THE LEBANON EXPRES

VOL. III.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

LEHANON LODGE, NO. 44, A. F. & A. M.: Meeta at their new ball in Masconic filick, on Saturday evening, on or before the full moon. J. WASSON, W. M.

TEBRANON LODGE, NO. 57, I. O. O. F., Meets Saturday avening of each work, at Odd Fellow's Hall, Main street; risiting kesthren conflish invited to attend.

J. J. OHARLTON, N. G. HONOR LODGE NO S. A. O. U. W., Debanon Orogom: Meets every first and third Thursday even ings in the mouth. F. H. ROSCOE M. W.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

M. R. CRORCH.

Walton Skipworth, pastor—Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 F. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. ench Sunday.

PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.

G. W. Gibuny, naster Services each Sunday at II a. M. Sunday School 10 a. M. Services each Sunday night.
CUMBERLAND PRESENTRITAN CHURCH.

J. R. Kirkpatrick, pastor Services the 2nd and 4th Sundays at H a. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School each Sunday at 10 A. M.

DR. C. H. DUCKETT, DENTIST

Office, between G. T. Cotton and Peterson & Wallace.

LEBANON, OREGON.

K. WEATHERFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office over First National Bank.

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BLACKBURN & WRICHT, Attorneys at Law.

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TIME SCHEDULE, (Except Sundays.) Ly Abany 130 p.m. Ly Yaqnim 64, c.m. Ly Quesalin 149 p.m. Ly Cocyallis 10:35 n.m. Ac Yaquina 5:30 p.m. Ac Albany 11:30 c.m.

9. & C. trains convect at Albany and Corvallia. The above trains connectat Yaquina with the Organ Development Company's line of Steam ships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES:

FROM S. F. FIN VAQUINA. Williamette Valley | July 11, Williamette Valley | July 21, Williamette Valley | July 31,

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Proconcerts from Portland and all Williamette vallay perhits can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina route at Albany or Gervella, and it destined to San Francisco should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening hefore the date of salling.

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ROWER ROUND.

pave Corvalis Monday, Wednesday, Friday, in., leav Albany 9:30 a. m., rrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, S. w. m.; leave Selem, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, S. m.
Arrive Portland, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 5:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Portland, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Jenye Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Sat-s. m. Leave Albany 1 200 p. Gervallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-Four telegraphic messages can now be transmitted over one wire at one time by using the quadruplex system.

-The disinfecting power of aminol gas is such that when introduced into sewage it very quickly destroys the microbes of patrefaction and of many dis-

-Dongola is made principally from Brazilian and Kanean goatskins, by a process that combines tawing with tanning. The tawing gives strength to the fiber to resist the action of the water.

-The manufacture of sugar by the diffusion process in Louisiana has resulted in a great increase of output. Moreover, there is already growing up a more scientific agriculture, a better knowledge of the problems of sugar manufacture, a more scientific method in the sugar house, and the introduction of improved machinery.

-The American watches have attained such excellence that they are now universally regarded as superior timepieces to those of Swiss and French manufacture, and, in respect alike to finish and accuracy, the hand-made American watches are acknowledged to have no superior, while their cheapness is simply wonderfal.

-In the new process of making white lead the ore as it comes from the mine is volatilized and oxidized by the air, the fumes are condensed in a slightly acid liquor, and the resulting sludge is washed and dried for the market without having been touched by the men. Quickness of manufacture, starting with ore and not with the purified metal, and avoidance of danger to the workmen, are among the advantages of the new

-Fertilizing material is now procured from iron. In the manufacture of Bessemer steel a light basic slag known as Thomas slag is the result, which is reduced to an impalpable powder and sold to farmers, as it contains a large proportion of the phosphoric acid. Those who are familiar with the merits of the slag estimate that it contains twentyone per cent. of plant food.

-A French scientist removed the shell on either side of an egg without injur-ing the membrane, in patches about the size of the diameter of a pea, snugly fitted the openings with bits of glass. placed the egg with the glass bull's eyes in an incubator, run by clock-work and revolving once each hour, and had the pleasure of looking through and watch ing the change upon the inside at the end of each sixty minutes.

-It has been estimated that the capitalization of the various corporations and concerns in this country dependent the Western Union Telegraph Company down to the humblest maker of electrical appliances, is not less than \$600,000,000. This means that the people now pay an annual tax of between thirty-five and forty millions for a convenience which forty years ago had scarcely begun to attract attention as something more than a scientific toy .- Philadelphia Record.

-A lecture was recently delivered at Madras, India., on the mosquito. The lecturer, Mr. H. Sullivan Thomas, considers the mosquito a most useful pest. seven-eighths of its existence being devoted to the service of men and only one-eighth to their annoyance. exists in the larval state twenty-one days, and during that period engages in sanitary work with ardor and thoroughness. Wherever there is dirty water, wherever there is a filthy drain, there the mosquito larvæ are to be found in hundreds, voraciously devouring the contaminating matter.-N. O. Times Democrat.

A REMARKABLE WORK.

A Painting Aiming to Represent Every Phase of Human Existence.

A painting remarkable for its breadth of conception has been placed on exhibition in the Yale reading room by its designer, U. Grant Houston, of Mahattan, Kan., who is at present a tutor at the university with a view to entering the Divinity School. The work is entitled "The Universe," being intended to embrace every phase of human existence, and is divided into eight planes -the infernal, the material, the human, the intellectual, the moral, the Christian, the future and the eternal.

The infernal plane represents darkness as pictured by Dante and Milton. The material plane represents the sun breaking upon the chaotic world. In the center is Christ, about whom the whole universe turns; His feet rest on the material plane, and His hands reach into the eternal. The figures on the right of Christ represent the pre-Christain era, those on the left the Christain era. In the human plane on the right, Adam and Eve are drifting away from Christ, with Adam looking mournfully

The intelluctual plane shows pre-hictoric men, the cave-dweller and the vincloving god Bacchus. An altar on which the golden calf of Jewish idolatary rests rises in the background of this plane. Modern civilization, with Julius Cosar

as also depicted. In the | luded to as flaw stones. moral plane the Mosaic dispensation is represented by Moses with his rod pointing to the Bible; David and Joshua are with Moses.

The flashing of lightning in the sky represents the appearance of God on Mount Sinal. An allusion to the present civilization is on the right of this plane, with the Bartholdi statue of Liberty and figures of Shakespeare and Luther. The Christian plane is represented by Christ with the material plane on one side and the Bible on the other. Before the bacilica from which came the modern church edities are l'eter. John and James. The Bible, the fountain, and the cross are raised high above the plane of human existence. In the future and eternal planes are represented the various theories of future existence. Mr. Houston has patented an "Educational Model of the Universe," giving illustrations of the movements of the heavenly bodies, and material illustrations of mental and moral truths. This model is at the Northwestern University in Chicago, Ex-President Porter, of Vale University, and Professor Thayer, of the Harvard Divinity School, have shown special interest in Mr Houston's work .- Chicago Journal.

Black Magic.

Medieval writers had much to say about black magic, and those who practiced it. In our time we have grown so wise that we have proved no such thing exists, or ever did exist. Very good. What we are not afraid of is not apt to hurt us. But if there is no such thing as black magic, what malign influence is it that enables a person like the woman Diss Debar, the so called "spook priestess" to entangle victim after victim in her net. She bamboozled Luther Marsh, one of the ablest lawyers of New York, out of thousands of dollars, by alleged spirit pictures. She deceived many others by pretending to produce the same kind of pictures upon the stage, though the fraud was so palpable that it made one feel bad for human nature to think anybody could be taken in by it.

The woman was sent to Blackwell's Island prison for obtaining mopey under false pretenses. Her career was fully exposed by newspapers throughout the country. It would have been a reasonable conclusion that Diss Debar was irretrievably ruined.

Was she? Not she. No sooner had she been released than she went to Washington and laid her net for a rich widow there. The spook dodge was played successfully. By slate writing the rich bar a shelter. Next, the two went to Europe together, D. D. claiming to be the persecuted and cast off wife of the rich Mr. Luther Marsh. In London the widow was rescued from the spook priestess while she yet had some money left, and came home.

Thus the priestess makes her living. She is not handsome. She is fat. She is not eloquent or learned. Nevertheless, with her record fully exposed, wherever she goes she finds rich people who become as babies in her hands. Her case is not singular. Most of our readers will recall instances in which, in some inexplicable way, unworthy and designing persons have wound themselves around the best and noblest of people, and made them do their will utterly. If this is not mesmerism, or black magic, or something of that nature, what is it?

Emeralds and Other Stones That Will Be Fashionable This Season.

Emeralds will be more fashionable thar, they have been before in years, and while diamonds will, of course, hold their customary place at the head of all precious stones, the gems from Brazil will be worn by the ultra-fashionable throughout the season.

The demand for emeralds even now surpasses that of any previous season, and the price is gradually increasing. It will not surprise the dealers if it gets to be on a par with diamonds. It is but slightly below that now and unless the there is nothing to prevent its reaching high-water mark before the holidays.

Emeralds have been gaining popularity for the past season or two, but not much notice was taken of them until last spring, when they became quite prominent at the offaires de societe. The principal dealers in precious stones in the city immediately put up the price, and all summer the largest jewelers have been setting them in new designs anticipating a big demand. As a result emeralds will be found within two weeks in all sorts of settings both alone and in | the early are of 90 or ancombination with rubles, diamonds and turquois.

Brazil furnishes almost all the firstclass stone, although a few are found in Europe and the United States which do not come up to the standard. Emeralds, with very few exceptions, have flaws in them. Perfectly pure stones are so rare that the gev as run are frequently al- attain.

Thousands of new designs in necklaces, brooches, bracelets, rings, pins and watches are being placed before the public, made to include one or more emeralds. The general style for a necklace or bracelet is to have the emeralds fairly large, with dozens of small diamonds about them in irregular clusters. A string of hearts about the size of a dime, of diamonds with a quarter-caret emerald in the center of each, is one of the latest caprices for a necklace or bracelet. The latter is made of fourteen hearts, and costs \$800. Stars are used in the same manner, also various kinds of small flowers.

For rings pearls are used to set off the emerald, usually set crosswise or in some pretty design. Many of the emeralds have been cut in the shape of a crescent or a star, while others are finished in the same way diamonds are, cut, instead of the old fashioned oblong shape. These are used mostly in bracelets, or necklaces designed to represent a ribbon tied in a bow knot.

Black pearls are also in great demand this fall, but their scarcity and price will prevent them ever becoming a rage such as the present craze for emeralds. There are comparatively very few black pearls in the United States, and it is always hard to buy a good one, even if the price paid does seem enormous. They are found mostly in the lower part of the Gulf of California, and are sent direct from there to Europe, to be prepared for the retail dealers and then shipped back to this country.

The turquois will be used some in combination with either black or white pearls, aside from its usual popularity in connection with diamonds. There are not many new designs, however, for it which do not include a pearl or an emerald.

"Rubies, as diamonds, are always fashionable," said a gentlemen uptown who is considered an authority on such subjects, "and the price is considerably higher than it was a year, yes, three months ago. They are bought by people who do not change their jewels as they do the style of their bonnets, and will always bring a good market price. Next to diam ads and black pearls, they are considered the best investment that could be made in precious stones."-N. Y Mail and Express.

-A singular circumstance recently occurred at Biddeford, Me., which reminds one of the days when people bartered in beads and wampum. Two men, one a small, siender person and the other of proportions in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, were employed by one of the women in that locality to dig a grave idow was commanded to give Diss De. on her family lot. They worked rapidly. and ere they were aware, the excavation was so large and deep that the fat man was unable to get out of the hole. A machine was constructed, and after quite a struggle the big man was once more on top. In payment for their services the woman a short time after gave each of the two men five quarts of gray beansenough to keep them out of the ground for quite a while if it came to the worst.

A Wonderfully Made Fish.

One of the most wonderful of fishes is the one bearing the name of chlasmodon niger, or the great swallower. The body is elongated, of nearly uniform thickness most of the length of the fish. The jaws are very long and fitted with sharp teeth, some of which seem to be reversible. The manner of feeding is to grasp a fish by the tail and proceed to climb over it with his jaws. As the captive is taken in, the stomach and integument stretch out; the distended belly appears as a great bag. The fish will swallow another one six or twelve times his own size. This rapacity proves his own destruction sometimes, as the gas formed in the process of digestion makes a balloon of his stomach that brings the fish to the surface. As his habitat is supposed to be 1,500 feet below the surface, this is the only way he came to be introduced to the public through the three specimens now on exhibition in museums .- Pittsburgh Dispatch.

-ine Chillans have evidently discovered the secret of longevity. From a recent return it appears that nearly craze wears off or the supply is increased 500 persons out of a total of 2,500,000 are upwards of a hundred years old. One man puts his age down at 150, making him the oldest man in the world After him comes a woman aged 138; two women and one man report themselves as 135; 132, 130 and 127 each have a representative, while there are seven 125 years old, eight 120, twenty-seven 115, and no less than ninety-one aged 110. But they are mostly colored persons. The whites in Chili are cut down like flowers at

One or the reason's for the strong hold the chrysanthemum has upon popular regard lies in the fact that it is an old fashioned flower. It has a claim upon the affections of many people through early associations and childhood remembrances that the later triumphs of the florist's art can never

Is it better for a town to works? Mr. Bronson Ked this question in The Forum.

In Europe it is as common for own gas plants as it is for them to owners of water works in Ames. Without exception, the result is favorable. Eight cities in the United States own their gas plants. Four of them are in Virginia-Richmond, Danville, Alexandris and Charlottesville. The others are Philadelphia, Bellefontaine, O.; Wheeling, W. Va., and Henderson, Ky. The prices range from the highest, \$1.63 at Alexandria, to the lowest, at Wheeling, 75 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The gas works at Wheeling the writer considers a model of excellence. What a city can do with her own plant is well shown here. The municipal authorities bought the gas works of Wheeling in 1868 for \$176,000. Gas was then \$2.50 a thousand. From the profits, under city management, debts were paid and the works rebuilt with modern improvements without taxing the people a dollar. The plant is now worth half a million. The product has been lowered to seventyfive cents per thousand, and the streets, the markets, school and engine houses, all the public buildings and the Young Men's Christian association are lighted free of charge.

Yet the Wheeling gas works in 1888 turned into the city treasury a net profit of \$27,166. The Wheeling rate for gas is the lowest in the Union. It is because the works are out of debt, and there are no dividends to pay to stockholders. With modern discoveries and improvements the manufacture of gas is becoming constantly cheaper. The prediction is made that in a few years it can be manufactured to sell for 25 cents per thousand. Then, or even when it comes to be as low as 50 cents, it can be used for fuel the country over. Mr. Keeler finds there can be no such thing as competing gas companies. Customers who do not like one company, in the nature of things, cannot change to another, unless they move their houses. Moreover, a gas company never yet was started to compete honestly with another. The new company is always founded to blackmail the old company into purchasing it, just as a parallel railway line is constructed.

Walking Clubs.

How can nature take care of us if we never go to see her? She cannot; that is plain. It is a thought that is at last beginning to percolate the brains of many town people. We live and thrive by the workings of nature within us. Unless we go out now and then to sojourn beneath the sun and sky, and to be in touch with mother earth herself, we can have no long continued well being of soul or body.

Mindful of this, city and town people are forming walking clubs. They take what they call cross country walks. A party of pleasant acquaintances, whose days are doomed to be spent behind desks and within walls, meet at an early hour of the morning at a designated spot and take a train to a station a few miles beyond city pavements. There they leave the cars and start on their walk. It is anywhere from ten to twenty miles long. Dinner is taken at some pretty rustic inn. where cream, fresh eggs and milk are plentiful. Sometimes a lunch is carried along. In every case the cross country walkers provide abundantly for inward refreshments.

Men and women both go in the walking parties sometimes, though often each sex tries it alone. Sundays and holidays are chosen for the walks usually. The route is selected beforehand, sometimes on level roads, again in a hilly country. The walkers gain a knowledge of scenery and landscape, and health, gracefulness and good looks

Who and the negro? A colored colony from the United States have been preparing to settle in Mexico. They obtained necessary concessions from the Mexican government, but the people of the vicinity made strong objections to having the colony in their neighborhood. Under the circumstances the best thing for the negro to do is to stay right where he is, work hard at anything he can find till something better offers, try with all his might to educate himself and accumulate property, and be an honest, moral man. That is what white people have to do who make any permanent success, and the same road is open to the black man in most parts of this union.