

THE LEBANON OREGON

Who thinks to please the world is duller of his kind; for let him face which way he will, one-half is yet behind.

VOL. IV.
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DENTIST.

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LEBANON, OREGON.

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Barber and Hairdresser,
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SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND
Shampooing in the latest and
style. Special attention paid to dressing
Ladies' hair. Your patronage respect-
fully solicited.

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Bank of Lebanon,
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Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS KEPT SUBJECT TO
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Exchange sold on New York, San
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Collections made on favorable terms.

LEBANON

Meat Market,
ED. KELLENBERGER, Prop.

Fresh & Salted Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Sausage, Bologna, and Ham.

Bacon and Cans Always on Hand.
Main Street, Lebanon, Or.

W. L. DOUGLAS



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examined by
84,000 GENTLEMEN. HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
\$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
\$3.50 ESTE'S VALUE CALF SHOE.
\$3.50 ALL LEATHER, DUTTON AND LEE'S.
\$2.00 AND \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Lebanon, Oregon and Levee.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material, Best Style, Best Fitting.
Do not buy cheaply. Let us show you through
our "Illustrated" catalogue, that we have
over three million pairs of shoes
made.

MUCH THE NEWEST,
NEAREST AND LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING
In the County, is now to be Seen on the Counters of
L. E. BLAIN,
ALBANY, OREGON.

When you want to "dress up," we would be glad to show
you through and make the right price.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY.
Mr. E. A. SCHEFFLER, is an expert, and has charge of this de-
partment. We guarantee satisfaction.

MY SPRING STOCK
OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
Notions, Stockinet Jackets, Beaded Caps,
Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

Has arrived. I have also received my Spring Stock of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

Of which we carry a Full and Complete Line, and will not be un-
dersold. Come and see us, and we will treat you well.

G. W. SIMPSON,
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THE YAQUINA ROUTE. G. T. COTTON,
OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.
225 Shorter, 20 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.)

LEBANON
This company reserves the right to change sail-
ing dates without notice.

Passengers from Portland and all Willamette
Valley points can make close connection with the
train of the Yaquina route at Albany or Corvallis,
and if desired to San Francisco should ar-
range to arrive at Albany the evening before the
date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates
Always the Lowest.

For particulars apply to
C. H. HASWELL, Agent, Albany, Or., or
G. P. R. R. Co., Corvallis, Or.

NORTH BOUND.
Leave Corvallis Monday, Wednesday, Friday,
Saturday, 7:30 a. m.
Leave Albany Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5
p. m.
Leave Salem, Tuesday, Thursday, Satur-
day, 8 a. m.
Arrive Portland, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,
8 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday, Friday,
Saturday, 6 a. m.
Arrive Salem, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7:15
p. m.
Leave Albany, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,
11:30 a. m.
Arrive Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,
3:30 p. m.

If any gentleman says he has the W. L. Douglas
Shoe without name and price stamped on
the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

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FACTS ABOUT FINGER-RINGS.
A History of the Use of This Well-Known
Ornament.

The practice of wearing finger-rings
has been almost universal from an
early period of the world's history.
There is a tradition which ascribes
their invention to Tubal Cain, and the
Latin authority who gives currency to
the story speaking of the wedding cir-
cle, says: "The form of the ring be-
ing circular—that is to say, round and
without end—imparteth this much, that
mutual love and hearty affection should
roundly flow from one to the other, as
in the circle, and that continually and
forever." The first authentic reference
to finger-rings occurs in the Old Testa-
ment, where (Genesis xxxviii.) men-
tion is made of Judah's signet-ring.
That they were also in use among an
Egyptian people at that time is evident from
the 41st chapter of Genesis, where we
read of Pharaoh taking off his own ring
and putting it upon Joseph's hand,
when he made him ruler over all the
land of Egypt.

The hands of female mummies, found
in the tombs of Egypt, are profusely
covered with rings; the wealthy ladies
of that country wearing costly ones
upon every finger, while their poorer
sisters had to content themselves
with circles of bronze, glass, or
pottery. The ancient Chaldeans, the
Persians, and according to Herodotus,
the Babylonians wore rings; and it is
probable that the Romans introduced
into Greece. In the later
Greek legends the ancient heroes are
spoken of as wearing them, and at a
more recent date every freeman
throughout Greece seems to have had
one.

The earlier rings appear to have
been used not so much for ornament as
for the practical purpose of affixing
seals, but later they became merely
ornamental, and were set with precious
stones. The Romans, who are be-
lieved to have derived the custom from
the Sabines, wore signet-rings of iron—
as was the case with the Latins, the
Etruscans—and every freeman had the right
to wear one.

Ambassadors in the early years of
the republic used to wear gold rings as
part of their official dress, and in
nulla auri being afterwards extended to
Chief Magistrates, Senators, and, later
on, to equites. Emperors were wont
to confer this right on those whom
they wished to honor, and the practice
became gradually more and more ex-
tensive, until in the time of Justinian
all Roman citizens could avail them-
selves of it.

The Romans used to wear
many rings upon their fingers, some
even having different ones for summer
and winter, while the height of "dau-
diness" was reached by those who
never wore the same ring twice, but
threw it away at once when it had done
service.—Notes and Queries.

The New Croton Aqueduct.
From an article in the Century, on the
above subject, we quote the following:
"Compared with other tunnels, the
new aqueduct is easily at the head of all
works in progress in the city of Chicago.
The cities of Chicago and Cleveland
are each supplied with water through
tunnels extending out into a lake. The
first Chicago tunnel is 5 feet in diameter
and 10,167 feet long. The second is
7 feet in diameter and 31,490
feet long. The Cleveland tunnel is
only 5 feet in diameter and 6661 feet
long. All of these tunnels were laid
in the earth. The new aqueduct, the
Baltimore water supply includes a rock
tunnel, twelve feet in diameter and
seven miles long, and is lined with
brick-work for about two miles. The
old Roman aqueduct, the Mont Cenis
tunnel, is 8 miles long, and the St. Gothard
is 12 miles long, while the new Croton
Aqueduct, as we have seen, is nearly
30 miles long."

A gentleman acquainted with the
sheep industry of Lincoln county is re-
ported as having stated that before win-
ter set in there were 40,800 sheep within
the bounds of that county, and that
10,875 perished during the winter, leav-
ing a remaining balance of 29,925.

After careful inquiry among residents
of every portion of the county, states the
Wilmington Chronicle, we have concluded
that stock losses in this county during
the past winter will not be more than 2
per cent. of horses, 5 per cent. of sheep
and 10 to 15 per cent. of cattle.

The Times-Mountaineer states that a
person attempting to plow his farm near
Dufur was surprised to see his horses
in the next morning almost as if they
were soldiers. He managed to get them
out, and returned to his house. He says
it is ground so wet in places, that it is
impossible to plow and plant it.

The Board of Trade of Douglas county,
in the Big Bend country, is doing the
handsome work of suffering from the severe
winter. Many farmers were compelled
to feed the grain saved for seed in order
to save their stock, and the Board of
Trade is supplying the deficiency from their
own pockets.

Thirty feet of snow is reported at the
head of Rock creek, about ten miles
southwest of Galesville, Or., says the
Jacksonville Times. Athol, point Louis
Fisher, of Mohama, nailed a board to a
tree at snow level in 1887 or 1882, and
the ground appeared the board
level.

Reserved Seats in Mexico.
You don't have to bother securing
reserved seats in some of the Mexican
theaters, for there are no seats at all.
You just send your servant along with
one of your own chairs, and he does all
the hustling necessary to secure a good
position. If you don't have a servant or
a chair available, you can hire a chair
at the door for 6 cents from an old
woman who, as you may hear, will
murder. "Give me a cigar," she says,
"for God's sake," and she will liquidate
your man to be tried.

COAST NEWS.
A Landslide Near Yaquina Unearths
a Vein of Coal.

Ellensburg, Curry Co., Wants to Change
Back to Gold Beach.
Snohomish is soon to have a telephone
system.
Lexington wants and probably will
have a bank this summer.
The indications now point to a splen-
did peach crop along the Snake river.
Mudflat property on Coos bay is now
selling at the rate of a little over \$300 an
acre.
A larger amount than usual of spring
grain will be sown in Morrow county
this season.
The warm weather has had the effect
of reducing the price of hay in the Pa-
louse country.
A four-masted schooner will be built
on Coos bay this spring. It will be used
in the lumber trade.
Ellensburg will soon have a new
\$25,000 school building, which will be
erected in the public park.
Coquille City has organized a Board of
Trade, with A. W. McArthur, president,
and A. J. Sherwood, secretary.

THEY'S BRILLIANT CAREER.
Bill Nye's Story of His Life—How He
Abolished Slavery.

Bill Nye was recently approached for
a sketch of his career. Unwilling to
trust to the tender mercies of a biog-
rapher for a faithful presentation of
his noble deeds, the king of humorists
issues the following autobiography:
"Edgar Wilson Nye was born in
Maine, Aug. 25, but at two
years of age was taken to his parents by
the hand and, telling them that Pis-
cataquis County was no place for them
he boldly struck out for St. Croix
County, Wisconsin, where the hardy
pioneer he became known as the
Indians out of the St. Croix Valley,
and suggested to the Northwestern
Railroad that it would be a good idea
to build to St. Paul as soon as the com-
pany could get a grant which would
pay them two or three times the cost of
construction. The following year he
adopted trousers, and made \$175 from
the sale of wolf scalps. He also
cleared twenty-seven acres of land, and
raised some watermelons. In 1854 he
established and endowed a district
school in Pleasant Valley. It was at
this time that he began to turn his at-
tention to the abolition of slavery in
the North and to write articles for the
press signed "Veritas," in which he ad-
vocated the war of 1850 or as soon as
the government could get around to it.
"In 1856 he graduated from the law
and began the study of the law. He
did not advance very rapidly in this
profession, falling several times in his
examination and being finally ad-
mitted to the bar. He made his ap-
pearance at the next term of court.
He was, however, a close student of
political economy, and studied per-
sistently at the same time till he
found he could live on 10 cents a
day and his relatives easily."
"Mr. Nye now began to look for a
new country to build up and foster,
and as Wisconsin had grown to be so
thickly settled in the northern part
of the state that neighbors were
frequently found as near as five miles
apart he broke loose from all restraint
and took emigrant rates for Chocoma,
W. T. Here he engaged a house at the
Intercean Hotel and began to look
about him for a position in a bank.
Not succeeding in this, he tried the law
and journalism. He did not succeed in
getting a job for some time, but finally
first as associate editor and finally
the Laraine Sentinel. The salary was
small but his latitude great, and he
was permitted to write anything that
he thought would please people,
whether it was news or not."
"By and by he had won every heart
by his gentle, patient poverty and his
delightful parsimony with regard to
food. With a hectic imagination, and
an order on a restaurant, which adver-
tising in the paper, he scarcely cared
through the living day whether school
kept or not."
"He is the father of several very
beautiful children by his first wife, who
is still living. She is a Chicago girl,
and loves her husband far more than
he deserves. He is pleasant to the out-
side world but a perfect brute in his
home. He is an excellent looking man,
and to win the love of his wife he should
be erratic and kick the stove over on
the children when he came home. He
therefore asserts himself in this way,
and the family love and respect him,
being awed by his greatness and gentle
barbarism."
"He eats plain food with both hands,
conversing all the time pleasantly with
any one who may be visiting at the
house. If his children do not behave,
he kicks them from beneath the table
till they roar with pain, as he chats on
with the guests with a bright and ever-
flowing stream of hot and cold words,
please and delight those who visit him
to that degree that they almost forget
that they have had hardly anything to
eat."
"In conclusion, Mr. Nye is in every
respect a lovely character. He feared
that injustice might be done him, how-
ever, in this biographical sketch, and
so he has written it himself."

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"Edgar Wilson Nye was born in
Maine, Aug. 25, but at two
years of age was taken to his parents by
the hand and, telling them that Pis-
cataquis County was no place for them
he boldly struck out for St. Croix
County, Wisconsin, where the hardy
pioneer he became known as the
Indians out of the St. Croix Valley,
and suggested to the Northwestern
Railroad that it would be a good idea
to build to St. Paul as soon as the com-
pany could get a grant which would
pay them two or three times the cost of
construction. The following year he
adopted trousers, and made \$175 from
the sale of wolf scalps. He also
cleared twenty-seven acres of land, and
raised some watermelons. In 1854 he
established and endowed a district
school in Pleasant Valley. It was at
this time that he began to turn his at-
tention to the abolition of slavery in
the North and to write articles for the
press signed "Veritas," in which he ad-
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the government could get around to it.
"In 1856 he graduated from the law
and began the study of the law. He
did not advance very rapidly in this
profession, falling several times in his
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pearance at the next term of court.
He was, however, a close student of
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