

Lebanon Express.

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ED. KILLENBERGER,
J. G. BOLES,
G. W. CRUSON,
N. S. DALGLEISH.

City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Price of Dried Fruit.

The price of dried fruit is of interest to almost every farmer that has an orchard. The price of prunes, says the Rural Northwest, is not yet established in Portland for the coming season, as no prunes, to speak of, are yet offered for sale. An offer of seven cents for two carloads of Italians is said to be the nearest to a transaction in the new crop. L. M. Spigel says it is probable that Italians will sell at from 7 to 7½ cents and silver a shade higher, and that the demand for dried apples is very strong and prices stiff. No person having waxen apples should send them to Portland for sale but should have them evaporated. They cannot be made to net more than 30 cents per box if sold green while they will be worth 10 cents per pound when evaporated if the work is well done. All windfalls and also all apples of such varieties as the Gloria Mundi, etc., which are not good eating apples, should be dried this year. Oregon City Courier.

Sodaville Items.

Still more new students at the Seminary.

Mrs. Cannon, from Corvallis, is boarding at the hotel.

Mr. Low Jones killed his first deer last week. It was fine, for we tried it.

Mr. Chesher, of Eugene, nephew of Mr. James P. Chesher, is boarding at Mr. Briggs'.

Our lecturer on physiology, Dr. D. M. Jones, is creating a deal of enthusiasm on the subject.

Mrs. Dr. Jones is the first married lady enrolled in the Seminary. Her example was followed by three other married ladies, viz: Mrs. Barzee, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. McGee.

In spite of hard times Sodaville is improving. Mr. R. W. Fisher's new house is nearing completion. Mr. R. Farewell's new house will soon be ready for the occupants.

Rex.

Photographs.

You can get better cabinet size pictures at Crawford & Paxton's in Albany for \$1.50 per dozen than at other galleries for any price. Our work is guaranteed. Permanent gallery established for 32 years. No poor work allowed to go out. Come and see us. Albany, 1st street. Next door Masonic Temple.

New Shoe Shop.

Having opened up a shoe and repair shop in Lebanon, I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. I warrant all my work to be first-class, and make a specialty of fine work and ladies' shoes. M. D. VAUGHAN.

A Man Lost.

One day last week a man was passing down Main street, and all at once disappeared into Baker's Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe store, where he fell into Baker's low prices and was lost to all.

If you have any kind of painting or paper-hanging to be done, don't fail to call on P. E. Nelson, the painter. First-class work, at hard time prices. Leave orders at B. M. Doucena's grocery.

Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Record Keeper of the L. O. T. M., will not be at Lebanon until about January 1st, 1894, on account of important business at Port Huron, Michigan.

Mrs. A. A. HYDE.

Rev. G. W. Hill, who will start to China, as missionary, in November, will address the people of Lebanon at the Baptist church next Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation to all to this service. No collection.

It is learned that the fire Saturday night occurred two miles east of Albany on F. C. Hoffman's place. His barn caught fire and was consumed, together with four horses, two cows, several pair of farm scales for which Mr. Hoffman was agent, and a lot of machinery, hay and farm implements. The loss is about \$3500, insured for \$2745 in the Imperial Insurance Co. Mr. Hoffman says he thinks the barn was set on fire by a tramp who had asked for a meal in the evening and had been refused, as he made a threat on leaving that he would "get even."—Herald.

PROFESSIONS OVERCROWDED.

But the Supply of Mechanics is Also Greater Than the Demand.

The learned professions are overcrowded. The cause of this unhappy crowding of the market for brain laborers is not far to seek. An immense number of persons, who in former times would have worked with their hands as their fathers did before them, are being educated to work with their heads. There is a general leveling up of the social grades, if you look at it optimistically. The son of the artisan becomes a clerk, the son of the clerk aspires to teach in school, the son of the schoolteacher aspires to go to Oxford or Cambridge. But this leveling up is not an unmitigated blessing.

The result is that we have 50 times too many clerks—200 applied for an insignificant post advertised in The Times the other day—10 times too many half educated teachers, and, alas, 10 times too many university graduates turned out every year to crowd the ranks of the bar, the schools and journalism and recruit the year's crop of miserable and hopeless failures. None of these people can dig as their fathers did. They cannot make shop boys or busmen or cross ing sweepers. Too many of them can only teach or starve.—London Saturday Review.

Drove a Gambler Out.

A swindling gambler was shown up during a game of poker in one of the private dining rooms of the Hotel Waldorf. A well dressed man, giving his name as W. W. Hurt, started a game of cards the preceding night in which he won several hundred dollars. One of the on-lookers detected Hurt cheating and looked up his record. Hurt proved to be a professional card sharp with an unsavory past. In order to expose him the game was arranged. The play was for small stakes only, and not detecting Hurt cheating the manager of the hotel, tired of waiting for "crooked" work, stopped the game, returned the money to the players and gave them a sketch of Hurt's disreputable career.—New York Advertiser.

Mrs. McAdams and the Girls.

Mrs. Maud McAdams, nee Cox, and sisters-in-law, Misses Sarah and Nannie McAdams, living a little northwest of this place, a few days since went black-berrying, at which they succeeded very well. They left their baskets a few minutes for a stroll, and on returning observed a bear, which had just made a dinner of their berries, and with clubs they compelled Bruin to leave, pursued by the dogs that had accompanied the party. The dogs had not gone far till they started up three deer and followed after them, and Mrs. McAdams and the Misses McAdams joined in the chase. They shot one of the deer with a pistol, Mrs. McAdams cut its throat, and the girls flayed it.—Coquille (Or.) Herald.

Outcome of the Religious Congress.

The outcome of the religious congress at Chicago is an organization which has for its object, to use Bacon's words, "the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate." No man can well decline to promote the former purpose without avowing himself an atheist, nor the latter without confessing himself to be something less than human. The new organization is called the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, and its only article of association is a statement that the subscribers "desire to serve God and their fellow men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ."

Millions in Petroleum.

Fifty-nine freight steamers are now employed in transporting petroleum to foreign countries. The capital in Pennsylvania wells and lands is estimated at \$87,000,000, and \$25,000,000 is invested in plants for producing the crude petroleum. This is exclusive of such accessories as pipe lines, tank cars, refineries, docks, fleets of vessels, etc., and an estimate of \$300,000,000 as the total valuation of all branches of the industry is not excessive.

A Graded Income Tax Bill.

Representative De Armond of Missouri has prepared a bill for a graded income tax on rather remarkable lines. It imposes a tax on all incomes in excess of \$10,000 per annum, the amount to be fixed each year by the secretary of the treasury, the total amount of revenue to be secured to be equal to the amount appropriated for the payment of pensions for that year. Taking the rate of tax assessed upon incomes ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000 as a basis; that on incomes of from \$20,000 to \$100,000 shall be twice as large; on incomes of from \$100,000 to \$200,000, three times as large; on incomes of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 four times as large; on incomes of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, five times as large; and on all incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 six times as large.—Washington Dispatch.

A Tower 1,150 Feet High.

A tower designed to attain a height of 150 feet greater than that of the celebrated Eiffel tower of Paris is in course of construction at Wembley park, near London. The foundation of the tower has been completed, and the superstructure has attained a height of 65 feet. The tower is erected under the auspices of Sir Edward Watkin. The plan of the tower was the result of an advertisement three years ago, in which architects were invited to send in designs in competition for substantial prizes.

INGERSOLL ON ECONOMICS.

His View of the Cause of the Labor and Financial Troubles.

"What is the cause of the labor and financial troubles?"

"In the first place, the mills and factories, furnaces and foundries of the world can produce more than the world will use. They produce, however, as long as they can sell at a profit, and when the supply is too great the mills and factories must close, and then the laborers are thrown out of employment. Then the people become economical, and the economy adds to the general distress. The truth is that the extravagance of the people does not keep pace with the invention of labor saving machinery.

"The machines of the world are doing the work of hundreds of millions of men, and when the machines stop the laborers employed in making and feeding and running these machines stop, too, and then hard times come. Those who are a little ahead begin to draw from the savings banks, and the savings banks collect their loans, and the other banks do the same, and then comes a curdled famine, and then a few banks fail and lack of confidence becomes general, and then comes panic. After a time the surplus is used, mills and factories light their fires, the men go to work, people put their money in the banks because confidence has returned, and again notes and drafts and promises take the place of money, and another era of prosperity commences.

"The farmers work like the manufacturers. They either raise too little or too much corn or wheat or pork. Once in a few years, by accident, they hit the proper proportion, and then prices are good, and the farmers are prosperous. It is probable that as the manufacturer and farmer become better acquainted with the world—when they know what is being made and what is planted in various countries—they can in some degree lessen or put off the present evils. But I do not see how they can be surely or permanently avoided. I do not believe the purchase of silver by our government had much to do with the trouble."—Robert G. Ingersoll in New York World.

AFTER THE FAIR IS OVER.

It Will Cost Nearly a Million to Put the Park in Condition.

The directors of the fair are beginning to ponder very thoughtfully over the fate, after the fair is ended, of the big white buildings. The fair management, before any of the work of alteration or construction was begun at Jackson park, was placed by the park commissioners under \$700,000 bonds to put the park back after the fair in just the shape in which it was before work was commenced. In the early days of the fair, when the skillful promoter was doing his work, a good round sum was put down in the column of assets, which sum was to be realized from the sale, at the conclusion of the exposition, of the materials that went into the construction of the various buildings. It now develops that the work of removal will be so expensive that the materials will not pay for the process of taking away.

It is estimated by experts that of the wreckage of the fair 75 per cent will be waste, and that whether the salvage on the remaining 25 per cent will pay for removing the whole is very doubtful. About 25,000 carloads of rubbish must be taken away bodily from the fair grounds. This equals about 5,000,000 cubic yards. These figures show the enormous amount of work to be done. About the only valuable parts of the buildings are the floors, in which there is considerable good lumber.—World's Fair Letter.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S HOME.

It is Now Near the Fashionable Avenue of Fall River.

The new home of the Borden girls on French street is not on the best street in the town, but it is in a good neighborhood and near the most fashionable avenue. It was occupied by a man of means and good social position, who sold it because he wished to live where he could enjoy the fine prospect that is to be had from another point on the same hill. It is said that the sisters paid \$11,000 for the place, and that may be the fact, though the house scarcely warrants a belief that such was a true figure. French street is a modern thoroughfare set with pretty villas, generally wooden, in open grounds with a showing of neat lawns, a few vases and flowers and plenty of shade trees. The houses are small and of the type of dwellings with which most of the smaller suburbs of this city are built up. The new Borden dwelling is a yellow and brown frame house, with a little pointed tower on one corner of the roof and a porch in front and partly on one side. The house might have cost \$5,000 or \$4,000 to build. It is not as fine as several neighboring cottages. It is said that the sisters employ only one servant, as they did in the old house down town.

Lizzie bears up extremely well after her remarkable experience; indeed she appears to be as well as she ever was and stonier and better looking. The case is different with the older sister. The family affliction, the horrors of the murders and the long strain during Lizzie's trial were more than her nerves could endure, and she is nothing like the woman she was. Her health is far from robust, and she frequently has to give up, or rather to break down.—New York Sun.

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Lebanon, - - - Oregon.

BALD HEADS!



What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

Skookum Root Hair Grower

is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the structure of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat them. "Skookum" contains neither mineral nor alkali. It is not a dye, but a delightful cosmetic and refreshing tonic. By stimulating the follicles, it stops falling hair, cures dandruff and grows hair on bald heads.

Keep the scalp clean, healthy, and free from irritating eruptions, by the use of Skookum Root Hair Grower. It contains scientific ingredients and is the only hair grower that can be used on the scalp. It will not clog the pores, and it will not irritate the scalp. It will not clog the pores, and it will not irritate the scalp. It will not clog the pores, and it will not irritate the scalp.

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 57 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.