

THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

TOA III.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

NO. 36.

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.

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.

HONOR LODGE NO. 38, A. O. U. W., Lebanon, Oregon: Meets every first and third Thursday evenings in the month.

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. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. 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.

DR. C. H. DUCKETT,
DENTIST.

Office over C. C. Hackelman's store.
LEBANON, OREGON.

K. WEATHERFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office over First National Bank.
ALBANY, OREGON.

DR. J. M. TAYLOR,
DENTIST,

L. H. MONTANYE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC
ALBANY, OREGON.

W. R. BILYEU,
Attorney at Law,

BLACKBURN & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law.

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

O. P. COSHOW & SONS,
REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE AGENTS,
BROWNSVILLE, OREGON.

Collections made, conveying 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. BALSTON.

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.

J. MYERS. K. SHELTON.

SCIO AND CO.
SCIO, OREGON.

Buy and Sell Land,
LOAN MONEY

Insure Property.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Many a man could buy his wife a pony phaeton with the money he spends for pony brandy.—Texas Siftings.

—An Uncertainty. — Husband — "What kind of cake is this, wife?" Wife—"Why, my dear, can't you tell marble cake?" Husband—"I thought it was either marble or granite, I wasn't sure which."—Omaha World.

—Daughter—"I don't intend to marry. I intend to study." Mother—"That's absurd. The men will think the less of you in the end if you know much." Daughter—"O, mamma! You always expect other men to be like papa."—Time.

—Father—"William, you are running up enormous debts around town. You must remember your uncle is not dead yet." His Uncle's Heir—"Yes, but he has discharged his doctors and is undergoing treatment by a Christian Scientist."—Life.

—"It's always a relief to me when it comes time to pay off Bridget," said Mrs. Housekeep. "Why?" inquired her husband. "Because, that is the only time when I feel positive that she doesn't employ me."—Washington Capital.

—"Aw, Miss Belle," said Gus de Jay, "do you know I've been thinking?" "Indeed?" "Ya-a-s; thinking of doing some work." "Then you better hurry up, or you will be so tired thinking that you won't have any strength left to work with."—Merchant Traveler.

—Two brothers named Hart were arrested for buncoing a farmer. As the judge sentenced them to five years apiece he said it called to his mind that touching passage, "Two souls with but a single thought; two Harts that beat as one."—Judge.

—"Why are the stars hung so high?" asked Rollo, looking out of the window upon the star gemmed canopy of heaven. "So that the class of '89," said his Uncle George, who graduated in '73, "can walk around at night without knocking off its hats."—Brooklyn Eagle.

—Mr. Algernon Nibbs—"Miss Grace, I have something very important to say to you, if your mind is wholly unpreoccupied and receptive." Miss Grace—"I assure you it is, Mr. Nibbs. I have just been reading your article on 'The Elements of Culture,' and there isn't a single idea in my head."

—Miss Yellowleaf—"I can not understand why you call Mr. Sheighman bashful. I talked with him over an hour last evening and he seemed perfectly at ease." Miss Flypp—"I'm sure I never said he was bashful. In fact I have often heard that in the society of old ladies he was a most charming talker."—Terre Haute Express.

—Brown—"I am glad to see you have recovered from your recent attack of typhoid fever." Smythe—"Thanks, old man. You're very kind." Brown—"What has been the worst thing you had to contend with in connection with your illness?" Smythe—"The stories I had to listen to from people who have had typhoid so much worse than I."—America.

JEWIS IN JERUSALEM.

Their Condition Worse Than That of Any of Their Race the World Over.

The Jews of Jerusalem have many paupers among them and their condition is worse than that of any of their race the world over. The numbers who have been forced here by persecution are supported almost entirely by the different Jewish churches over the world and the number of different denominations of Jews and Christians who are so supported has made Jerusalem a city of mendicants. At certain hours of the days bread is given away at certain places and the people come to these in crowds. The Jews themselves in the fewest of cases change their religion, but the different denominations of begging Christians move about from church to church as the supplies rise and fall, just as the bad boy changes his Sunday-school according to the prospects of presents at time of Christmas. Such giving has made Jerusalem the hot-bed for the propagation of beggars, and this is true of other people than the Jews. The number of alms-takers among them has made the Jerusalem Jews, as a class, regardless of their personal appearance and they live in dirt and squalor. I have visited a great number of their houses; whole families live in one cave like a room of the size of a hall bedroom with no windows, and lighted only by the door at the front; both walls and floor are of stone. There is little furniture to speak of. There

is only a bed or two for the grown people and the rest of the family must bunk on the floor. The kitchen is in most cases a little box just high enough for the woman of the house to stand upright in and not more than three feet wide and four feet deep. At the back of this there is a rude stove of stone for the burning of charcoal, and somewhere in the catacombs, which make up the tenements of a score of families, there is a well, which is the common property of all. On the door posts of each dwelling, whether it be of only one room or more, there is tacked a rolled up strip of white parchment six inches long on which is written the name of Jehovah and the ten commandments, and every one of these Palestine Jews wears the commandments tied upon his arm under his coat. They have in some cases phylacteries for their foreheads at time of worship and the most of them are very devout. They do not approve of wearing any other than the Jewish dress, and most Jews who come here adopt the dress which I have described.

BARON VON STEUBEN.

The Great Work of the Prussian Soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

After his interview with Congress, Steuben repaired at once to Valley Forge, where Washington was not slow in recognizing his ability; nor was Steuben, on the other hand, at a loss to perceive, in the ragged and motley army which he passed in review, the existence of soldierly qualities which needed nothing so much as training. Disregarding the English prejudice which looked upon the drilling of soldiers as work fit only for sergeants, he took musket in hand and showed what was to be done. Alert and untiring, he worked from morning till night in showing the men how to advance, retreat or change front without falling into disorder—how to perform, in short, all the rapid and accurate movements for which the Prussian army had become so famous. It was a revelation to the American troops. Generals, Colonels and Captains were fired by the contagion of his example and his tremendous enthusiasm, and for several months the camp was converted into a huge training-school, in which masters and pupils worked with incessant and furious energy. Steuben was struck with the quickness with which the common soldiers learned their lessons. He had a harmlessly choleric temper, which was part of his overflowing vigor, and sometimes, when drilling an awkward squad, he would exhaust his stock of French and German oaths, and shout for his aid to come and curse the blockheads in English. "Viens, mon ami Walker," he would say—"viens, mon bon ami. Sacre-bleu-Gott-verdam de gaucherie of dese badauts. Je ne puis plus; I can curse dem no more!" Yet in an incredibly short time, as he afterward wrote, these awkward fellows had acquired a military air, had learned how to carry their arms, and knew how to form into column, deploy and execute maneuvers with precision. In May, 1778, after three months of such work, Steuben was appointed Inspector-General of the army, with the rank and pay of Major-General. The reforms which he introduced were so far-reaching that after a year they were said to have saved more than 800,000 French lives to the United States. No accounts had been kept of arms and accoutrements, and owing to the careless good-nature which allowed every recruit to carry his musket as a keepsake, there had been a loss of from five to eight thousand muskets annually. During the first year of Steuben's inspectorship less than twenty muskets were lost. Half of the arms at Valley Forge were found by Steuben without bayonets. The American soldier had no faith in this weapon, because he did not know how to use it; when he did not throw it away he adapted it to culinary purposes, holding on its point the beef which he roasted before his camp-fire. Yet, in little more than a year after Steuben's arrival we shall see an American column, without firing a gun, storm the works at Stony Point in one of the most spirited bayonet charges known to history.—John Fiske, in Atlantic.

—Under the laws of Bulgaria if a patent medicine is warranted to cure a certain disease and fails to do it the manufacturer can be prosecuted and sent to prison. No cures for consumption can be found in that country.

THE VANILLA PLANT.

How One of the Most Interesting of Tropical Growths is Utilized.

In flavoring our ice-creams and cakes, and the various dishes that will receive it, with vanilla, we seldom remember that we are turning to utility one of the most interesting of tropical growths—an orchid that grows as few other orchids do, by actual climbing, clamping itself along its way on aerial roots, and which has to be fertilized by insects or else yield no fruit, except when the fertilization is done by hand in an artificial process. The odor of the vanilla, like its flavor, has an interest of its own to those of a fanciful tone, for it belongs not to the full tones of odor, so to speak, as the rose and the honeysuckle may be said to do, but to the half-tones—the flats and sharps—sharing a part of that chromatic scale in which the orange, the heliotrope, the lemon, are to be found. A curious thing about this same vanilla, in relation to its use as an extract, is that its essential quality, that which gives it perfume and savor, vanilline, can be produced artificially from the sap of pines. Vanilla has a long and poetical history in its use in Spanish and Oriental cookery, in chocolates and dressings, and in various Mexican dishes, from before the time of the Montezumas, and the thought of it brings up the scene of many a repast with the picturesque adjuncts between palace or monastery walls. It is not without significance in this connection that, used in excess, it develops poisonous qualities. It is obvious that the first step beyond the pure necessities in the way of food is taken by adding a flavor to the food, and such simple additions as the rose and the vanilla must have preceded much costly cookery and ransacking of seas and forests for novel and stimulating substances. We read in the tales of the Thousand Nights and One Night of incessant marketing, flavoring, and feasting; but it is all made up of the same general line of articles—the lamb and the kid, rice, pomegranates and quinces; much of the rest is in the added flavors, and the charm of the cookery seems to be more in the flavors than in the food itself. Among the varied extracts used now among ourselves in cookery most are absolutely harmless, as the lemon and the orange and other fruit flavors; the genuine almond, peach, and nut flavors are comparatively safe, but not altogether so; but the vanilla is to be used with care. For, whether justly or not, the vanilla has been made to bear the odium of various cases of poisoning by means of ices flavored with it. But used with discretion and in small quantity, it is one of the choicest and most delicate additions that we have to our sweetmeats and sauces, having not only a pleasant piquancy, but leaving a certain tonic and cleansing effect upon the palate.—Harper's Bazar.

SWITZERLAND IN WAR.

The Military Importance of the Little Central European Republic.

The Italian General Clemente Corte, writing to the Adriatico of Venice, speaks as follows of the part that Switzerland may have to play in the next war in Europe:

"I firmly believe that the Swiss army, or, more properly speaking the Swiss nation, must have gained comparatively in military power more than other nations. This opinion is formed upon the high national sentiment that animates the Swiss people, their virile and patriotic education, their long traditional personal service, their training in the use of the rifle, and the great confidence which they have in their arms and in the natural defenses of the country. In my opinion, the Swiss, if they are united and compact, are invulnerable in the upper portion of their country. And it must not be forgotten that in this portion they dominate the Rhone, the Rhine and the Tessin. A German army that would have Switzerland with it could easily threaten Lyons and turn the defensive works recently constructed by the French parallel with the Vosges. But, on the other hand, a French army that could count upon the aid of the Swiss would be able from the Lake Constance to turn all the defenses of the Germans on the borders of the Rhine and threaten the upper valley of the Danube. It could also fall upon Italy by the routes of Simplon, St. Gothard and the Grisons.

"I have never been able to comprehend the badly-concealed menaces of Germany against the Swiss neutrality, because it seems to me that to attack

Swiss in their own country constitutes a problem before which the German army might well hesitate, particularly as a few weeks' resistance on the part of those mountaineers would be sufficient to permit a French army to come to their assistance. Now, the French army that would be the master of the routes of Switzerland could, in my opinion, offer insurmountable difficulties for even the triple alliance. It is true that the allies would have considerable forces. But could they act together? And would not the great number be in itself a difficulty when it would be necessary to operate in a mountainous country whose defenders could take advantage of the good roads of the interior.

"It is beyond a doubt that in the present state of Europe, with the triple alliance on the one hand and the tacit or apparent union of France and Russia on the other, the military action of Switzerland must exercise a preponderant influence upon the result of the war in case the confederation should be compelled to abandon its neutrality."

ORIGIN OF IDAHO.

How a Poetic Name Came to Be Applied to a Prosperous Territory.

From time to time something appears in the public prints connecting the name of Joaquin Miller with the origin of the word "Idaho" in which it is always claimed that the word in question resulted from an interview which Miller had with Colonel Craig while both were traveling through the Nez Perce country in the summer of 1861. Miller is said to give Colonel Craig credit for composing the word from elements found in the Nez Perce language and which Craig is said to have first pronounced Edaho, applying the word to the appearance of a neighboring mountain, upon whose summit something was seen to glisten like a diamond or gem. This was no doubt the origin of the Miller-Craig gem of the mountains, but not of the genuine article nor the word "Idaho."

In the spring of 1860, several months before the discovery of gold had attracted the "poet of the Sierras" into the Nez Perce country, a steamer was built at the upper cascades on the Columbia river under the auspices of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company; and when the steamer was launched the word Idaho appeared in its appropriate place as the name of the vessel. The definition of the word then given to the world was "gem of the mountains," and the word was then said to have been taken from the language of one of the Indian tribes inhabiting that portion of the Columbia river valley. Some efforts have been made to find out who it was that first suggested that name for the steamer, but thus far without success.

The steamer Idaho plied upon the waters of the Columbia during the spring, summer and autumn of 1860, and its name was quite familiar to all who traveled through the country that year. When it became necessary to find a name for the new Territory, which was organized in March, 1863, somebody, probably Salucius Garfield, suggested the name of the old steamer that had been long since used up and relegated to the "bone yard."—Idaho Statesman.

—In Dublin, a small town in Laurens County, Ga., there lives a blue man. He is a Caucasian, but instead of being white, is a greenish blue, and is known as "Blue Billy." His whole skin is blue, his tongue and the roof of his mouth are blue, and where his eyes should be white is seen the same ghastly greenish-blue color.

—An immense glass bubble or globe which has been exhibited at the Paris exposition is over five feet in diameter, with a capacity of 1,950 imperial quarts, and weighs forty-eight and a half pounds. It is as pure as crystal, and without a blemish, and is a work of the French glass-blowers said to have never been equaled.

An English trader at Ngove, on the southwestern coast of Africa, has had for some time a young female gorilla, whose docility is described as most remarkable. Jeannie, as the baby gorilla has been named, sleeps with her master, and tries to follow him wherever he goes, weeping like a child if left behind. She recently accompanied him on a journey of twenty miles or more, walking all the way. She has acquired many civilized tastes and habits, and will drink tea, etc., out of a cup or glass, displaying the utmost carefulness not to break the vessel.