FULL DRESS.

The author of "On Medge and Horse tock to the Siberian Lepers' was de-termined not to freeze to death. She had a whole outfit of woolen under-ver, then a loose kind of walst lined outh limited, n very thickly wadded caler own ulster, with sleeves long though to cover the hands entirely, and n for colline reaching high enough to cover the head and face. Over all this she had a sheepskin reaching to the fact, and furnished with a collar which mane over the fur one. Then over the he politicals where a dacha, which is a at of reindeer skin. But this was

only the beginning.

On my feet were stockings made of long hair; over them a pair of gentleman's thickest hunting stockings; over them a pair of Russian hoots made over them a pair of ittisant mote made of felt, coming high up over the kneer and over them a pair of brown felt valenties. Then I was provided with a large fur bag or sack, into which I could step.

My head-covering was a fur-lined over any the steepers consisted of

My head-covering was a fur-lined cap, and the otereras consisted of shawls, rugs and wraps.

The sledge—one of the elevated kind—ind to be mounted. I stood beside it trying to solve the knotty problem of how to get in. There was no step to to help me; and there was a crowd of men, women and children gazing at me.

Three muscular policomen attempted to lift me gently into the sledge; but their combined strength was futile under the load. So they had to set me on the ground again.

under the load. So they had to set me on the ground again.

Then I attempted, in a kind of majestic, contemptuous way to mount without assistance: but alas! my knees would not bend. My pride had to succumb; I was helpless. Two policemen came and essayed another mancauve. They took me by the arms, and then, at their signal, I made one desperate, frantic effort, and I was in.

I was in, but I had to be packed and stowed away. The men pushed and stowed away. The men pushed and stowed away. The men pushed and stat. I and my clothes were ready for starting. As to bowing and thanking my assistants, that was impossible; I just sat, and fairly gasped, and longed to get away.

A LANDLUBBER SURPRISED. Quickness of British Tars in Clearing a Battleship for Action.

At the words: "Clear for action" there is a commotion which a landsman might mistake for a panic, as men rush from point to point. A bluejacket, says the London Dally News, never walks when an order is given, but does everything at the double. Everyone knows his station, and goes to it by the quickest and shortest way. With a rapidity that seems wonderful, companion ladders, with their ponderous gangways, are unshipped and stowed away; raillings around the low decks, fore and aft, are lowered; the ventilating cowls and chimney stacks disappear, to be replaced by covers flush with the deck; hatches are battened down, water-tight doors closed, and tackle rigged for hoisting ammunition At the words: "Clear for action" there down water-tight doors closed, and tacicle rigged for hoisting ammunition from the magazine. Between decks everywhere something of the same kind is being done as quickly and as quietly, and then the men stand to their gams. When the bugles sound for firing to commence, the great barbette turntables revolve slowly, trained by unseen power, and the quick-firing gams in maindeck batteries are worked with surprising celerity by detachments of royal marine artillery.

At a price shooting recently a de-

At a prize shooting recently a detachment fired sixteen shots in three minutes from one of the repulse guns, scoring nine direct hits and planting all the other seven shots so close to the target that they would have riddled the hull of a very small ship. The seventsenth round was in this gun when the "cease fire" sounded, so that one gunner, who was loading, must have lifted seventeen hundred pounds in three minutes. This incident gives a zivid idea of the work that would have to be done in action by crews of these quick-firing guns, as well as of the quick-firing guns, as well as of the smartness with which the "blue ma-rines" set about their task. Fire disrines set arout their tasks. Fire dis-cipline will be a potent factor in any future battle at sea, and there can be no better means of acquiring it than by such exercise as one has seen at general quarters during the maneu-

CURED BY LAUGHTER.

The remedial effects of laughter are really wonderful. Cases have been known where a hearty laugh has bandaden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus, the eminent theologian, laughed so heartily at a satticical remark that he broke a tumor and recovered his health. In a singular treatise on "Laughter" Jonbert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician, who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room imped up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting his tongue to it, he persecived some sweatness in the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion that, after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he ground his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so islications that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health.

A Facer.

A Faces.

Apropos of the fact that those who came over in the Mayflower' mostly bore such surnames as Winthrop, Haythrop, Lothrop and Lathrop, the Cornhill Magazine tells of a New York parvenu who loudly proclaimed to a Flymouth Winthrop: "My people came over in the Mayflower." "Indeed!" was the crushing answer. "I didn't know that statings passed.

THE BOER LANGUAGE.

The "Afrikaansche Taal" is not the The "Afrikaansche Taal" is not the Dutch of modern Holland. In its origin it represents the old Dutch of the country districts in the Netherlands, together with a tendency toward the Flemish dialect. It has incorporated a great deal of English and a little French, says the Fortnightly Review Above all, its pronunciation is quite different to that of the classic Dutch, and it lends itself much more readily to English tongues and palates. It is almost impossible for a Dutchman of Holland, on arriving in South Africa, to understand the native Dutch dialect. Words are greatly clipped, and, although the abominable gutturel "g" is still retained, the equally fatiguing

Words are greatly clipped, and, although the abominable guitural "g" is still retained, the equally fatiguing. Dutch pronunciation of "s-ch" is happily changed into a simple "ak." The vowels are pronounced almost as they would be by an Englishman. For instance, "beest" is pronounced like "beast," not like "baste," as it would be in Holland. A Cape Dutchman talks of "De Beers," he does not pronounce it "De Barea," as the real Dutchman would do. Needless to say, the "Afrikaansche Taal" has no literature behind it, and all the best things written in Holland have either made their appearance in Latin, French, or even English, or have rapidly been translated into those languages if intended to be widely read. The adoption, therefore, of the English language throughout South Africa is a necessity forced on that community by commerce, manufactures, mining enterprise, and all dealings with the outer world.

An a matter of fact, a young Boer will learn English as quickly as a raw Scotchman would exchange his harsh dialect for the incisive, clear, quick speech of southern England.

EARLY USE OF OXEN.

EARLY USE OF OXEN. They Preceded the Horse in Agricultu Labor.

The help which our bovine servants render us by the power which they exert in traction, as in drawing plows, sleds or wagons, appears to have been first rendered long after their introduction to the ways of man. The first of these uses in which the drawing strength of these snimals was made serviceable appears to have been in the work of plowing. In primitive days and with primitive tools, hand delving was a sore task.

and with primitive tools, hand delving was a sore task.

The inventive genius who first contrived to overturn the earth by means of the forked limb of a tree, shaped in the semblance of a plow and drawn by oxen, began a great revolution in the art of agriculture. To this unknown genius we may award a place among the benefactors of mankind, quite as distinguished as that which is occupied by the county unknown inventors of by the equally unknown inventors of the arts of making fires or of smelting ores. After the experience with the strength of oxen had been won from the work of plowing it was easy to pass to the other grades of their employ-ment where they were made to draw

Next after the contribution which the kindred of the bulls have made by their strength we must set that which has come from their milk. Although this come from taur must athough us substance can be obtained in small quantities from several other domesticated animals, the species of the genus Bos alone have yielded it in sufficient quantities greatly to affect the development of man. It is difficult to measure ment of man. It is difficult to measure the importance of the addition to the diet, both of savage and civilized peo-ple, which milk affords. It is a fact well known to physiologists that in its simple form this substance is a com-plete food, capable when taken alone of austaining life and insuring a full de-velopment of the body.

WHAT A FLIRT IS. A Word Which line a Queer English

I remember a long time ago hearing a singular definition of a term very well understood by most of us, given by an old Scotchman, who spoke with a strong accent. "What's a flirt?" said by an oil secontaman, was spone was a strong accent. "What's a firth" said he. "A man who proposes and is refused." How he came to be in such a state of benighted ignorance is more than I can say, but so it was, and I am reminded of the story by seeing in a book that the verb "to filth" means "to move to and fro with a pert motion, as, to flirt a fan." The fan being used for coquetting, those who coquetted were

coquetting, those who coquetted were called "fan flirts." Lady Frances Shei-ley introduced the word. While on this subject, says a writer in the New York Journal, I should like to mention, as the result of observa-tion, that flirts are born, not made,

The Mexicans have a way of making a kind of hot bread, called tortillas, that is quite appetiting to a hungry man. The cooking ntensils used in the making of it are simple in the extreme, consisting merely of a smooth, flat atone about two feet long and a thin plate of iron. On the stone is placed a mass of corn that has been thoroughly sosked in alkuli. This is mashed until it becomes a smooth paste. It is then taken up in small handrule, patted into thin cakes and seasoned with cayenne pepper, after which each cake is wrapped in a lear of corn and placed on the hot iron that the plate of the care is best are.

DISLIKE THE TELEGRAPH. he Chinese Regard It as an Instrument of Evil.

Two American bicyclers, Allen and Sachtieben, tell in the Century of their meeting with a Chinaman in the heart of the flowery kingdom who electrified them by addressing them in the purest English. "He was one of that party of mandarina" some which had been of mandarins sons which had been sent over to our country some years ago, as an experiment by the Chinese government, to receive a thorough American training. We cannot here give the history of that experiment, as Mr. Woo related it—how they were subsequently accused of cutting off their queues and becoming denationalized, how, in consequence, they were resulted to their native land, and degraded rather than elevated, both by the people and the government, bethe people and the government, be-cause they were foreign in their senti-ments and habits; and how, at last, they gradually began to force recogni-tion through the power of merit alone. He had now been sent out by the government to engineer the extension of the telegraph line from Su-chou to Urumtsi, for it was feared by the gov-Urumisi, for it was feared by the government that the employment of a foreigner in this capacity would only increase the pawer for evil which the matires already attributed to this foreign innovation. The similarity in the phrases telegraph pole and dry heaven had inspired the common belief that the line of poles then attrebuling across the country was responsible for the long-existing drought. In one night several miles of poles were sawed short off, by the secret order of a banded conspiracy. After several decapitations, the poles were now being restored, and labeled with the words: 'Put up by order of the emperor.'" 'Put up by order of the emperor.

PARIS SEWER BOOTS.

How They Are Utilized in Making Fine Shoes for Lastics.

Speaking of the fashions brings us to an odd discovery which has recently been made. There is a small shop on the other side of the Seine, in the Rue des Ecoles, which deals exclusively with the second-hand boots of the men who work in sewers. These boots, says a Paris letter, are furnished by the state, and come half way up to the thigh, and each man is allowed a new r every six months. When new the hand they realize the modest sum of fifty cents; but as at least six throusand pairs per annum are sent to the Rue des Ecoles it makes quite a booming

industry.

The leather of these boots is, so to speak, tanned by the alkaline and greasy water in which the sewer-cleaners so perpetually paddle, and they are engerly sought for by the great Parisian bootmakers; for this leather, being at once tough and light, serves the server of the Leather. to sustain the curve of the Louis XV. heel. At first this was done by a piece of iron; but that was heavy and clumsy, so finally the ingenious dealer hit upon this substitute, to the delight of the sewer-cleaners, who realized a modest sum, and the content of the modest sum, and the content of the fashionable bootmaker, whese shoes profited by the change; but the great lady whose satin-shod feet glide over the earth with such majesty of gain little knows that one of the component parts of her dainty footgear has risen from a sewer to reach her.

THE GRAVE OF LAFAYETTE. An American Fing Has Always Waved Over It.

"While in Paris a short while ago," said a traveler recently, according to the Washington Post, "it occurred to me that it was a fitting act to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of that illustrious Frenchman dear to the hearts of all American patriots, Marquis de La Fayette. I asked a number of people before I could find anyone to en-La Fayette. I asked a number of peo-ple before I could find anyone to en-lighten me as to the spot, but after re-peated inquiry ascertained its location. The grave is situated in old Paris, within the grounds of a convent that the ancestors of La Fayette founded, and where repose the remains of many of the French nobility. "The first thing that attracted my

attention in connection with the hero's tomb was that above it floated a silken flag, bearing the Stars and Stripes. It flag, bearing the Stars and Stripes. It seems that a good many years ago an American gentleman left in his will a sum of money to be used for the special purpose of keeping an American flag forever flying above the grave of La Fayette. It has fone so without intermission from the day the will went into effect, and whenever through the wear of the elements one flag becomes unserviceable, a new one straightens. unserviceable, a new one straightway takes its place. Through untold cen-turies the emblem of the country which in its early struggles for ilberty had his beneficant aid will wave above his ashes."

A young man, who looked every inch the bridegroom, stood in the retunds of the Great Northern the other day, says the Chicago Times, telling a friend of the manner of his proposal to his bride. She had known of his wild ways and fondly hoped to reform him through marriage. "After I had popper ways and fendly hoped to reform him through marriage. "After I had supper the question and she had accorded no." he said, "I at once began to talk a out the wedding. We will go aw yomewhere by ourselves, say hear, I said; "there will be no flour" an, no cards, no ca sist upon a ceremony."

The Horse's Ears

MISCELLANEOUS

The La Creole academy at Dall s has been started up again.

Corvallis has two women's clubs ne of single and one of married

Every cash purchaser of \$10 worth of goods at S. P. Buchs store gets a crayon ortrate of themselves or freind free. e sample of work in his window.

Suit has been instituted in the Kiamath circuit court against the bondsmen of ex-County Treasurer Howe to recover the amount of his shortage, \$8,153,43.

The ladies of Lebanon and vicinity are cordially invited to call at the Ladies' Baznar, when in Albany, and examine their elegant fall stock Everything new affi of the very latest aty len.

John Manning, the Coos bay inendendinry, for whom a reward is

Good potato sacks oc apiece at Leon non Warehouse to any quantity. Parties desiring to do so can ship potatoes or hops through the house for 60 cls.

Music lessons at the neademy have been reduced from \$2.00 to \$2 per month. Harmony free to students music courses.

A petition for the pardon of Thomas Godfrey, who killed a young man named Smith on the Sakiyon assuna few months since of the crame of manalauguter, is soon to be presented to Governor Pennoyer.

is you want to suy, sell or trade a arm, town lot, horses, gows-in lact purey, and they will had you a deal i nere is one to be found

The snow is already driving dec from the Southern Oregon mountains down into the footnile and hunting is lively. A local authority estimates yet for 100 years.

If you want to go East write or call m W. C. Peterson, local agent of the Northern Pacific R. Co., at Lebanor Oregon, for your tickets. The rates are celled by any road running east.

Tiliamook county is getting its de linquent tax hat published at about one-tourth the usual rate. The county court took charge of the matter and asked for olds from both papers in the

Place your insurance with Peterson & Umphrey. They represent a number of reliable companies that pay when there is a loss, and do not keep you waiting for your money.

For a pain in the side or chest there is nothing so good as a piece of flaunch dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm bound on over the seat of pain It affords prompt and permanen relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pueumonia. This same treatment is sure cure for lame back. For sale by N. W. Smith, druggist.

The new owners of the Mountain Lion mine in Josephine county paid out over \$2,400 to their employes last week. It was reported that a large amount of amalgam had been stolen from the plates previous to the clear up, but those in charge of the works are very relicent over the matter.

W. A. Meliuine, a well-known citizen of McKny, Ohio, is of the opinion that there is nothing as good for children troubled with colds eroup as Chamberlain's cough remedy He has used it in his family for several years with the best result and always keeps a bottle of it in the betme. e having la self troubled with a severe cough, He used other remedics without benefit and concluded to say children's medicing and to his delight it soon affected a permanent cure, 50 cent bottles for sale by N. W. Smith, druggist.

Ladies' Coats and Jackets.

I am now receiving my fall and winter stock of ladies misses and children's garments. These goods were bought for ash and include novelties and starnies of the latest patterns Call and ee them.
Samuel E. Young,
Albany, Oregon.

A Clubbing Offer. A great many of our renders Line

county like to take the weekly Oregon an. We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish it at a reduct ion from the regular price to those who want bith the Express and the Oregonian. The regular price of the Oregonian is \$1.50 per year, and of the Expanse \$1.50 when in advance. We will furnish both for \$2 per year in advance a saving of one dollar to the subscriper. The Oregonian gives all the general news of the country once i week, and the Express gives all the ocal news once a week, which will make a most excellent news service for the moderate sum of \$2, per year. Those who are at present subscribers of the Express must pay in all arrestages and one year is advance to obtain this special price.

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