This far of 700,000 people.

There of the exposition it was

what if such an enterprise
ancessfully started, an attendat least 2,000,000 during the
a could safely be depended
the figures thus far show that
mate was a decidedly modest
much as the daily attendance is
stantly increasing, and there is
bility of its being less satisfactit is at present.

now constantly increasing, and there is no possibility of its being less estisfactory than it is at present.

The railroad rate war, coming on just at the time it did, has caused the suspicion in some circles that the expedition management had something to do with the cut in transportation rates. In any event, the expedition has respect a great benefit from the reduced rates. At a single gate one afternoon last week nearly \$400 in greenbacks were taken in for tickets. To an eastern mind this fact would not convey any striking imfact would not convey any striking imt lickets. To an eastern mind this of would not convey any striking im-casion, nor would it have any remarksignificance, but here in San Fran-b, where gold and silver are the rule, greenbacks the exception, such a speaks in no uncertain tones of a sattendance of eastern people, or of large attendance of eastern people, or of people who have just come from a country where greenbacks are a legal tender. The same story is told by the railroad coupons which are handed in at the gates. Their number grows larger and larger every day, and a sur-prising thing in this connection is that the number of railroad coupons used for almission is much ignorer from other almission is much larger from other admission is much larger from other states than California. The fact is that Californians are still biding their time and are not rushing to see an exposition which they can see at their leisure later on. People from the interier counties say that the bulk of the California popu-lation are coming to the fair in Arcil lation are coming to the fair in April, May and June. Hence it is that the last mouths are sure to be better than the

first have been. In the history of a great exposition it is interesting to note the influences which make the most remarkable im-press upon its character and upon its success. Fully \$1,000,000 have been in-vested in magnificant buildings and in vested in magnificent buildings and in nuncessional features for the purpose of altracting the crowds, yet it was left for nttracting the crowds, yet it was left for a great musical organization to raise to the top wave of popularity and to draw more crowds than anything else in connection with the exposition. Sousa's Hand came across the continent to fill a five weeks' engagement. It reached San Francisco on Sunday, the 18th of March, the day after St. Patrick's Day. St. Putrick's Day has been the biggest day of the exposition. The Sunday after it was cold and gloomy, and the next three days were not at all typical of this land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, but such mustic as that rendered by the Sousa of supshine, truit and flowers, but such a mustic as that rendered by the Sousa Band had never before been heard in California, and the crowd went wild over it. One day there came up a shower while the band was playing, and while a few sendded for shelter, the great bulk of the music lovers hoisted their umbrellas and stood their ground until the piece of music was finished. This band played an Easter Sunday programme in the presence of neariy 20,000 camme in the presence of nearly 20,000 copie, and played an especial in-door smoort in Festival Hall on March 28 to

concert in Festivai Hall on March 28 to an andisense that almost lifted the roof. There has not been such another drawing card in all this great enterprise.

Thus far there have been four "greatest days" in this exposition. The first was the great day on the 17th of Januthon the exposition was formally them, and when more than 70,000 male attempt, and when more than 20,000 people took advantage of the legal holiday, and when more money was spent on the exposition grounds then on any other of these great days. The third great day was that immediately following Washington's birthday, the day when the exposition grounds were thrown open to ington's birthday, the day when the exposition grounds were thrown open to the children of the public schools of San Francisco, when 55,900 little ones, with their sisters and their coustns and their nants, owned the grounds and the full new thereof, from the rising of the sun of the going down of the same. The fourth Great day was March 31, which apart to be a day for all other effildren than those who participated in the stories of Feb. 28. The invitations cheed to the children in this instance inclined the children of all the parochial school of the feb. The invitations to come the property of the sun francisco and the neighboring different successions, and school children who work for a living, and school children who work for a living, and school children who work for a living, and school children who were sort of California for whom arrangements could be made for transpendents could be made for transpendents. Coronica, and the success of me was apparent within a few me the initial invitations had used. It sent without saying succession rancisco children who had included in the first children message and the first children message and the first children message to be present then. Excurt then. Excurom all outlying
was even bigger
as before. One
parade of all
ancisco, which
ciarched to the

PAPER HANG

and gardening, and in these branches of effort his influence remains potent. Three hundred years have passed since he lived in Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the vast estate which had been bestowed upon him, but the yellow well flowers which he brought to Ireland from the Azoresstill flourish and bloom

in the very spot where he planted thom.

Near by, at Youghal, near Cork, on
the shores of the Blackwater estuary,
stands the Affane cherry which he
planted. Some cedars which he brought to Cork are still growing at a place called Tivoli. Four yew trees, whose branches have grown and interlaced into a sort of summer house, are pointed out as having sheltered Raleigh when he first smoked tobacco in his garden at

Raleigh tried to make tobacco grow in Great Britain, but the climate was not found suitable to it. He succeeded, however, by introducing the babit of amoking it, in making it grow in plenty in other places.

More important to the world than the

spot where Raleigh sat and smoked his Indian weed is another spot in his garden at Myrtle Grove, in this same Youghal. This spot is still bounded by the town wall of the thirteenth century. It was here that Raleigh first planted a curious tuber brought from America, which throve vastly better than his to-

acco plants did. This tuber Raleigh insisted was good to sat, though common report for a long time pronounced it poisonous. Some roots from his vines he gave to other land owners in Munster. They culti-vated them and apread them abroad

om year to year. This plant was the Irish potato. Before many generations it became the staple food of the Irish people—almost the only food of a great many of them.

It was the "Irish potato" which came back to America and became the

groundwork, so to speak, of the Amer-ican farmer's and workingman's daily breakfast and dinner. Sir Walter's curious experiment in acclimatization became an economic step of the very first consequence, and the spot at You-ghal which was its scene deserves marking with a monument much more than do the places where the blood of men the places has been shed in battle. - Youth's Com-

Buskin's Methodicalness. Never has a man been more methodical in his work than Professor Ruskin, nor more precise in obedience to the rules he has laid down for his guidance. working bours have always been from 7 in the morning until noon, and on no account whatever would be ex-ceed the limit. Within these five daily hours has all his work been produced— books, lectures and business, public and private correspondence. Work in the afternoon has always been by himself forbidden, unless it took the form of reading. His earlier works, of course, were written at Herne or at Denmark Hill or while on a tour on the continent. His later ones have been wrought in great part at the flower decked table

of his study, overlooking Coniston take, A wonderful room, that long study of his, with his Turners upon the walls and ranged in ranks in the great Turner cabinet upon the floor, with its bookcases of wonderful missals and manuscripts and early black letter books and the original manuscripts of a half dozen of Scott's novels, with its superb Lucca della Robbia "Virgin and Child" over the fireplace at one end and the mineral cabinet at the other. With what pleasure did Ruskin show them to me on my first visit—the unrivaled collection of agates and the equally perfect collection of gold ores and the rest,—McClure's

The Chinese Hunchback.

I am reminded of a picture I purchased some time ago. I bought it because I thought it was the ugliest picture I had ever seen. I tried to find out the history or meaning of the thing for some time without any success until a few days ago, while studying Taoism, I found the ugly man was one of the Taoist gods. In his early days his spirit had the power of leaving his body and roaming over the universe alone. When off on one of these trips, wolves came and ate his body. So when his spirit re-turned it found only a few bones. After bunting around for awhile the spirit found the body of a dead hunchback beggar who walked with an iron cane beggar who waized with an iron cane in his lifetime. The spirit crawled in this body and has lived in it eversince. The Kwalei, for that is the god's name, carries a goard on his back, which, if the breath were blown out of it in the heavens, would bring back his original body. According to last accounts, the breath has not flown out of the gourd.— Canton Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Seen From a Balloon. remarkable sight to be seen from a balloon is the bottom of lakes and pends. while over Lake Eric Carl E. Myers, the balloonist, says he saw clearly a wreck lying under 75 fest of water. It was that of a schooner, sunk 42 years ago. At a height of half a mile the enago. At a height of half a mile the en-tire bottom of a small lake or pond can be clearly seen, and Mr. Myers believes that on a clear day an aeronant of good vision could see from a height of a mile submarine objects at a depth of 400 or 500 feet beneath the water.

Prise Samples of Bad Grammar.

An English paper gives the following sentence as the perfection of bad grammar: "Them sheeps is yourn." How about the famous reply of the Yorkshire children when "Dr. Syntax" told them that their mother was calling them? John Leech, we think, reported and filestrated it years ago: "Her ain't a calling ws. Us don't belong to she."—Baston Filet.

CONCERNING DREAMS.

They Occupy Only a Few Ser Affected by Even

Doctors assert that dreams necupy a few seconds only—at most the space of about three minutes. This statement ascert three minutes. In statement is startling to those who have not noticed for themselves what part time plays in such a connection. The writer has had several opportunities of proving its correctness berself, and many might arrive at a similar knowledge by asking to be awakened a minute or so after falling into a first sleep. All who dream will do so immediately on falling into unconsciousness. Another reliable test is to be found in the sleep that follows upon the morning summons for rising. A few more moments spatched for the tempting after doze will not unfrequently mean a dream of a very elaborate nature—one which implies almost as many hours as seconds.

Are dreams affected by the events of our wakeful hours! is the question that has been asked over and over again, but the result of observation leads one to be-lieve in such being the case or not, according to the importance with which we treat them. In connection with such a question events and individuals can scarcely fail to require separate consideration. Events that are all important to some do not commend themselves that light to others, and this fact lea one to express the opinion that, according to the intensity with which outward events occupy our thoughts, will our

dreams be in any way affected by them. To one woman the exercise of hospitality means the entire surrender of her mental domain to all the worries, real or imaginary, consequent upon the preparations for the contemplated en-tertainment. To another, the needful directions once given, there is an imme-diate return to considerations which outweigh in her opinion the more material ones that held a whilom place in her thoughts. In the one case culinary failures and visions of indifferent service will probably haunt the dreams that precede or follow that entertainment. In the other no such tortures are in-volved in the sleeping hoars.

There have been startling instances of the brain's power to solve difficult questions during sleep. A case in point is that of a lawyer engaged in a criminal The examination of one witness after another seemed only to add to the proof of his client's guilt. Wearied one night with trying to find some point one might with trying to moseme point which might turn the scale in the pris-oner's favor, he fell asteep, and in a dream the desired point stood out clear-ly. On awakening it was immediately worked out, and the verdict of "nat guilty" was found consequent upon that revelation afforded during the hours of

When exercising the imaginative fa-When exercising the imaginative fa-culties to any great extent, the dreams will always preserve the ideal charac-ter of the wakeful hours. The composer will dream of the melodies which pro-vide his own lullaby when dropping into siumber, and the artist and the writer enter the land of dreams in company with those that the pen or the brush are guided to depict with such a loving hand. Plots have been furnished and subjects for the canvas have been suggested over and over again in the quiet hours of the night, when to all outward appearances there is nothing but the most peaceful slumber on the part of the sleeper.—Cincinnati Com-mercial Gazette.

African Disappointments.
As a continent Africa is the home of vigorous race of mankind, which, while resisting assimilation with European civilization, defies permanent conquest. European travelers, traders, missionaries, conquerors, may at their will and at their peril penetrate into this dark sanctuary, but their sojourn is for a day, and on the morrow the faint traces of their passage are obliterated by the exulerant growths of barbarism. Grudgingly as it is sometimes conceded. the continent of Africa is still untouched by western civilization. I for one can-not believe that Africa will ever be Europeanized or brought within the western progress, for in order that Africa may progress it is absolute-ly essential that it be developed along natural lines, but as yet the inherent any cohesion among untive tribes and in view of European rapacity are they. even if discovered, ever likely to be en couraged or fostered. No: Africa is a continent fated to be conquered and exploited by the heirs of civilization, to whom it may pay tribute, but homage never.—Nineteenth Century.

To Keep One's Youth.

A distinguished English scientist, Mr. William Kinnear, in a magazine article insists that the secret of perennial youth is to be found in the use of distilled water and phosphoric and. He says that death, or disease that produces death, is caused by the deposit in the human system of calcareous or earthy matter, and that the drinking of distilled water, which is itself a great dis-solvent, and the use also of from 16 to 15 drops of diluted phosphoric soid in each tumblerful of water will remove such deposits and prolong human life to the very latest limit. In several of the great hotels in New York distilled water is provided at the table and for the use of the guests in their rooms, and the advertisement of this fact attracts many patrons.—Defroit Free Press.

About Gingerbread.

The homely luxury, glugerbread, has been popular ever since the fourteenth century. It was then made and sold in Paris. In those days it was prepared.

with ryemeal made into a dough, and ginger and other spaces, with sugar or honey, were kneaded into it. It was in-troduced into England by the court of Henry IV for their festivals and was soon brought into general was treacle being after a time employed in the manufacture instead of boney.—Popu-lar Magnaine.

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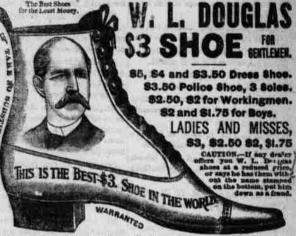
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