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LEBANON LODGE, NO. 41, I. O. O. F.: Meets Saturday evening, on or before the full moon, at 7:30 P. M. in the hall on Main street, visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. J. J. HARRIS, W. M.

HONOR LODGE, NO. 3, A. O. U. W.: Meets every first and third Wednesday evening in the month. F. H. ROSSCOE, W. M.

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F. M. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public and General Insurance Agent, LEBANON, OREGON.

DR. A. H. PETERSON, SURGICAL DENTIST, Filling and Extracting Teeth a Specialty, LEBANON, OREGON.

C. H. HARMON, BARBER & HAIRDRESSER, LEBANON, OREGON. Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Shampooing in the latest and BEST STYLES.

St. Charles Hotel, LEBANON, OREGON. X. W. CORNER Main and Sherman Streets, two blocks East of R. R. Dep.

J. NIXON, Proprietor. Tables Supplied with the Best Market Goods. Sample Rooms and the Best Accommodations for Commercial Travel.

J. O. ROLAND, LEBANON, OREGON. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, and all Goods in the Saddlery Line.

LEBANON Meat Market. BURL & KELEBERGER, Proprietors. Fresh and Salted Beef and Pork.

MUTTON, PORK, SAUSAGE, BOLOONA and HAM. Bacon and Lard always on Hand.

Main Street, Lebanon, Or. J. L. COWAN, J. M. RALSTON, J. W. CUSICK.

BANK OF LEBANON, Lebanon, Oregon. Transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts Kept Subject to Check.

EXCHANGE SOLD ON New York, San Francisco, Portland and Albany, Oregon. Collections Made on Favorable Terms.

G. W. SMITH, Lebanon, Oregon. Dealer in Stoves and Tinware, Iron, Pumps, &c. Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron Ware, EVE SPOUT, Etc. All kinds of Repairing Done at Short Notice. The WOVEN WIRE BED.

T. S. PILLSBURY, Brownsville, Oregon. Practical Watchmaker. Watches, Jewelry, Optical Goods. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ROYAL ALLOY THIMBLES, LADIES' Cuff and Collar SETS, Chains, Pins, Etc.

ROGERS & BROS.' SILVERWARE. All Goods Guaranteed. All Work Warranted. First Dkr North of the City Hall, Main Street, Brownsville, Or.

MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., Limited. THE MITCHELL FARM AND SPRING WAGONS. Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, and all Goods in the Saddlery Line. LOW PRICES. LEBANON Meat Market.

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G. E. HARDY, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware and Optical Goods.

ROCKFORD WATCHES. Quick-Train. All Work Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty. The New Noble Sewing Machine and Machine Supplies.

THE PARIS TOWER.

What the Projector of the gigantic Structure Has to Say About It. Paris is to have the greatest tower in the world, after all. M. Eiffel's tower, which the Government has authorized him to raise on the Champ de Mars, will dominate all Paris, and surpass, in fact almost double, in height the highest existing structure. Liberty, to whom such homage was paid for her grandeur and greatness, is but a pigmy of the statue world compared with this gigantic monster. Lord Nelson's monument, London, is 162 feet; "Liberty," New York, 220 feet; St. Paul's, London, 300 feet; the Great Pyramid, 460 feet; St. Peter's of Rome, 407 feet; the Cologne Cathedral, 532 feet; the Washington Monument, at present the highest in the world, 555 feet; and the Paris Tower is 1,000 feet. In order to find out what M. Eiffel had to say to the various objections which have been made to his project, I called on him the other day at his works at Levallois-Perret. To him his great project is synonymous with the success of the exhibition.

"They begin by declaring," he remarks, "that my tower is not French. It is big enough and clumsy enough for the English or Americans, but it is not our style, they say. We are occupied more with little artistic details than with the world we can do in the way of great engineering projects. And as for its being bad taste, why, on the contrary, it will be one of the chief ornaments of the city. One of the most frequent objections made to the tower is that it is useless. That is another error. Take its importance, for instance, from a meteorological point of view. It is not every day that meteorologists can get up one thousand feet above the soil. This tower will enable them to study the decrease of temperature at different heights, to observe the variations of winds, find out the quantity of rain that falls at different heights and the density of the clouds. Indeed, in all that relates to temperature, hygrometry, air currents and the composition of the atmosphere, the tower will afford opportunities for study and research, many of which have hitherto been impossible. It will be equally useful to astronomers. Here experience with the spectroscope can be carried on with great facility; the laws of refraction and the physical aspects of the moon, planets and nebulae, studied in most favorable conditions. I have received testimonies from savants on all these points. Then there is its utility from a military point of view. In the event of another siege of Paris, see how important this tower would be! It would be the tower which kept up by means of optic telegraphy for a great distance around Paris; for from the summit you could have a magnificent panorama extending from 120 to 130 kilometers. Paris by night, decorated and illuminated as it will be during the exhibition, is a sight which before was only within the reach of aeronauts. In fact, the tower will be the chief attraction of the exhibition. Sir Canfield Owen remarked to me just the other day: 'Do you think that my English will come to look at your little wheels and pots of pomade? No, but we will come in hundreds to see your tower.'

"What if it topple over, M. Eiffel?" "There is not the least danger of that. In our construction of the tower we have calculated on the force of the wind. We have calculated that the tower will resist a wind of 300 kilograms per square meter, which amounts to a total pressure of 2,250,000 kilograms. We have made this calculation on the most favorable hypothesis possible. We have reckoned the trellis work as full with wind, and other things in excess. And as the strongest tempests occur now in Paris have never been over a pressure of 150 kilos per square meter, the tower is perfectly secure. should a wind bearing a force of 300 kilos arise, little would be left standing in Paris but the tower."—Paris Cor. all Mail Gazette.

Treasures in Peking. Among the loot taken from the Imperial summer palace at Peking, during the last Chinese war, were many articles of European jewelry, which had been presented at various times to the Emperor. One was a beautiful telescope of the time of Louis XV, which carried the largest and best assorted stock of children on the Northwest Coast. All our work is built especially for this trade and fully warranted. Send for new 1887 catalogue.

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How to Cure Warts. It is now fairly established that the common wart, which is so unsightly and often profligate on the hands and face, can be easily removed by the use of sulphuric magnesia taken internally. M. Colbat, of Lyons, has drawn attention to this extraordinary fact. Several children treated with three-grain doses of Epsom salts cured, and evening were promptly cured. M. Anbers cites the case of a woman whose face was disfigured by these excrescences, and who was cured in a month by a drachm and a half of magnesia daily. Another medical man reports a case of very large warts which disappeared in a fortnight from the daily administration of ten grains of the salt. —Medical Press.

—The project of planting a portion of Algeria from the sea has been abandoned, but it seems that large tracts may be covered with water from other sources. D. Lesseps reports to the French Academy that a single arched well bored in 1833 is yielding some 2,000 gallons a minute, and has formed a considerable lake.

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ASSES' MILK DIET.

The Virtues of a Curative System Which is Not Applicable to This Country. In France, where the authorities do so much for the protection of the people at large, by their watchful care to prevent accidents to the work-people, and their extensive provision for the protection and maintenance of homeless children and those of miserable parents, the administration of the hospitals and other public institutions are constantly experimenting in the treatment of their inmates. Quite recently the administration of the Assistance Publique, in Paris, has decided to employ asses' milk at the Hospital des Enfants Assistes. For awhile the administration substituted goats' milk for human milk; but the infants did not thrive upon it. The administration has now provided ten asses, which are kept in the hospital and fed with their young. Each ass is capable of nourishing three children besides its own young for the first three months. At this period it is capable of nourishing one child until the ninth month.

The superior soothing and nourishing qualities of asses' milk, that of the cow's organs' milk, has long been known, and many persons who are afflicted with dyspepsia, and after trying numberless remedies and being abroad for treatment, have returned with health restored, the result attributable to the use of asses' milk taken in small quantities. The writer has in mind a lady who had suffered an aggravating form of dyspepsia, until her digestive organs had become so impaired that the simplest diet could not be taken without producing great distress. She had been under the care of physicians of nearly every school of practice in this city, and finally she was taken to a neighboring city and placed under the care of a doctor distinguished by his successful treatment of dyspepsia. His system consisted principally in secluding his patients, and having them frequently application of oil and rubbing-in process by a faithful female attendant, the lady had become so weak it was with difficulty she could get out of her bed. Her food was specially prepared at the chemist's, under the direction of the doctor, and every variety of the diet was tried, but finally, as soon as a little strength had been restored, she returned to her home and resumed the milk diet, which, from long experience, she had found to reduce less distress than any other. The result was a complete cure, and in his lady's case, it was a failure, and what should be the next experiment to try was a question of serious discussion for some time, and with many misgivings as to the result, it was decided to try a season abroad, and it was in France the diet of asses' milk was recommended and tried with the most beneficial results.

From the observation of the writer, we believe that suffering dyspeptics and delicate children may be relieved of a great deal of misery and precious lives saved by the more universal use of asses' milk, the diet which seems to be better understood on the Continent than by physicians in this country. —Scientific American.

HINTS TO WRITERS. The Work Required to Produce Eloquent Sentences Full of Meaning. Easy writing involves hard work. It costs thought and care to bring into form a single sentence that is full of meaning, and that can be readily understood. If every word in every sentence of a piece of writing tells in the direction of the main purpose of that writing, you may be sure that its value will be great. A writer should use words that are used, and that his words as they stand mark the "survival of the fittest," in his evolutionary mental processes. This idea is not commonly recognized, yet it is suggested in the very term " terse," as applied to condensed and compact phrasing. When we speak of terse writing, we think of concise and vigorous writing; and it sometimes seems to us that such writing may be the free and emphatic expression of a strong and earnest thought, without any special labor on his part. Yet "terse" means "wiped," "rubbed," "cleansed," as applied to the idea of necessity, and involves a process. And indeed, as a matter of fact, all terse writing is a result of such a process. A "proverb" is said to be "the wisdom of many and the wit of one," which is only another way of saying that it took a long time to bring down so great a truth into so small a compass. Three things are said to be essential to a proper proverb: "sense, shortness and salt," or truth, compactness and life. And these three qualities are not combined in the spontaneous utterances of a great man, but are the result of a long and arduous process. A writer, over and over again, condensing his writing at every revision, in order to arrive at any thing like terseness. Many a good writer continues this method all his life through. Yet a thoroughly distinguished mind can do its work of choosing and rejecting words in its process of condensation, without committing every step of the process to paper. In one way or another, however, compact writing is always laborious writing. If you find it hard to write tersely, you have reason to hope that you are on the right track in your writing. If you find it easy to write tersely, you may be sure that your work is a failure; and even if you are not sure on that point, your readers will be. —S. S. Times.

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RENOVATING CLOTHES.

How to Clean Black and Faded Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Etc. Black silk may be sponged with a decoction of soap bark and water, if very dirty, and hung out to dry; or, if only creased and needing to be freshened, weak borax water or alcohol, and, where possible, it is better pressed by laying pieces smoothly and passing them through the clothes-wringer, so as to remove the water. If you must iron, do it after the silk is dry, between two damp pieces of muslin; the upper one may better be Swiss, that you may see what you are doing through it. This is a little more trouble than ironing the wrong side of silk, but you will be repaid, the hot iron gives the silk a peculiar feeling; above all, never iron silk wet, or even very damp. Satin may be cleaned by sponging lengthwise—never across the width, with benzine, if greasy, or alcohol or borax water; this will not be injured by direct contact with the iron. Press on the wrong side. Black cloth may be sponged with ammonia and water, an ounce of rock ammonia to a wine bottle of water; or liquid household ammonia, diluted very much, may be used. Black cashmeres may be washed in borax water, and as before, may be sponged with ammonia and water, an ounce of rock ammonia to a wine bottle of water; or liquid household ammonia, diluted very much, may be used. Black cashmeres may be washed in borax water, and as before, may be sponged with ammonia and water, an ounce of rock ammonia to a wine bottle of water; or liquid household ammonia, diluted very much, may be used.

CELEBRATED RIVERS. The Power With Which Many of These Rivers Rush into the Ocean. The Volga is celebrated for its velocity, and the Rhine, the Nile, Mississippi and Orinoco pour out their current through several branches. The space enclosed within these various channels is called a delta, from its triangular form and gawery, resembling the shape of one of the Greek letters. In their junction with the sea, rivers display the diversity of sometimes pouring forth their waters through a single mouth, and distributing them into a variety of channels; circumstances mainly dependent upon the country through which they flow being easily susceptible of excavation or not, and upon the power of the stream. The Ganges pours its flood through a great many channels. So powerfully do many of the great rivers rush into the ocean, that their waters are distinct from the briny deep, when out of sight of the land. A British fleet lying opposite to the mouth of the Rhone, occasionally took up fresh water at a considerable distance from the shore; and the fishermen and vessels in the fresh water of the Orinoco before he discovered the continent of South America. The collision of a great river current and the opposing tide of the sea, is sometimes so violent as to occasion an elevated ridge of waters, heaving and tossing in a tremulous manner, shattering to pieces the ill-fated vessel that comes into contact with it. The passage of the Garonne into the Bay of Biscay, and of the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal, exhibit this phenomenon. Upon the rivers meeting the advancing tides, a conflict ensues between the land and the sea, the sea triumphing in the struggle, often sends a mountain-wave up the streams, overturning boats, inundating the banks and causing extensive destruction. The most remarkable example of this struggle for empire between the waters of the land and the sea, occurs off the mouth of the Amazon, and is the Indian procaza. When the tide flows out of the river, it pours forth its unhectled current with greater fury, and meeting at right angles with the ocean current, a conflict ensues. From Cape St. Roque along the northeast coast of Brazil, the shock of these two bodies raises their waters into an embankment upward of a hundred feet in height. The roar of the clashing waves is heard for miles around, and the fishermen and vessels fly in terror from the scene until the strife is over, speedily to be renewed. Lebanon, the feeder of the Jordan, from its internal reservoirs along with "Abana and Parpar, rivers of Damascus," and the Orontes, gives birth to many rapid and howling streams, and the main thing to be observed in buying them is whether the stones can be easily eradicated. Our city has not yet attained the dignity of being a market for rough stones, and we still go to Amsterdam, London and Paris for our supplies. "Yes, there are more diamonds sold in this country than ever before, and the increase of dealers has been in much larger proportion than that of the consumers. The demand at present is mostly for small diamonds for making up into ornaments." —N. Y. Commercial Gazette.

RELIIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. —The record of Mr. Sprague's Tabernacle shows that he has received into his church from the world 10,809 members. Oberlin will hold forever the historic credit of having been the first to admit women to equal advantages of education with men. —The University of California now employs one hundred persons as professors, instructors, demonstrators, etc. The number of students is 480.

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DIAMOND CUTTING.

American Work Said to Be Better Than That Done at Amsterdam. "To which are his diamond-cutting being developed in this country?" was the query put by the writer to a leading diamond merchant on Maiden Lane. "Well," was the reply, as yet it can hardly be considered as an element in our diamond business. It is, in fact, in its infancy, and its beginning date back scarcely more than fifteen years. I presume there are not two hundred persons at the most engaged in this branch of the diamond trade, and they are confined chiefly to this city and Boston. There are but few foreigners among them; for a large number of American boys have been educated to the trade within recent years. An apprenticeship is served, I think, in about three years. It is not likely, however, that the work of polishing and cutting diamonds will acquire any substantial position in this country for many years to come, mainly because labor is so much cheaper in Amsterdam, where whole families are engaged in this trade. Whenever the demand for the stones is lessened, these can and do reduce the price to a figure which it would be utterly impossible for Americans to compete. It would, of course, be a great advantage if we could bring the diamond here in its rough state in large quantities, as we would thereby save the duty of ten per cent. charged on the cut stones. But at the present time a certain number of rough diamonds imported is not sufficient to make any appreciable difference in the price, or to influence the market in any respect. "There is no doubt about our excellence in cutting stones. We have developed a style which is certainly far in advance of the work of the rough stone but it obtains thereby the best effect. This is what is most desired. The credit of the introduction of this new style is largely due to a Boston man, who was also the first to instruct American boys in the art of cutting and polishing. We have also made some improvements in machinery, but the best 'laps' for polishing diamonds are still imported from Amsterdam. "The wages paid to these diamond-cutters may be considered high, and the more skilled workmen are paid at so much per carat in the rough. The workmen must have good judgment as to the form in which the stone will cut the best. Sometimes a great deal must be cut from the rough stone to get rid of imperfections, and again it is preferable to save material by leaving facets. "Whether the stone will be more valuable when small—about a flaw, or when larger with the flaw, is a general thing there are all ways imperfections in the rough stones, and the main thing to be observed in buying them is whether the flaws can be easily eradicated. Our city has not yet attained the dignity of being a market for rough stones, and we still go to Amsterdam, London and Paris for our supplies. "Yes, there are more diamonds sold in this country than ever before, and the increase of dealers has been in much larger proportion than that of the consumers. The demand at present is mostly for small diamonds for making up into ornaments." —N. Y. Commercial Gazette.

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WOULD TAKE NO RISK.

Why a Suspicious Livery-Stable Man Refused a Customer's Request. There is a livery-stable keeper in Houston, Tex., who is very careful to whom he hires his turnouts. One Sunday afternoon a young married man called at the livery-stable and wanted a horse and buggy. "Who is going along with you?" asked the livery-stable man. "I am going to take my wife's mother out for her health, and you can put a harness and a spade in the bottom of the buggy, and I want to see in some young cedar trees to play at the cemetery." "My buggies are all engaged," they were not, you