

THE LEBANON EXPRESS

VOL. III.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1890.

NO. 50.

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. 28, A. O. U. W., Lebanon, Oregon: Meets every first and third Tuesday 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. Gibby, pastor—Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday School 10 A. M. Services each Sunday night.
METHODIST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
J. E. Klepacik, 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, between G. T. Cotton and Peterson & Wallace.
LEBANON, OREGON.

J. K. WEATHERFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office over First National Bank.
ALBANY, OREGON.

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

Office: Breyman Bros. Building.
SALEM, OREGON.
Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. R. BILYEU, Attorney at Law,

ALBANY, OREGON.

DR. J. M. TAYLOR, DENTIST.

LEBANON, OREGON.

L. H. MONTANYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND
NOTARY PUBLIC
ALBANY, OREGON.

Will practice in all Courts of the State.

E. J. M'CAUSTLAND, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Draughting and Blue Prints.

Office with Oregon Land Company, Albany.

Sewerage System and Water Supplies a specialty. Estates subdivided. Maps made or copied 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.

T. S. PILLSBURY,



JEWELRY,

BROWNSVILLE, OREGON.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We have now for sale in the town of

LEBANON

Over 100 Lots, which will more than double in value in less than six months. We offer them from \$60 to \$150 a Lot, some of which we will sell on the

—\$15—
DOWN. INSTALLMENT PLAN \$5 PER MONTH.

We also have some choice city property, and improved farms, which we offer at a bargain. We don't ask you to take our word for it, but come and let us show you the property, and be convinced. NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME. Call and examine before you are too late.

T. C. PEEBLER & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

The Dialect Rapidly Going Out of Use and English Taking Its Place.

In twenty-five or thirty years, if not before, the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect will be to all intents and purposes a dead language. There have been very great changes during the last ten or fifteen years and the rapidity with which they are taking place is being accelerated every year. This is noticeable in the churches, in the newspapers, in the language of business, in intercourse with the people, and in the increased facility with which one who does not understand the dialect can make himself understood wherever he goes. When the Presbyterian Church was founded in Reading, Pa., about half a century ago, it was done chiefly because there were a few people who wanted to have English preaching, and the only way to have it was to found a new church. Now there are only three or four out of forty churches where the services are conducted in the German language.

A score of years ago there was a split in the Trinity Lutheran church, the largest in Reading, because some of the members wanted one service each week in English. Now for a long time past all the services of that church have been in English. In the country all the young people who come up for "confirmation" have been taught the catechism in English, and where they have not already been granted it they are clamoring for English services in the churches, and all the old-style preachers who have been accustomed to delivering German sermons all of their lives find that they must begin to yield a little to the new demands or sacrifice their usefulness and popularity. Every parent who is ambitious for his children desires that they shall learn to speak English, every young man and woman feels that to do so is a much desired accomplishment, and there are few of the younger generation who are not able to understand and carry on conversation in the language of the country, though in their homes and in their ordinary business they may use the Pennsylvania Dutch.

Nearly all of the last generation were taught to read, and many of them to write, German in the schools which were attached to the churches. Since the establishment of the common-school system these have gradually died out, and there is probably not one of them left. The early newspapers of the country were all German, and there are still quite a number of them published, but they seem destined to die out in a comparatively short time for want of subscribers who will be able to read them. The proprietors of the Adler, one of the pioneer newspapers of Pennsylvania, which was founded over a century ago, have recognized the direction in which things are tending by issuing an English paper to take the place of the German edition. The same precaution has been taken by the owner of the Kutztown Journal, an old and influential German paper.

The time of the war, and for a few years thereafter, the Adler was still a great power in politics, and what it said was widely quoted and commented upon, but for the last fifteen years it has scarcely been heard of, even in the most exciting political campaigns, and no one who wishes to address the public on any political subject thinks of doing so through the journal that for nearly a century was one of the great Democratic organs of Pennsylvania, and was known far and wide as the Berks County Bible. This is not because the Adler is no longer a good newspaper, but because it is printed in a language which is being

rapidly discarded by the rising generation.

Here in Reading the language of the street, of the store, and of all public places is English, and Pennsylvania Dutch is seldom heard except in some of the outer wards. It is still, of course, desirable that a clerk or a conductor of a great retail store should be able to talk Pennsylvania Dutch, but it is no longer absolutely necessary, and it is becoming less so every year. Out in the boroughs and larger villages more and more English is being constantly heard, the English newspaper is everywhere seen, and in every possible direction the old language is losing its hold and English is being substituted.—Cor. National Tribune.

THE GRIMALDI FAMILY.

One of the Oldest and Richest of Europe's Princely Houses.

The Grimaldi family, from which the rulers over Monaco have sprung, is ancient and distinguished. Several foolish statements are current about the origin of the Grimaldis. The authority for these fables is Charles de Venasque, secretary to Honore II., the first ruler who assumed the title of Prince of Monaco after it had been ascribed to him, probably through error, in the official report of the French General who, in 1646, recaptured the Lerins Islands. Charles de Venasque drew up a pedigree of the family to which his master belonged, and he may have thought that Honore II. would be gratified by being assured that he had a distinguished ancestor living in 712, and another who was Lord of Monaco in the tenth century. These particulars have been printed, and have been reproduced as authentic. Indeed, a genealogical fiction has a tenacious life. A long and illustrious pedigree is a possession which once acquired is not easily renounced, every member of the family to which it relates having a personal interest and natural pride in cherishing it. Thus, when M. Henri Metivier—who was tutor, we believe, to the late Prince of Monaco—wrote the large and able work on "Monaco and its Princes," which appeared in 1865, he incorporated into it the family fables which Charles de Venasque fabricated or copied in 1647. The facts relating to the origin of the Grimaldis and to their careers as sovereign Princes of Monaco do not require any coloring or varnish either to attract the student of history or to fascinate the reader who likes to be diverted or thrilled. There is a lack of amusing particulars in the history of Monaco; some of the incidents in it are as tragic as any with which Shakespeare has dealt.—Quarterly Review.

The Lord Mayor of London.

The Lord Mayor receives from the city of London for his year of office \$50,000, and on an average spends \$40,000 to \$50,000 in excess of allowance. He has no other provision except the use of the Mansion House and its furniture. Wine stands as one of the chief items of expenditure. In the basement of the Mansion House there are quite as many cellars as there are aldermen who have not passed the chair, and it has been the practice of aldermen to lay in a stock of wine long before their mayoralty. This was done to a much greater extent some years ago, when it was more the fashion to drink port wine. Then an alderman would place in the cellar allotted to himself pipes of port sometimes years before it would be put on the tables of the Egyptian hall. The wine not consumed is usually sold or removed by the outgoing Lord Mayor. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Whitehead's mayoralty has cost \$100,000.

BOOTS AT A BARGAIN.

A Young Lady Gets a Pair by Walking to the Post-Office.

She was as gentle of eye as a soft gazelle, that is, she was, for this didn't happen this week. It was in a shoe store in Lewiston, and the gentle maiden was an acquaintance of the proprietor and always bought her No. 2's there when she encased her dainty foot in any thing brand new. "Here's something that would fit you," said the jocular proprietor, passing out a pair of wool boots fitted with a pair of lumberman's rubbers. "I'll make you a present of them if you will wear them down to the post-office and back."

"Wait a minute," said she, and in a "minute" she was arrayed in woolen boots and lumberman's rubbers. "Watch me to the post-office," and she was gone. "Her feet beneath her petticoat, like little mice, stole in and out as if they feared the light," wrote the poet two hundred years ago, but he didn't refer to the Lewiston young lady who did this feat on foot, or he never would have said it. She was back in less than ten minutes, red-cheeked and laughing.

"There," said she, as she passed up the boots. "Do them up. I'll send them to my father down in Penobscot County. I never lose a chance to help the folks at home," and the shoe-dealer was as good as his word, and "dad" marveled at the pair of nice wool boots from his thoughtful daughter in Lewiston.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Haunts of the Salamander.

Considerable ignorance exists, even among persons of education, as to the habits of the salamander. The mere mention of this harmless little betrachian recalls to the minds of most people mystic ideas with respect to fire-eating and fire-inhabiting creatures, which have probably caused many of the poor little brutes to be burnt by experimental philosophers who should have been far above a belief in such absurdities. The spotted salamander is the color of lamp-black, with numerous large yellow spots and stripes, and is very common all over Southern Europe, as well as in Northern Africa. It haunts all manner of dark and cool places, such as cavities under logs of wood, and holes in old walls, where they can find a supply of insects, worms or slugs. All the salamander's movements are performed with such absurd solemnity that the most hardened reptile-hater could not be uninterested. Sometimes the operation of swallowing a worm will last twenty minutes.—Science.

Longevity in Norway.

The Norwegians, it seems, are the longest-lived people under the sun. So we learn from an elaborate "Livs og Dodstabelle for def Norske Folk," just published by the Norwegian Official Statistical Bureau, or tables of life and death among the Norwegian people. The average duration of life in Norway is 48.33 for the men, 51.30 for the women and 49.77 for both sexes. The director of the bureau also shows, by comparison with earlier decades, that the average longevity of the Norwegian folk has considerably increased. "If the mortality in Norway," he writes, "is seventeen per cent. more favorable than in Central and Western Europe, it is greatly due to the comparatively slight mortality among our younger children." To what particular causes this comparatively slight mortality among children is due we are not told, but probably anxious parents in warmer climates may take a hint from it and make inquiries.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Interesting Legal Decision.

A woman agreed with her grandson that she would give him \$500 if he would not take another chew of tobacco or smoke another cigar from that time till her death; and on his part he agreed to give her double that amount if he violated the agreement. Seven years after she died, but he had not been paid, and though he had kept the agreement, she had paid him nothing, nor had she provided for paying him. He sued her executor for the amount, but was defeated on the ground that the condition was not such as to make the contract binding. The Kentucky Court of Appeals has recently decided that the grandson fulfilled a plain and valid contract, and is entitled to the money.—Talbot vs. Clay.

—A young lady of Carlisle, Pa., received a bill amounting to over one hundred dollars that tells a little history. The bill came from a jilted man, and in it she is charged with twenty-two yards of silk dress goods, two gold bracelets worth forty dollars, one diamond ring, a hat and several other items. The above named articles were presents from him.

—Count Spagetti—vare, sare, you torbid my vissects to your-a house? Mr. Cornerner—Yes, sir. We don't dare to encourage foreigners of your kind. Count Spagetti—Sare, I vill haf you know zat I am descended from the Corisinis, ze old noblesse of Florence. Now, vat you think of my descent, eh? Mr. Cornerner—I think it has been very decided.—America.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—It is said that platinum can be soldered to gold by first sweating some fine gold into the platinum at a high heat. The gold soaks into the platinum, then solder will adhere to it.

—Kilowatts is the term which is to be used hereafter to express the power of electric machines. The word "horse-power" will be no longer employed in referring to the power of any electric motor.

—The increased binding power of cement due to the addition of sugar is said to be due more to mechanical than to chemical causes. Sugar retardscrather than accelerates the setting of the cement.

—While the use of electricity in London for illumination is steadily increasing, the use of gas is also rapidly on the increase, the demand for the latter for heating and cooking being greatly in excess of former years.

—A new process for burning coal without smoke, it is said, has lately been discovered. It consists in sprinkling water containing a special preparation of resin over the coal, and the result is that there is no smoke, and the glow is as intense as coke.

—A blue soap, the use of which obviates the necessity of employing bluing in laundry work, is made by incorporating with ordinary soap a solution of aniline green in strong acetic acid. By the action of the alkali of the soap, the green is converted into blue, uniformly coloring the mass.

—Sapolini, of Milan, has described a method of his which he states he has successfully employed in sixty-two cases of deafness of old age. It consists in mopping the membrana tympani with a weak oleaginous solution of phosphorus. He claims that the treatment diminishes the opacity of the membrane, increases the circulation, and improves the hearing.—Kansas City Medical Index.

—A remarkable feature of the East Indian trade is the large number of umbrellas imported. Last year the total received in Calcutta alone was 2,621,745. This was by far the largest import recorded for any one year, and it is not surprising to hear that the trade was somewhat overdone, and a consequent glut resulted. The United Kingdom has virtually a monopoly of the business.

—The yearly manufacture of flour in the United States is about 75,000,000 barrels, or which 62,000,000 are required for domestic consumption and 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 barrels for export. This estimate for home consumption is in accordance with the basis which for many years has been found an approximately correct one—that of one barrel of flour, on an average, to each individual of the population.

—In the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania experiments are being conducted in regard to the processes of the mind. Three of the principal kinds of experiments now being made are those to measure the memory of sensations of sight, sound and feeling; those to measure the time taken to express a sensation, and those to measure the time taken to receive an impression through the eye, etc. The means used to make these investigations are weighted wheels, gibbet-shaped machines, pieces of iron arranged to fall upon touching a lever, pivoted hammers, etc.

WISDOM'S EMBLEM.

The Struggle for Supremacy Between the Philosopher and the Owl.

Once upon a time the directors of a large public building devoted to learning met to decide upon a proper emblem for wisdom, whose statue they desired should be upon the topmost spire of the structure. All manner of created beings contended for the honor of typifying wisdom and the strife waxed vehement, inasmuch that the directors were sore perplexed. At last the contention was narrowed down to two, the Philosopher and the Owl.

"I am in the human form divine," said the Philosopher. "I embody the knowledge of the ancients and the discoveries of the moderns. I can communicate my knowledge by spoken words and by written signs. Moreover, I am a representative of the only race of mammals that is endowed with a wisdom tooth. I claim to be the best type of wisdom."

"I do not profess to embody all knowledge," hooted the Owl, "but I have that which is better. I possess the art of concealing my ignorance."

Whereupon the directors unanimously chose the owl as the better emblem of wisdom, and they placed its statue upon the pinnacle of their temple of learning, where it may be seen to this day.—Chicago Tribune.

—The Bishop of St. Asaph's, in Wales, appeals to English churchmen to aid the clergy of his diocese, whose resources have been nearly cut off by the tithe agitation. "Starvation," he says, "is an ugly word, but it represents the condition to which several of the Welsh clergy have been reduced."