

He 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. V.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891.

NO. 15

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A Good Shave, Shampoo, Hair Cut, Cleaned or Dressed.

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Children Kindly treated. Call and see me.

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BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday).

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All Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Mail.

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Through tickets to all points East and South, via Chicago and St. Louis, available on all trains.

R. K. O'NEILL, Manager.

Asst. G. P. & P. Art.

Farm Notes.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

California's last year's honey crop, according to the California Fruit Grower, was about 5,000,000 pounds...

E. W. Steele, a progressive dairyman of San Luis county, has made a generous offer to the county agricultural society...

The war which the federal authorities are making on the sale of oleomargarine for butter is not being seconded by the dairymen of California...

General News.

Switzerland and the United States have signed a convention providing for the arbitration of disputes between the two countries.

UNITED STATES

Banker Kean of Chicago has been indicted for fraud.

Boston has a cremation society. Francis Robinson, ex-governor of New York, is dead.

President Harrison's retaliation for the exclusion of American pork from Germany is expected to take the shape of the exclusion from America of German beet sugar...

Clifford Bartlett, a prominent New York attorney, has secured a Montana divorce without his wife's knowledge...

Miss Emma Bingham of Kokomo, Ind., and Mrs. Christian of South Charleston, O., were taken with fits of sneezing after the grip and sneezed themselves to death.

Thomas Watt of San Francisco became a chloroform drinker through using the drug to get relief from pain in the head which resulted from a kick in the head.

The circuit court at Omaha has decided that in refusing other companies the use of the bridge through the Union Pacific has forfeited the \$150,000 bonds voted by the city.

Liquor dealers having claimed that the federal retail liquor license authorized them to sell liquor where local laws prohibited its sale, the acting secretary of the treasury has changed the form of the license into that of a receipt for the liquor.

Robert Willink was killed in a prize fight at Savannah, Ga., March 21. The Workingmen's Co-operative society has been formed at Chicago.

Hannah Dennis shot and instantly killed her brother-in-law, Mann Dennis, at Suspension, Al., March 21, while he was attempting to force an entrance into her house under disguise.

Harrison has issued his usual annual Behring sea proclamation. The Indiana law which allows employees to collect for overtime if they work more than ten hours without a special agreement has been sustained at Indianapolis and the case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Cap Hatfield announces that the Hatfield-McCoy feud in Wayne county, W. Va., which has lasted thirty years and cost 200 lives, is at an end.

The Delaware house has passed a bill to set vagrants and tramps at work for sixty days at breaking stone on the streets every time they are arrested.

The local option bill was defeated in the New Hampshire house. The state has a strict prohibitory law.

Tom Hunter (colored) ambushed and killed J. A. Burke at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., March 29, and was lynched for it.

Current News.

Appointments by Markham.

Governor Markham has made the following appointments: State Board of Health—C. A. Ruggles, San Francisco, vice self; W. R. Cluness, Sacramento, vice self; W. G. Cochran, Los Angeles, vice H. S. Orme; J. R. Laine, Sacramento, vice G. G. Tyrrell; P. C. Remondino, San Diego, vice James Simpson; C. W. Nutting, Siskiyou, vice J. M. Bricealand; Julius Rosenstrin, San Francisco, vice B. Beverly Cole.

Regents of the State University—A. S. Hallide, vice self; J. A. Waymire, vice J. L. Beard.

Pilot Commissioners for San Francisco—William Young, vice Phillip Cadde; Alden Y. Trask, vice Martin Bulger.

Harbor Commissioner for San Diego—J. Barbour, vice self.

State Prison Director—J. H. Neff, Placer, vice Joseph Craig.

Port Wardens—A. J. Martin, San Francisco, vice G. Wilson; J. W. Gage, Alameda, vice C. B. Smith; R. J. Watson, Nevada, vice Otto Luders.

The Women's Building at the Fair. Mrs. Potter Palmer has selected as the design for the women's building at the exposition the plans prepared by Miss Sophie P. Hayden of Boston.

Thirteen women competed for the three prizes offered. The contest between Miss Hayden and Miss Lois P. Howe, also of Boston, was very close, but the honors were finally awarded to the former.

Miss Laura Hayes of Chicago won the third prize. The selection of Miss Hayden's plans carries with the honor a purse of \$1000, offered for the best work. Miss Howe will be paid \$500 for preparing the second best designs, and Miss Hayes \$250 for the third best.

As soon as the selections had been made, Chief Burnham telegraphed Miss Hayden to go to Chicago and elaborate her designs, to enable the construction department to make specifications for putting up the building.

She will receive a check for all her expenses in addition to the prize when she reaches Chicago. The design chosen is of Italian renaissance style, with colonnades broken by the center and end pavilions. The building, which will be 200 by 400 feet, is very simple, the only attempt at ornamentation being at the main entrance. This building will be fifty feet high, being ten feet lower than the grand central one. It is to be constructed of iron and steel.

The southern California orange growers appear to have profited by refusing to sell to the combination of buyers and the grape-growers of the Cupertino district in Santa Clara county, have combined to market their own grapes.

The War in Chile.

When the rebels captured Iquique the government troops took up a position some distance from the fort. The rebels returned on board their vessels, leaving only fifty men in charge. The troops soon heard of this and marched on the place 200 strong, under Colonel Soto. Firing commenced, and the shore forts led the ships to promptly open fire.

The Blanco Encalada, Esmeralda and Huascar used heavy guns, while the transports kept the mitrailleuses busily employed. Tremendous destruction followed, and the flames spread until the whole central part of Iquique, where the best stores and buildings were situated, was in ruins.

The fight which resulted in the fire was a stern and bloody tragedy in which 200 men were killed, and it would have been more prolonged had it not been for the arrangement reached by the chiefs of the two parties, and under which the opposition leaders engaged to pay Colonel Soto \$10,000 to deliver among his men, who were then to join the rebels. The government troops abandoned their arms and soon dispersed.

Subsequently Soto was arrested and sent on board the Amazona, accused of having distributed only \$1000 among his men and having retained the other \$9000.

The Chilean government has evacuated Antofagasta.

The report reached Panama on March 7 that when the forces of Valparaiso fired on the Blanco Encalada, killing several of her crew, the commanding officer solicited permission from the shore authorities to bury them, and the answer he received was that he might bury them in the sea. The commander of the Blanco Encalada thereupon referred to the captain of her majesty's ship Champion, and the latter significantly replied: "Request me for overtime and I shall do so."

The request was accordingly formally made, whereupon the British commander had the bodies of the Chilean seamen taken under the protection of the flag and buried with honors in graves he prepared for them.

Woman's World.

A FIJI CANNIBAL.

He Claims to Have Dined on Twenty-Six Most Frascos.

The general curiosity of our entire town was aroused by the appearance upon our streets of a native of India, who was born upon one of the Fiji Islands, says the Atlanta Constitution. He wore a very red or cardinal-colored suit of clothes, knee pants and jacket trimmed with black velvet collar and cuffs. Over his shoulder he carried a cloak that was tied over the left shoulder and under the right, made of white and red flannel. His head was covered with a blouse that fell down his back and still over this a sombrero. His shoes were tied under the instep with a one-half inch white braid that wound around the leg up to the knees. His general appearance was very gaudy.

This native was converted when twenty-three years old, and is now seventy-four years of age. His father lived to be one hundred and three and his grandfather one hundred and thirty years of age. His life has been spent in lecturing on the condition of his people, and he speaks twenty languages fluently. When five or six years old he saw an Indian woman throw her child to a crocodile that weighed 1,000 pounds. The animal missed the child and the mother caught it as it ran back to her begging for its life, when she threw it again; this time the crocodile struck it with its claws, tore it into two pieces, and ate it very quickly. She then reported her acts to the pagan priest, and he blessed her, saying to her, "Go and sin no more."

He also was a cannibal. When he was seven years old there were twenty-one ministers who were caught while traveling and prospecting for places to locate churches, and one of the ministers was selected every morning by their high priest and his flesh cooked, and the natives were made to stand in a row and each one given a part of the flesh and they stood and ate it. This was continued every day for twenty-one days until all of the ministers were eaten up, and he ate part of twenty-one preachers.

He says the natives never do eat one another unless one is taken in war or as a missionary. That it is a mistaken idea that they slay one another to eat was shown to him by a missionary who never slays one of their kind to prey upon, and that the savages have never gotten to be lower than wild animals.

This man says he remembers when Calcutta had only 60,000 inhabitants, and now she has nearly 500,000. Being a member of the Episcopal church of England, he is extravagant in his showers of praises upon the English government for their civilizing work upon his people, and being a preacher he has a high opinion of the effect upon his people and how his heart goes out to all efforts made to civilize his poor heathen brethren. A mechanic of which he is a great admirer, and he knows of a lady there from the city of Indianapolis who receives \$100 every month for teaching, and says there is a great demand for more of these teachers. He has one of the native women with him.

Mechanical Labor.

I well remember when I was a child and did not perform my simple duties satisfactorily, I was told to keep my mind on my work.

"No one can do good work with her head in the clouds," was heard so often that it remained with me for years as a sort of an axiom. Perhaps I was too fond of building fair castles in Spain, and of weaving for myself stories far exceeding in splendor of detail those most gorgeous ones in my fairy tales.

I remember how hateful the drudgery of dish-washing seemed to me, and how impatient I grew when reminded that the sink was not clean; and how hard it seemed to me to have one of my loveliest day dreams broken in on by a voice questioning anxiously: "Did you wash this milk pan?"

My long-suffering aunt would probably, if I recall, remember that I usually answered vacantly, "I don't know, I can't remember."

Of course this was not as it should be, and yet—yet—consider how I hated dish-washing. I remember thinking, with briny tears coursing swiftly down my cheeks, that I would probably live seventy years longer and have to wash dishes seventy times three! This bit of arithmetic so appalled me that I lost all power of retaliation, even when a derisive relative, on ascertaining the cause of my grief, tried to console me by suggesting that I could drop one day for every leap year. I agreed with him meekly, but in the face of the thousands of times I seemed fated to gather up, wash, wipe and put away the dishes, I took but little comfort in this reduction.

It was years before I came to the comforting realization that I could work and think at the same time on foreign subjects, with no detriment to the result of my labors.

The knowledge, however, that would have comforted me so much in my season of despair, only came to me through experience, the dear teacher of whom we all must learn, it seems.

As I grew older I had to "keep my mind on" the new duties I was gradually gaining skill in; but it came over me like a flash one day that those parts of my work which long practice had made mechanical might bear a powerful accompaniment of study, thought and even, in a small way, of composition with them.

Since then I have been able to accomplish so much more than I used, and have seemed able to make nearly twenty-six hours a day out of my twenty-four.

From my own experience, then, comes a thought that may, perchance, help some one else.

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CONCERNING ECONOMY.

A Virtue Which is Thoroughly Ingratious to Most People.

A young girl who was trying bravely to win her daily bread, in the face of drawbacks and discouragements, had posted in a conspicuous spot in her room this legend:

What virtue do I desire most? Economy. What virtue do I need most to cultivate? Economy. What virtue do I lack most? Economy.

Such a text certainly kept before her eyes and mind her duty. If we accept the school-boy's definition: "Duty is what we don't like to do."

Why is economy an objectionable, an thoroughly distasteful to many people? Frugality is not meanness. Meanness practiced, it may increase the quantity of life, for what says the adage: "Economy is wealth, and wealth procures luxuries. What can be the cause but human nature's objection to personal inconvenience?" Economy becomes easy, pleasant, when one economizes on some article not important to comfort. Paternalistic mediocrities in his office: "I must economize, I won't say anything about it at home."

Many people sympathize with Harriet Skimpole in "Bleak House," and think if they refrain from asking a purchase about which they are in doubt, they have economized sufficiently, are so much in pocket, and may spend that amount on some luxury.

Economy is hated when it interferes with personal convenience; it is admired because human nature wenders at and respects what it finds difficult of performance. That it is and ought to be practiced in one way or another by every one should help to make it popular.

Hardly a Sunday paper but gives suggestions for economy, from the methods of cooking to the inexpensive preparation of a tressouant. But there are economies that do not touch the pocketbook that are equally as necessary, that they must do without the amount of work a person may do. Economy of physical strength is of the same importance, and economy of nerve force may keep at bay the host of American people, nervous prostration.

One form of saving is suggested in the Book of Proverbs: "He that hath knowledge spareth his words," gives a good recipe for obtaining an appearance of wisdom.

In all these things people have their peculiar economies. One saves his time by walking under all possible circumstances, another saves his nerves, and feels wicked if she does not buy cheap, and another saves his strength himself in trifles, and so on to his real inconceivable and a complete sense of self-denial, and spurs dollars instead of cents on some luxury. A lady, by no means frugal in other respects, has a fancy that was, perhaps, contracted during the childhood of her large family of boys, to preserve stockings in an apron to their knees, and to reform. They must be darned and repaired, patched and re-patched, until the original material is in a paltry minority, and then the stuff had to be rebel, an extra layer of patch is applied and they are given to any tramp who may apply.

Some people economize their shared going and giving; others are sparing of their temper; others still are so thrifty in their use of common sense that it might be thought that they had some such economies do not lead to weakness or to profit of any kind.

To sum up, economy of money, time and wealth is wise. Economy of common sense and then the will had to be waste, for by it "shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth, and thy want as an armed man."—Boston Globe.

How to Make a Squeeze.

The science of making squeezes during the last few weeks has, says the Washington Star, absorbed some attention on the part of the army and navy commissioners to the southern American republics, who have been obtaining instruction on this and other subjects at the National museum preparatory to departure for the scenes of their labor in behalf of the world's fair at Chicago. To show them how to do it the Smithsonian experts had them make in proper fashion squeezes of bas-reliefs and inscriptions in stone on sarcophagi and other antiquities.

First, they were taught to moisten the surface of which a likeness was to be taken with plain water, after which a sheet of tough tissue paper was laid over and smacked lightly into every curve and crevice with a stiff brush, so that the moist paper took perfectly the form of the inscription or bas-relief. Next a thin floor paste was spread over the adherent tissue paper, and ever this a sheet of blotting paper, thoroughly wet, was laid. Once more with the brush the blotting paper was gently pounded until it took the shape as perfectly as possible of what was beneath. Finally it was left to dry partially, and some hours later the whole mass was removed, including the blotting paper and the tissue paper to which it was pasted, an exact mold of the original being thus obtained. The young army and navy commissioners expect to take a great many of such squeezes of carvings and the like, mostly ancient, to the world's fair, and will have to be done in to pour plaster to reproduce the accuracy of the original.

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