 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 3:30 p. m.

J. MYERS, S. SHELTON.

## SCIO LAND CO.

Buy and Sell Land.

## LOAN MONEY

AND

## Insure Property.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Any information in regard to the cheap Land in the garden of Oregon furnished

# R. L. McClure,

(Successor to C. H. Harmon.)

## 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,

BROWNSVILLE, 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, Waterloo, Sweet Home, Seio, and all parts of Linn County.

## All kinds of Teaming

DONE AT

## REASONABLE RATES.

BURKHART & BILYEU,

CHARLES METZGER,

## REAL ESTATE

AND

## Employment Agent.

SITUATIONS AND HELP

OF ALL

Kinds Furnished on Short Notice.

All communications promptly answered in either English or German, when accompanied with postage.  
Office on Ellsworth street, opposite Revere Hotel.

ALBANY OREGON

## Advice Easy to Remember, and to Practice in an Emergency.

In the mad whirl of the cotillon, if you wear ready-made clothing bought from an irresponsible dealer, and hear a b-z-z-t that don't harmonize with the F string on the bass fiddle, it is entirely correct and proper to not "forward and back" according to the commands of the figure-caller, but to back straight ahead without balking until you reach the wall, when a pin neatly utilized may cover your embarrassment and retreat. People who snicker under such circumstances should be put outside the pale of good society.

When invited out to dinner and you inadvertently get a huge mouthful of mince pie that is hot enough to melt the solder off a gas-pipe, tangled up in your epiglottis, do not act as if you had the whooping cough, but rise calmly and with a slight-of-hand movement toss the offending morsel behind the majolica dog in the corner, meantime patting his head as though you thought him alive. This graceful act never fails to win the heart of your hostess, who thinks you intend her faithful friend to partake of the festivities.

Some writer on etiquette, a good many years ago, said that it was perfectly proper to eat fried chicken with the fingers. I have often noticed people seize on a wing and rip it open like they would tear a yard of clothing material off a bolt of calico and so the cracking of the crazy bone was audible all over the dining-room. It is true that some fried chickens require heroic treatment, but when an apprentice in etiquette tries to jerk the goose-flesh off the second joint of a Louis XIV. hen and squirts a streak of gravy into the eye of his neighbor it does seem that a new code regarding the best manner of shattering the remains of a hard-boiled fowl should be introduced.

When the sheriff of the county serves a subpoena on you, it is considered in good taste to attend his reception without further invitation on his part. Some sticklers on politeness, however, who find that it will prevent their witnessing a ball game, go to the extreme of sending around a physician's certificate to the effect that they are indisposed from the influence of the sportive elements.

Don't use snuff if your false teeth are not strictly adhesive. I once heard of a case in which this rule was not observed, when the transgressor, in a thoughtless moment, nearly knocked the eye out of a twenty-five-dollar King Charles spaniel.

No one but a boor will snore in the Volapuk language in a church where a sermon is being delivered in English. Observance of the harmonies is one of the greatest traits of the true gentleman. People who have enlarged, Romanesque nasal chords will be interested in an invention which a friend of mine is getting up, which he calls the "Sure Snore-Killer." It is a phonetic arrangement connected with a pillow-sham holder, and when the air vibrations are four lines below the clef, to use a musical term, the holder drops and hits the sleeper across the bridge of the nose. Four caveats and a number of legal retainers have already been filed.

Don't play practical jokes on a spitz dog whose tail is done up like the letter Q.

When you order meat from your butcher don't ever use the term "limb of mutton." He will think that you never intend paying for it.

In all cases of doubt about the minor points of etiquette, a strong bluff on a weak hand will almost always win.—Rochester Union.

## SHOE-STORE TRAGEDY.

The Shock Which Killed a Clerk of Many Years' Experience.

The shoe emporium was deserted. All alone the clerk stood in the midst of a chaos of unbuttoned shoes and disarranged slippers.

For over an hour he had vainly endeavored to fit the foot, whims, eye, pocket-book and other peculiarities of proud and aristocratic Mrs. D'Width. He was tired out, disgusted with business life, and, in fact, life of any sort; and as he viciously buttoned up the dainty specimens of artistic footwear and crushed them into the cartons, he might have been heard to utter things in relation to the proud Mrs. D'Width's peculiarities which were considerably removed from the complimentary, and would have surprised and shocked the leader of fashion, and society could she have heard them.

The poor clerk was discouraged by his failure to make a sale. He was weary of these efforts of women to deceive even the practiced shoe salesman as to the size of their feet; and as the

door suddenly opened to admit a trimly-built and prettily dressed little woman, he heaved an anxious sigh before he assumed his ladies'-fine-shoe smile and stepped politely forward.

"I will look at some fine shoes, common-sense toes, low broad heel, high-cut vamp, hand-welted sole, Dongola kid, and with buttons, if you please."

The clerk's whole system received a severe shock at the unusually succinct and complete description, which he was just about to obtain by shrewd questioning. He recovered, however, sufficiently to gasp, "What size please?"

"I have been wearing," said the trim little woman, "a number two-and-a-half 'B,' but I'm sure it is much smaller than I ought to be wearing, and I think I'll have this time a three 'C,' and if that is not large enough, a three-and-a-half 'D.'"

The trim little woman uttered a horrified scream. The double shock had been too great; the shoe clerk of long experience lay upon one of the gorgeously upholstered divans, cold and lifeless.—Puck.

## INTERESTING LIZARDS.

Idiosyncrasies of the Asiatic Chameleon and the African Gecko.

Among the many families of lizards, and almost innumerable species, two of the most interesting are the chameleon and the gecko, of Asia and Africa. The first of these has long been famous for its power of changing color; but this has been somewhat exaggerated. As a fact, however, a chameleon whose primary hue is gray black, will sometimes be striped like a zebra, with light yellow, or covered with circular yellow spots, sometimes a brilliant green, and sometimes will take the hue of the autumnal leaves on the branch where it is sitting, so that the creature can hardly be distinguished from the foliage.

The chameleon's tongue has a viscid secretion on the end, and he aims it as a billiard-player does his cue, darting it out at a passing fly, who is struck and stuck at the same time. He is a slow moving fellow, and in climbing a tree will sometimes after raising one foot hold it in air a long time, as if he had gone to sleep and forgotten to take the intended step. His progress is like the hour-hand of a watch; but eventually he gets there.

The gecko is noted for its ability to run up a perpendicular wall, which it does by the use of its peculiar feet, in which the toes are expanded at their extremities into a disc furnished with claws. This apparatus enables it to travel regardless of the laws of gravitation, like a common house-fly, whose feet resemble the gecko's. It is said that a prisoner in a high stone tower was once released by a friend tying a thread to the hind leg of a gecko, and starting him up the wall under the prisoner's window. The creature glided up and carried the thread to the captive, who by this means pulled up a stouter line by which he made his escape. The gecko is often regarded with superstitious awe by the natives on account of his silent movements.—Treasure Trove.

## Why We Celebrate This Month.

One of the bright young teachers in the model department of the normal school decided recently that she would interest her class in the history of the home of the free, etc., by devoting a portion of one hour to a discussion of the centennial celebration which is to occur in New York on the 30th of this month. As a starter she asked: "Now, who can tell me what it is that they are going to celebrate in New York on the 30th of this month?"

There was a profound silence among the children, but at last one little fellow put up his hand in a hesitating sort of way and said "I think I know."

The youth was encouraged to unfold the unknown information to the class, and promptly said: "Why, it's just one hundred years ago that George Washington graduated, and they are going to celebrate it."—Albany Express.

## Easily Explained.

Cross Examining Counsel—Now, Mr. Brown, you say this Louis C. Brown is a distant relative of yours?

Mr. Brown—Yes.

Cross Examining Counsel—What relation is he?

Mr. Brown—My brother.

Cross Examining Counsel—But you just told us he was a distant relative.

Mr. Brown—So he is. At present he is in China.—London Pick-Me-Up.

—At the Fish Dealer's.—"Please send up to my house to-morrow a couple of nice bass." "Yes, sir." "And, by the way, be sure they are bass. I'm going off for a day, and—er—er—the last time I went I told my wife it was for trout fishing, and you sent up a fresh mackerel. These little errors of yours are causing strained relations in my family."—Epoch.

## DEFECTS OF HEARING.

Afflictions That Are Even More Prevalent Than Color Blindness.

"A great deal of attention is given by the Federal Government and by railroad corporations to the matter of color blindness in persons who seek to qualify for the duties of pilots, engineers, brakemen, etc., and it is attention wisely bestowed. But as yet these same critical authorities have paid but little, if any, attention to the aural defects in river and railway employes. It has been my duty to study the subject of defective hearing in railway employes, and I have discovered with amazement that there are many ears which are peculiarly sensitive to certain classes of sound and peculiarly deaf to other classes," says Dr. Robert Barclay. "I have experimented upon boiler-makers, who could not hear ordinary conversation under such conditions as make it audible to the ordinary ear, and who could yet understand the same conversation carried on at the same pitch in a room where one hundred sledges were clattering upon iron boiler shells. I have also discovered that there are persons who can not hear a locomotive whistle, except when it is close by, and yet are not suspected of any defect of the hearing. I remember a case of this kind, which came up in court, where a farmer stopped and listened for the locomotive whistle before crossing the railroad track. He failed to hear it, and on proving that he had stopped his team he secured damages for having been run down by the engine, and yet the whistle was blown and the farmer failed to hear it. I would recommend that the same relative tests be applied to the hearing of persons who seek employment as railway hands and pilots that are applied to their vision."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## SUGAR FROM BEETS.

A Glimpse at a Few of the Processes Employed in Its Manufacture.

The washing of the beet is a very important operation in the manufacture of the sugar, for the roots are thus freed from mold, small stones and other kinds of dirt attaching to them, which not only saves the machinery employed in the actual preparation of the beets from injury, but keeps the sugar ultimately obtained free from impurity. With the more washing of the beets the sugar manufacturer is not content; they are therefore freed from those parts which are poor in saccharine, damaged or otherwise undesirable, by a machine called a carousal.

When cleaned the beets are thrown from the wash-barrel into a hopper, from which they pass into an endless elevator which carries them to the top floor, where they are discharged into a large hopper. They then pass into a cage which will hold one thousand pounds of beets, and, when this weight is indicated, the cage empties its load into the cutter or slicer. The cage and the indicator enable the factory people to closely estimate the amount of raw material used each day. It is also a check on every department. It will show any error that may arise in the receiving or shipping departments. The slicer is a round iron shaft, rotating horizontally, and fitted with steel knives capable of slicing four hundred tons of beets in twenty-four hours. The rotating knives, which descend upon the beets, cut them into thin slices, thus exposing the sugar-cells, which is an important factor in the diffusion system. The lower end of the cutter opens into a wooden trough about two feet square, on the bottom of which is an endless belt. As the sliced beets fall from the cutter, the belt carries them along to the diffusion tanks.—A. H. Almy, in Popular Science Monthly.

—It is said that an artist has persuaded the German Emperor to make a reaction against the black dress coat.

This has moved the remembrance that the somber black dress uniform is due to the French revolution, which abolished the picturesque and variegated clothing which used to be worn by men as well as women in the ages before that flood, on account of the outward emphasis which it gave to social inequality and distinction of rank. Paris remained Paris, the undisputed capital of dress, although it had become republican. The most conservative and select circles all over Europe soon followed the example of the hated French democrats. Nobles and dandies in all the courts put away their scarlet, blue and other brilliantly-hued silks, and clothed themselves in republican black and white, to the regret of artists, and, as the late William Dyce used to say, to their loss.