

THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

VOL. III.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889.

NO. 23.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

LEBANON LODGE, NO. 44, 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. 47, 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. 35, A. O. U. W., Lebanon, Oregon: Meets every first and third Thursday evenings in the month.

F. H. ROSCOE, W. M.

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. Gibony, 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.

K. WEATHERFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office over First National Bank.
ALBANY OREGON

DR. FRANK R. BALLARD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence,
LEBANON OREGON

L. H. MONTANYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND
NOTARY PUBLIC
ALBANY, OREGON.

Will practice in all Courts of the State.

W. R. BILYEU, Attorney at Law,

ALBANY, OREGON.

D. B. N. BLACKBURN. GEO. W. WRIGHT.

BLACKBURN & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

Office Odd Fellow's Temple, Albany, Or.

O. P. COSHOW & SONS, REAL ESTATE

AND
INSURANCE AGENTS,
BROWNSVILLE, OREGON.

Collections made, conveyancing and all Notarial work done on short notice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C. NEGUS,

Graduate of the Royal College, of London, England, also of the Bellevue Medical College.

THE DOCTOR HAS SPENT A LIFETIME of study and practice, and makes a specialty of chronic diseases, removes cancers, scrofulous enlargements, tumors and wens, without pain or the knife. He also makes a specialty of treatment with electricity. Has practiced in the German, French and English hospitals. Calls promptly attended day or night. His motto is, "good Will to All." Office and residence, Ferry street, between Third and Fourth, Albany, Oregon.

J. L. COWAN. J. M. RALSTON.

BANK OF LEBANON, LEBANON, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business

ACCOUNTS KEPT SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Exchange sold on New York, San Francisco, Portland and Albany, Oregon.

Collections made on favorable terms.

J. MYERS. R. SHELTON.

SCIO LAND CO. SCIO, OREGON.

Buy and Sell Land,

LOAN MONEY

Insure Property.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Any information in regard to the cheaper 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

CHARLES METZGER,

REAL ESTATE

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

Gameness Indicated by Color.

Many people might smile if I said that a horse's color was an index to his gameness, but such is the case, as I have found from experience, says a veterinary surgeon. I have closely noted this fact and have had an opportunity to judge, having performed thousands of operations on horses, some of them sufficiently painful to test the gameness of the subject. I have found that the most arrant cowards among horses are sorrels and the gamest brutes bays or browns. Some time ago I performed an operation on a pair of chestnut sorrels and they groaned like human beings. A bay or brown will usually suffer without a noise of any kind, just rolling its big eyes in an appealing way which is almost human in its intensity. Gray and white horses, as a rule, are not particularly game. —Chicago Tribune.

—A Philadelphia lady says that Tostol is, in a great measure, responsible for Miss Kate Drexel's retirement from the world, she having been early impressed with his works.

The sweet sap of the maple flows more freely this spring than it has done in many a year. It is a good year for maple sugar and taffy.

HOW DIMES ARE MADE

How the Little Coins are Turned Out by the San Francisco Mint.

The silver dime is a useful little coin, and just at present they seem to be in demand; so much so that the San Francisco mint is turning them out at a great rate.

The process of dime-making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine, which cuts them into proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters.

The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours.

As the smooth pieces are pressed between the ponderous printing dies, they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type. At the same time, the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut into its rim.

The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counter's hands. The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper-colored tray, having raised ridges running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime.

From the receiver the money is dumped on the board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled, the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver, and the counter has exactly 1,250 dimes, or \$125, on his tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes, and the money is ready for shipment.

The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands, as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains is allowed for variation, or "tolerance," in all silver coins from a dollar down, and the deviation from the standard in the ten-cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with. —Golden Days.

STYLISH PARASOLS.

Novelties Produced for the Coming Spring and Summer Seasons.

The new parasols for spring and summer are covered faille or armure silk in plain colors or richly brocaded, or with striped silks, plaids or bordered patterns, and very dressy parasols have thin gauze, silk muslin or net covers brocaded with tinsel in designs like embroidery. The handles are of natural woods—holly, acacia, bamboo, cherry or ebony—with curiously twisted hoops or large hooks or knobs at the end, or else they are quaintly carved and tipped with silver or gold. Coaching parasols and those for general use have handles that extend fourteen inches beyond the edge of the silk cover when closed. The Directoire parasols to be used with walking toilettes have much longer handles, like walking-sticks, extending eighteen inches beyond the cover, and these handles are now put together with a screw joint so that they may be taken apart and doubled small enough to go into a very small trunk. Rich brocades of the last century in dull colors and with metallic designs are appropriate covers for these parasols when meant for dress, while for morning walks the striped and bordered silk covers are used. A novel feature inside the new Cleopatra parasols is a ribbon trimming winding around the stretchers that hold the parasol open as they radiate from the stick; when the parasol is closed these ribbons show beyond the tips, and a cluster of loops is formed around the stick, giving a full, bunched effect that is considered very stylish.

Faille parasols of green or of gray shades are made to correspond with many of the spring stuffs for dresses. Striped parasols must be striped around instead of down the breadths, and those with wide stripes are preferred. The ferule at the top is very long, and is pointed in parasols that have cane handles. Black parasols have new designs of moire, palm, ovals, or large balls on faille grounds. For

mourning are Knadzmir parasols with carved ebony sticks. For piazzas and carriage use in midsummer are white and gold brocaded silk parasols, or pale old-rose, or blue brocades in leaf and ostrich feather designs, or else embroidered silk muslin or net is put plainly over white, black, gray, rose or empire-green silk of the shade as the transparent fabric. A bow of the silk or of the ribbon is tied on the handle in full loops, and a loop of passementerie cord is also added there, through which the arma is passed to carry the parasol when it is not hoisted. Sun-umbrellas have a short eight-inch handle tipped with gold or silver, and are covered with black taffeta silk. For the country are cotton satteen and gingham parasols in large figures and plaids, with either short or long handles. India silk is also prettily mounted for parasols to match the summer dress with which it is worn. Small turned-over shades for use in early spring are made up of silks, or they have lace covers all in one piece in the fashion of long ago. —Harper's Bazar.

"KEEPING COMPANY."

A Singular Custom Which is as Indelicate as it is Dangerous.

A singular custom prevails in some of the rural parts of Pennsylvania and the other Middle States which will surprise such of our readers as are used only to the habits of city life. On Sunday evenings the parlor is abandoned by all of the family except the young girls, who, arrayed in all their finery, sit there prepared to "keep company" with the young men who are supposed to be their lovers, or to whom they are engaged. No older person is expected to enter the room; the seance lasts until midnight. On other days of the week the engaged couple meet openly in the kitchen or elsewhere, and carry on their researches into each other's character in the presence of the whole family.

In some villages of Northern New England it is common for young girls to entertain their male visitors alone until late at night, long after the rest of the family are asleep.

The Companion would not deserve its name, so far as the multitudes of young girls are concerned to whom it has been a friend since their childhood, if it failed faithfully to warn them against any gross solecism in good manners, or of any habit which may lead them into contempt or temptation.

In city life, among well-bred people whose aim it is to make a young girl's life not only pure in reality, but in its outward appearance, such customs as these which we have described are rigorously condemned and avoided. A girl belonging to this class receives her male friends at night only in the presence of her mother or some other matron.

It is probable that the young girls in the country who practice these habits are at heart quite as innocent as their more protected sisters. Their error arises from ignorance, not viciousness. These customs have descended to them from the early pioneer days, when men were too busy at the plow in day-time and women in the kitchen to become acquainted with each other, preparatory to marriage. They had to sit up while others slept to find time for courtship. Their descendants are surely not so taxed for time as to make this necessary.

American mothers sometimes defend the laxity among our young people by the plea that the innocence of the American girl is her protection, and that she is too pure to need the guardianship of chaperones. To an extent this is true; but no girl can place herself in the anomalous positions which we have described without losing in a degree that delicacy of womanly feeling which should accompany her as the aroma does a flower.

Besides, however good and true she may be, she places her reputation at the mercy of the tongue of a man who, it is possible, may be both sensual and merciless. No girl of refinement and no thoughtful mother should countenance a custom so indelicate and dangerous. —Youth's Companion.

"Call me a gold gardener," said Claudé, the French miser. "Centimes are my seed, they grow into francs and Napoleons, and then into hundreds and thousands. I sow and gather my seed."

This is the age of germs and spores. A Swiss doctor thinks he has discovered the cause of baldness to be a microscopic fungus. Young men should now submit their scalps to microscopic examination.

The Flag with Forty-two Stars.

Various arrangements have been proposed for the new United States flag when the four additional states come in. The present flag contains upon the blue union the thirty-eight stars arranged in five rows across the field, three rows containing eight stars each and two rows with seven stars each. In arranging the forty-two stars it has been suggested that there be six rows containing seven stars each. Another suggestion is that there be three rows containing eight stars each, as at present, and two rows with nine stars. But this would necessitate changing the proportions of the blue field, which must not be done. A third proposition is to change the arrangement of the stars altogether, and instead of in rows place them in the form of a six pointed star. This is the suggestion of the editor of The Youth's Companion.

The Order of Delphians.

For fifteen years past a great secret society called the Order of Delphians has been slowly growing in this country. Its members are school teachers. Its main object is to advance the financial and social interests of the profession and to raise the standard of efficiency. Good teachers out of a place will be able to find employment through their brothers and sisters of the order. It is claimed that a thorough organization of the teachers of the country will enable the pedagogic profession "to reach that high plane of usefulness the grandeur of its mission demands." The supreme lodge of the United States is at present in Lincoln, Neb. The lodge has been regularly incorporated. Within a few months the order has been increasing rapidly, and teachers all over the Union are forming lodges.

A question that has long been of interest is how much beer makes a pint. If it is sold fresh and foaming, then the measure is filled with foam. If, on the other hand, the vessel is filled with the liquid, then the liquid itself is flat, stale and unprofitable. In this perplexity a brilliant thought has occurred to a number of liquor dealers. They are forming associations in which the members pledge themselves hereafter to sell beer by weight. They fix the price at five cents a pound, probably in accordance with the old saw, "A pint's a pound the world around."

Mayor Grant, of New York, has for a long time been endeavoring to persuade the trustees of the Metropolitan museum in Central park to open it to the public on Sundays. The trustees refuse obdurately. Boston's Art museum is open on Sundays. Saturday is a free admission day to the Boston museum, and nine-tenths of all the visitors attend on Saturday and Sunday. By far the greatest number of visitors is on Sunday. They are largely working people with their families.

Modern experiments with galvanic electricity afford curious confirmation of the assertions of the old phrenologists that certain faculties of the mind are governed by special localities in the brain. It has been found, for instance, that when the phrenological organ of cheerfulness is touched by the galvanic current, a smile is produced on the face. If the spot where the phrenologists locate cautiousness is similarly excited, the face assumes an expression of fear.

Russia seems to be supplanting the United States in the kerosene oil trade in India. In 1886 we exported over 20,000,000 gallons of petroleum to India. That year Russia came in as a rival for the first time, with 1,500,000 gallons. But during the past eight months of the fiscal year we have only sent to India 14,000,000 gallons, while Russia is crowding us very close with 11,000,000.

—The Feal Shetland pony is only thirty, or at most forty, inches high. Those commonly seen in this country are from the north of Ireland, being bred with the horses there, and are larger than the real Shetland, for the genuine pony is difficult to rear. The country of which he is a native is bare, and the farmer is sharp, and when the little creatures survive the rigors of the climate and the effect of having but little to eat, the farmer values him so highly he only sells him at a high price. It costs a great deal to keep them, and they die on the voyage, of which few to account for the loss of so few of them among us.