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### 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. WARRON, 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. 38, A. O. U. W., Lebanon, Oregon:** Meets every first and third Thursday evenings in the month.  
F. H. BOBBER, M. W.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**M. E. CHURCH.**  
Walton Shipworth, 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.

## 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

## 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

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## J. M. Keene, D. D. S. Dental Parlors

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## THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

### OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD.

#### Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Shorter, 27 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 5:45 a.m.  
Lv Corvallis 1:40 p.m. Lv Corvallis 10:35 a.m.  
Lv Yaquina 5:30 p.m. Lv Albany 11:19 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:

SEASONS.	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. E. HARWELL, C. C. HOGUE,  
Gen'l Fr't & Pass. Agt. Act'g Gen. F. & P. Agt.  
Oregon Development Co. O. P. R. & C. Co.,  
321 Montgomery St., Corvallis,  
San Francisco, Cal. Oregon.

The Oregon Pacific Steamboats on the Willamette River Division will leave Portland south-bound, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m.

Arrive at Corvallis, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3:30 p. m.

Leave Corvallis, north-bound, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.

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

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, both north and south bound boats lay over night at Salem, leaving there at 6 a. m.

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

Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5 p. m.; leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 5 a. m.

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

**SOUTH BOUND.**  
Leave Portland, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 a. m.

Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5 p. m.

Leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 5 a. m.

Arrive Albany 11:19 a. m.

R. I.

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## W. R. BILY Attorney at

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### MARRIAGE SYSTEM

The Contrast Between Those of France and the United States.

One of the pleasant little instances of marriage in France, looked at the matter from a man's standpoint, is that it is considered the correct thing for the parents to provide the bride with a dot or portion. Few parents are so poor in France that they can not scrape together enough to make some sort of a settlement upon a daughter about to be married. Here no such custom exists. Of course, daughters of rich men generally get a check from papa among the wedding presents, sometimes a regular allowance or annuity after marriage. But it is not the rule by any means to make marriage a financially profitable investment for the bridegroom.

Of all the people in the world a Frenchman points out some disagreeable consequences of the French antenuptial settlements. He says that ugly young women with money marry handsome or aristocratic young men without money, and pretty but portionless young women are forced to marry old men. Hence the succeeding race suffers. This is not altogether clear to us, but the French writer seems to think the theory is borne out by his experience. Then he says that in America men are not on the lookout for marriage portions, but choose wives for physical or mental beauties, and thus the race is kept up to a high level in every direction. This statement is also a trifle hard to accept solidly as true, flattering though it may be.

There may be more marriages for money in France than in the United States, and perhaps it is due to the practice of giving a dot with the bride. If it is, Americans of both sexes should pray that the French fashion in matrimony may never become popular here.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### An Unimproved County.

Logan county, W. Va., has an area of 800 square miles. The only town in the county is Logan Court House, with a population of 300. There is only one church building in the county, and that was erected by a private individual. The nearest railroad station to the county seat is fifty-five miles. Goods are taken to the county in push boats at seventy-five cents per 100 pounds, as there are no roads throughout the county. Land sells from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Dense forests cover the greater part of this hilly and mountainous county. The hills are full of veins of coal varying in thickness from four to twenty-one feet.—Exchange.

Every life should be like the orange tree, at one and the same time laden with the bursting buds of purpose, with the fragrant blossoms of right desire, with the hardy fruit of work and with the golden globes of rich attainments.—Advance.

The young man is egotistic, dogmatic and confident, because he does not begin to suspect how many smart people there are on the globe besides himself, how many sides there are to several of his facts, and how big a world he has to conquer, anyhow.—Texas Siftings.

"Kitchen," in the Scotch use of the word, means any thing eaten with an article of food to give it a relish, such as butter with bread, or milk with potatoes, or cheese with crackers. A Scotchman once asked a poor Irish neighbor what food he gave to his children. "Potatoes," answered Pat. "Aye; but what kitchens the potatoes?" said the Scot. "Och!" replied the Irishman, when the meaning of the word was made clear, "they make the little potatoes which the big ones"—

opened periodically, contents may be beaten with a mallet. In France bed cleansing is followed as a regular trade.

Then again, the hiring of clothes is dangerous. In cities it has become an every-day matter to hire wearing apparel, particularly dress suits, and these suits are worn by men of all sorts, of all associations, and possibly by men who have some infectious disease. If the wearer has not such a disease, the clothing may be worn in a place or among people where disease germs will be taken away in the meshes of the cloth. Costumes for masquerades and theatricals are worse yet, for they are more especially worn by the lowest as well as by the highest, by the vicious and depraved as well as by the decent and respectable; and these costumes are rarely or never washed and are used until they are worn out.

Books, too, are dangerous. Rub the finger over a clean sheet, and a thin streak of dirt, perspiration and skin cells is the result. Once reading a volume through leaves a minute deposit on every page touched, from front to back to finish. Sick people leave germs of their diseases. By degrees the hollows fill up, the oil of the skin tinges the pages and the book becomes dirty. Under the microscope this detritus is nitrogenous, loose, moist and decaying. One germ introduced into it will breed and produce millions of bacteria and these will live for unlimited time in the rich soil that has been gathered from a hundred hands. It is a soil for the germs of scarlet fever, small-pox and various blood diseases. Cleanliness is not only next to Godliness, but it is next to life and health, and though the germ scare may be overdone, yet it will produce good results in the hands of intelligent people.—Good Housekeeping.

Lastly, do not make too long a stroke with the broom. Nothing is gained; wife, on the other hand, much labor is wasted by throwing the broom so far back that only the sides of the straws are at first applied to the floor, and by extending the stroke so far to the front that the broom rises into the air, sending the dust flying in clouds through the room. Use the broom lightly and briskly, keeping it close to the floor, and making a stroke of but from two to two and a half feet in length; and if, while observing all the foregoing rules, you will in addition sweep crosswise of the strip of carpet, you will find the result to be a great saving in brooms, a saving in carpet and a saving in much valuable strength to the sweeper.—Philadelphia Press.

### ARSENICAL POISONING.

How to Discover It During the Life of the Victim.

Dr. Brouardel, the dean of the Paris faculty, read before the Academy of Medicine, Paris, a paper on arsenical poisoning particularly worthy the attention of all practitioners. An important part of this paper touched upon the discovery of the fact of arsenical poisoning during the life of the victim. Occasionally a physician is called to attend some patient—never really makes out what is the matter, gives a certificate of death based upon the most prominent symptom he saw, and subsequently is informed by the police that his patient was poisoned with arsenic. The Somerville cases in Massachusetts passed in that way. Sometimes the doctor suspects the evil, but can not be sure by ordinary observation. What is he to do then? Examine the venal excretion. Dr. Brouardel says arsenic will be found there in a few minutes after it has been given, and if much has been given it may be found for many days after the dosing has stopped (forty days in a case watched by "Dr. Gallard"). But the physician must take the excretion himself to be sure against substitution. In addition the poison can in a chronic case be found in the hair—a lock of which can usually be had without difficulty. Dr. Brouardel classifies very exactly for instance in these obscure cases the sequence of symptoms—making four groups. First, come troubles with the digestion; next, catarrhus erup-

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"How are you living now?" asked an actor of a friend.  
"I dine away from my apartments."  
"Table d'hote or a la carte?"  
"Let's see; a la carte means by the card, doesn't it?"  
"Yes, of course."  
"Well, that's the way I dine. I have a meal ticket."—Merchant Traveler.

If you use a fountain pen, and find it difficult to unscrew the nozzle, wrap a rubber band a few times around it. That will give a grip almost equal to a pair of pliers, and will not injure the holder. If you haven't a rubber at hand a strip of a dampened piece of paper will do. A glass stopper may thus be easily moved from a bottle or inkstand. To defying the strongest grip. Write.

the more acute sharper will be the ridge. When the disease comes on, the nutrition of the body, including that of the nails, ceases. We all know about the nail falling out after a disease like typhoid fever. It only begins to fall after the growth has recommenced and the hair is coming out of the follicle.

The nail is much more enduring evidence of disease. If there has been an acute rheumatism coming on within a few hours, with a temperature of 104° or 105°, the nail will be cut down sharply. The nail looks as though they had been cut across. In typhoid fever, where the disease comes on gradually, there is not such a sharp cutting out of the nail. There will rather be an area of thinning, which will not be seen until the nail grows beyond the white mark at its base.

Biting the nails should be avoided as a dirty and disagreeable habit, and one utterly destructive to their beauty, strength and usefulness. This habit is indicative of an irritable or nervous temperament, of mental anxiety, despondency, thoughtfulness, and I know not what else. At all events, it is easily acquired, rapidly grows on one, and is extremely difficult to leave off. Nothing but a strong will and perseverance will enable those addicted to it to do the last. Rubbing the tips of the fingers with an extract of quassia, assafoetida, or some other disagreeable substance is commonly adopted to remove the habit in children.

The finger nails of a child are likely to be dry, and if they are Vaseline rubbed on them, the hands will do better. Manicure the hand a long time in hot water with scissors and knives to trim the nails, and remove the skin about the only next to the nails with buckskin. After that, and finally wash the hands in hot water with soap, drying, the nails are polished with a fine brush, and are rubbed with an unguent to give to them a shine.—Medical Classics.

She Returned It  
The remains of Tom man who was burned to day night last, were disintegrated and a plain gold ring was found.

to have been in the body was being his name.