

STATE AND COAST.

Taken From Our Exchanges Throughout the Northwest.

Independence's annual rose fair will be held June 13 and 14.

W. W. Weatherford is hauling 8000 sacks of wheat to Arlington.

The Roseburg Plaindealer is against baseball games on Decoration day.

Claude LaMasters and A. H. Malaney will soon start a newspaper at Ocean Park, one of the new coast resorts.

Farmers in Umatilla county have quit plowing, because of dry weather, and growing crops are said to be badly in need of more moisture.

For a college town Corvallis seems to be remarkably wicked, judging from the crusade against vice being carried on by the Times and Gazette.

One of the results of the late Pendleton fire was a fight between Chief Ell and ex-Chief Howard, because of the severe criticism of the fire department by Howard.

John Whiteaker's farmhouse, eight miles from Corvallis, was burned Monday of last week. It was worth about \$800.

John Whiteaker of Benton Co., reports the presence on the balds of his wheat of the grain aphid's arch enemy, and present in large numbers.

Barns belonging to George O. Yoran and W. W. Williams were destroyed by fire in Eugene Thursday of last week.

The entire plant of the Scott mills, owned by John Scott, in Marion county, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$3600, there being no insurance.

In the vicinity of the Warm Springs reservation crickets are becoming quite numerous, and the Indian farmers are fearful that this year will only be a repetition of former ones.

Miss Ida Cannon, living near Grass Valley, was riding in a hack, leading a horse, on the 10th, when the animal became frightened.

The warm Spring Indians of Wasco county, who are members of the W. C. T. U., sent to the convention at Roseburg a banner wrought with beads on tanned deer skin.

A letter from the assistant commissioner of the general land office to Representative Ellis conveys the information that the herding or pasturing of sheep is prohibited in the Cascade range forest reserve.

Jacob Anaman, who mysteriously disappeared two years ago from his home in Dille, has just been heard from in Germany, and the skeleton that was found a few months since at Scholl's ferry, though to be his, belongs to some one else.

AT LAST. Some day or other the cross will be lifted. Beseech which the pilgrim has journeyed so long. Some day or other the lamp that is lifted shall slowly make in the chorus of song. Some day or other the hopes early perished shall rise into beauty undreamed of before. Some day or other the faces who have departed shall be seen through the light of the grave. The last and the longest-for, the grave shall restore. Some day or other the doubts which have haunted shall all be dispelled in the light of His face. Some day or other the foes who have departed shall be seen through the light of the grave. Some day or other the toll shall be ended. The nameless unrest, the vague yearning be past. "Thanks unto Him who thus safely hath tended." The nameless shall cry. "It is Heaven at last!" -E. A. Kelsey, in Great Thoughts.

PILLAR MOUNTAIN.

A Remarkable Freak of Basaltic Formation in Nevada.

That celebrated mineral ledge, the Comstock lode, is located in a mountain region which is not only strikingly picturesque, but which contains many mineralogical and geological curiosities, among them what is locally known as Pillar mountain. It is not a mountain at all, but a curious basaltic mound, rising from a comparatively flat elevated tableland on the west slope of Mount Davidson, the towering peak which frowns down upon Virginia. The mound, which is oblong in shape, and perhaps three hundred yards in length by fifty in width, is composed of massive basaltic pillars, which, generally speaking, stand perpendicularly on their bases in a compact, symmetrical body. At first glance it looks all the world like a gigantic bunch of asparagus.

The Giant's Causeway in Ireland, the Palisades on the Hudson and Fingal's Cave on the island of Staffa, off the coast of Scotland, are famous for their basaltic columns. Pillar mountain possesses the same geological marvels. Its ponderous columns are just as wonderful to behold and as striking in the inexplicable peculiarity of their formation.

Pillar mountain is only a few miles from Virginia, but few Comstockers know of its existence, and fewer still are acquainted with its strange characteristics. This is probably due to the fact that it is out of the way somewhat, and off the lines of travel to and from Virginia. A good road leads almost to the spot where its columns rear their heads, and a drive of an hour will bring the curious to it. The road by which it is reached leaves Virginia at the divide—that quarter of the city which joins Gold Hill—and winds southward along the eastern slopes of the hills abutting against Mount Davidson.

The irregular cluster of mountains within which the mining camps of Virginia and tout hill are situated is composed of foothills of the Sierra Nevada range, projected at an angle to the south and then spreading to the east. On the west and south the cluster is enshrouded by a curving valley which divides it from the mother range. The upper half of this is known as Washoe valley and the lower as Eagle valley. On the east the group is separated from the foothills of the Toyabe range by the Carson river, which flows eastward through Eagle valley and winds to the north along its eastern base, finally swinging sharply to the east again when it gets abreast of Virginia. After the river turns to the east at the latter point it crosses the southern neck of a white, flat, gleaming stretch of sand known as the Twenty-six-Mile desert, whose shimmering bosom extends to the north till it disappears beyond the northeast extremity of the cluster. It will be seen by the foregoing description that these mountains are isolated from their neighbors on all sides but the north. High in the heart of them are Virginia and Gold Hill, the former clinging to the east side of Mount Davidson in a cup-shaped depression and the latter strung along the upper end of Gold canyon, which strikes off from the mountain in a southeasterly direction and twists and turns until it reaches the Carson river.

The road to Pillar mountain passes under the brow of a peak, surmounted by a tower-like mass of stone. The mural monument on the peak is known locally as Suicide rock, and history attaches to it a very tragic episode which occurred in the early days. It was in the '60s or the '70s, perhaps, history is not exact, that three miners were living together in a cabin in Gold canyon. They had a claim among them, so the story goes, which yielded very generously of dust, and in time they accumulated considerable of the yellow stuff. One day they played cards for money, and in a short time one of them had nearly all of their combined wealth. Toward the end of the game the other two discovered that he had been cheating and resented it with an angry protest, whereupon he drew his revolver from his pocket, ruthlessly shot them both, and fled from the cabin. One of them lived long enough to tell the tale, and the population turned out en masse to search for the murderer. They guarded all the trails from the locality and searching parties scoured the hills. He had taken to the mountain side and he found his way to Suicide rock. From his eyrie on the rock he could see the country round, and he concluded that escape was impossible, for, on the third day after the murder, the searchers heard a pistol shot and saw a ring of blue smoke curl upward from the rock, and upon investigating his hiding place they found his dead body, with a bullet hole in his head. He had killed himself rather than be taken alive, and the tragedy gave the rock its name.

The gradual ascent of the road as it trends to the south finally brings it to a saddleback on the breastbone of the mountains, over which it passes to the west. On the west side of the mountain the road is a narrow, steep, and

skirts their flanks till the rear of Mount Davidson is reached; then it lifts to the plateau upon which Pillar mountain is located. The plateau projects from the mountain midway between the base and summit of the latter. Its surface is irregular, and the big bunch of basalt shoots its ash columns fifty feet into the air from an earthen mound on its highest spot. The basaltic deposit is in the shape of an ellipse, and is very regular in its construction. It has the appearance of having been thrust up through the earth by an internal convulsion, and its gray pillars contrast oddly with the surrounding hills, which are sandy, overgrown with sagebrush and dotted with an occasional scrubby pine. The blackened, gray stones are radically different in aspect and formation from the ledges of quartz and granite which come to the surface in broken seams here and there.

In the main the basaltic columns stand side by side so closely that at a distance the mound, from some points, looks like a mass of solid stone marked from base to apex with regular parallel lines. All the upright pillars, even where occupying regular perpendicular postures, are separated into segments by cracks which traverse them horizontally. The segments are from six to fifteen feet in length, and the whole segmented column approximates sixty feet. As the compact points of the mound are approached the exterior columns are observed to incline inward at the top, which gives them the semblance of strips of stone overlying each other.

The mound has something of the appearance of a great oblong amphitheater, with crumbling walls where the columns have broken away and fallen outward to its base. At the places where the columns are broken they lie in confused masses or rear their colossal heads singly at various angles. It is at these places that the ponderous nature and the symmetrical proportions of the columns are displayed to the greatest advantage. They are principally hexagonal in shape, although many three-sided, four-sided and five-sided examples are in evidence. Some of the broken and displaced columns standing upright, alone or in groups, have the appearance of huge monuments, and a man standing beside them is dwarfed into insignificance. Most of them weigh many tons. The observer is chiefly impressed by their massiveness and clean-cut symmetry. They look as if they had been carved by giants out of the solid rock, and it is difficult to conceive how nature could have molded them with such regularity and precision.

It is now a generally accepted theory of geologists that basalt is of volcanic origin. It is composed of three distinct elements: iron oxide, pyroxine and feldspar or some kindred composition. When feldspar is a component it is called feldspathic basalt; when that element is replaced by an affinity it takes the name of the affinity. Minerals occur in basalt, as shown by analysis, but their presence is due to the percolation of water through the basalt after its formation. The doubt connected with the origin of basalt springs from the water which analyses have proven it to contain.

Some geologists have claimed that if it were of volcanic origin the water would have been expelled while it was in a molten state in the course of the eruption which brought it to the surface. This view has been overruled, however, by other students of geologic conditions, who point out that steam and hot water are often cast up by volcanoes, and that basalt is sufficiently compact to have resisted the expansive force of the steam imprisoned within it.

On the top of Pillar mountain there is a cavity or depression with an earthy bottom, which several local wisecracks of a geologic and scientific turn of mind have pronounced the crater of a volcano. The shape of the depression and the character attributed to the rocks lend color to the theory.

Basalt either occurs in the form of a dike or in horizontal sheet. The positions of the columns vary according to the character of the deposit. When it is in the form of a bed the columns are erect. In the dike formation they are horizontal. The regularity of form displayed by the columns is accounted for by a theory resting upon impeded contraction. When mud dries out a network of cracks appears on its surface. Investigation reveals that the shapes in the mud are generally hexagonal, and show the operation of a governing force which determines their form. In theory this principle controls the formation of basaltic columns. The theory may be correct and simple enough, but the uniform shapes of the columns never fail to strangely impress the lay mind, notwithstanding.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Critic Confounded. A practice to which a large number of men conform is not lightly to be found fault with, for it is generally based upon a good reason, of which the critic is ignorant. Coleridge, the poet and philosopher, was once floored by a Jew, a peddler of old clothes, whom he ventured to criticize for abbreviating a word. The Jew had annoyed Coleridge by passing him several times, crying for old clothes in the most nasal tone. At last, the philosopher was so provoked that he said to the peddler: "Pray, why can't you say 'old clothes,' as plain as I do now?" The Jew stopped, looked gravely at his critic, and in a clear, grave accent, answered: "Sir, I can say 'Old clothes' as well as you can, but if you had to say so ten times a minute for hours together, you would 'Och clo' as I do now." He walked away, but Coleridge was so moved by the justice of the man's retort that he followed him and gave him a shilling, the only one he had.—You'll's Companion.

A Wise Precaution. —She— "Oh, Charlie, I bought you a box of lovely cigars to-day, of my own selection." He— "Thank you, love. Did you get a life insurance policy to go with it?" —Boston Post.

A Clubbing Offer.

A great many of our readers Linn county like to take the weekly Oregonian. We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish it at a reduction from the regular price to those who want both the EXPRESS and the Oregonian. The regular price of the Oregonian is \$1.50 per year, and of the EXPRESS \$1.50 when in advance. We will furnish both for \$2. per year in advance a saving of one dollar to the subscriber. The Oregonian gives all the general news of the country once a week, and the EXPRESS gives all the local 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 arrears and one year in advance to obtain this special price.

Notice of Executrix.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, by an order of the County Court for Linn County, State of Oregon, the undersigned has been duly appointed and is now the duly qualified and acting Executrix of the last will and testament of Eugene H. Ulm, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all parties having claims against the estate are hereby required to present the same properly verified, within six months from the 5th day of April 1895, the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at the office of Sam'l M. Garland, Lebanon, Ore. E. J. ULM, Ex. of the last will and testament of Eugene H. Ulm, deceased. SAM'L M. GARLAND, Atty. for Executrix.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, the administrator of the estate of A. V. Garoutte, deceased, and has duly qualified as such administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present them, with proper vouchers, within six months from the date hereof, to the undersigned, at the office of W. M. Brown, in Lebanon, Linn county, Oregon. Dated this 22nd. day of January, 1895. Phil Ritter, Administrator. W. M. Brown, Attorney for Administrator.



LIVERINE

THE GREAT LIVER, KIDNEY AND CONSTIPATION CURE.

Pleasant to take by old or young. No griping. The root of the Liverine plant is extensively used in Norway for the cure of Piles. Sold by all first class druggists. Wholesale Manufacturers. ANCHOR S CHEMICAL Co., Lebanon, Oregon.

The Yaquina Route.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD, Chas. Clark, Receiver, in Linn County. Direct Line—Quick Dispatch—Low Freight Rates. Connecting with steamer Hommer between Yaquina and San Francisco. For freight and passenger rates apply to any agent. CHAS. J. HENDRYS, SON & Co., Nos. 2 to 8, Market St., San Francisco, Cal. CHAS. CLARK, Receiver, Corvallis, Oregon. Buy your tickets East over the N. P. R. R. of W. & S. W. Coast, terms apply.

MAYER & KIMBROUGH. Have just received the finest line of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE ever brought to Lebanon, which they invite you to call and inspect. Their price are as low, if not lower than anywhere else, in the valley. Highest Prices Paid for Country Produce.

Insist on ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages. BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels. Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is universally acknowledged purest in the world. Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere. Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

East and South —VIA— THE SHASTA ROUTE —OF THE— Southern Pacific Co. Express trains leave Portland daily: 6:15 P. M. Lv. Portland... Ar. 8:30 A. M. 10:20 P. M. Lv. Albany... Ar. 4:25 A. M. 10:15 A. M. Ar. San Francisco Lv. 7:00 P. M.

To Advertisers. If you wish to obtain the best returns from your advertisements

Don't Forget the important fact that The Lebanon Express will give the desired results, as it Is The Best Advertising Medium

Albany Steam Laundry RICHARDS & PHILLIPS, Proprs, Albany, Oregon. All Orders Receive Prompt Attention. Special Rates for Family Washings. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. J. F. HYDE, Agent, Lebanon, Oregon.