

**SOCIETY NOTICES.**  
LEBANON LODGE, NO. 44, A. F. & A. M.: Meets at their new hall, in Masonic Block, on Saturday evening, on or before the full moon of each month. W. W. WASHBURN, W. M.  
LEBANON LODGE, NO. 47, I. O. O. F.: Meets Saturday evening of each week, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street, having business ordinarily notified by card.  
HONOR LODGE, NO. 8, A. O. U. W.: Meets every Friday night at their hall, on Third street, in the month. F. H. ROSCOE, M. W.

**J. S. COURTNEY, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
LEBANON, OREGON.  
Office in Dr. Powell's Residence.

**F. W. MILLER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Notary Public and General Insurance Agent.

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

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

**St. Charles Hotel,**  
LEBANON, Oregon.  
N. W. Corner Main and Sherman Streets, two Blocks East of R. R. Depot.

**J. NIXON, - Proprietor.**  
Tables Supplied with the Best Market Affords.  
Sample Rooms and the Best Accommodations for Commercial men.  
—GENERAL STAGE OFFICE—

**J. O. ROLAND,**  
Lebanon, Oregon.  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,  
Whips, Spurs,  
AND ALL  
Goods in the Saddlery Line.  
Harness and Saddles Repaired Promptly and at  
LOW PRICES.

**LEBANON MEAT MARKET**  
DUHL & KELLEBERGER,  
Proprietors.  
Fresh and Salted Beef and Pork,  
MUTTON,  
PORK, SAUSAGE,  
BOLOGNA and HAM.  
Bacon and Lard always on Hand.  
Main Street, Lebanon, Or.  
L. COWAN, J. W. RAYSON, J. W. CURSICK.

**BANK OF LEBANON**  
Lebanon, Oregon.  
Transacts a General Banking Business.  
Account's 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**

**Ladies' and Gents'**

**JEWELRY.**

**Rings, Bracelets,**

**ROYAL ALLOY THIMBLES, LADIES' Cuff and Collar SETS, Chains, Pins, Etc.**

**ROGERS & BROS.' SILVERWARE.**

**MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., Limited.**

**THE MITCHELL FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.**



**THE MITCHELL WAGON.**

**HARNESS.**

**Mitchell & Lewis Co., Limited, 188, 190, 192 and 194 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.**

**G. E. HARDY,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware and Optical Goods.**

**ROCKFORD**  
Quick-Train WATCHES  
Unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE  
All Work Guaranteed

**I. F. & H. A. Singer Sewing Machines & Machine Supplies.**  
LEBANON OREGON.

**COASTING.**

I sat before the blazing grate  
One night, my toes a toasting,  
When in two comrades burst elate  
And bade me come out coasting.  
Though somewhat loath to leave my nap  
And dreams of summer weather,  
I roused and donned my hat and cap  
And forth we went together.

**ENGLAND'S STRONGHOLD.**

Life in the Great Fortress of Gibraltar.  
Galleries in the Rock and Their Uses—The Line Dividing England From Spanish Soil—North Front—And Its Doings.

The rock of Gibraltar is pierced toward its southern part, at 1,100 feet above the level of the sea, with numerous excavations that form a complete network of natural galleries so profound and intricate that, though they have often been explored, the extremity of them has never been discovered. From place to place these galleries broaden out into vast halls, the vaults of which, supported by natural pillars, are formed of stalactites that throw out a thousand rays at the least light. The best known and the most accessible—the Grotto of St. Michael—reached by an almost imperceptible entrance, and which, a few feet from its opening, forms an immense hall 230 feet long and 66 feet high, is the place often chosen by the authorities of Gibraltar when they wish to honor a distinguished guest, to offer him a luncheon, a dinner, or a fete.

To this network of natural galleries, which at certain places serve for ammunition magazines, the English at the north flank of the rock, which forms a perpendicular wall 1,500 feet high, have joined the two celebrated natural galleries hollowed out by convicts during the siege of 1780, which, one above the other, shelter the most famous batteries in the world. From a military view, however, these batteries have lost much of their value since the recent progress in modern artillery. Guns of the largest calibre can now be used at every point, and the shock given by the detonation to this part of the rock. A few years ago, while one of the batteries was firing a salute during a strong wind-storm, a burning piece of tow was blown into the interior, which ignited a caisson of ammunition, the explosion of which blew the gun and the artillerymen out through the entrance. Since that time these batteries are used with great precaution. They remain the principal attraction at Gibraltar, the great object of interest for tourists. The upper gallery, where all the batteries are covered, is easily visited, but with a permit from the military authorities and under the escort of an artilleryman. The interior gallery, where most of the batteries are uncovered, is less accessible to the public. To enter it a special permit is necessary from the Governor, which is obtained only in very exceptional cases.

The narrow tongue of land that unites Gibraltar to Spain is about 1,000 yards wide by 2,300 yards long. It is a plain of sand, destitute of vegetation, save a few low trees. It is divided in its length into two nearly equal parts. The one that adjoins the rock belongs to the English, who call it the "North front." This is where the reviews take place, the exercises of the garrison, the horse races, and here, too, is the cemetery and the abattoir where are slaughtered the meager Morocco cattle eaten by the inmates of the fortress. A line of English sentinels, posted 150 feet apart and easily recognized at a distance by the white umbrellas fixed in the sand, under which they shelter themselves from the sun, indicates the limits of English soil. From that point to the Spanish frontier is a neutral ground, on which no one, not even a civilian, is permitted to set foot. At its other extremity a line of intrenchments fallen into ruin marks the Spanish line. It is guarded by a cordon of sentinels, and day and night the English and Spanish soldiers, posted by a distance of 1,500 feet pace back and forth eyeing each other as sharply as if their countries were at war.

During the day the "North front" is the liveliest place in Gibraltar, for in the city, hung like a ladder against the western side of the rock, there are no level surfaces. All the exercises dear to the English, like polo, tennis, and cricket, can find the necessary space only in this exterior field. From morning till night this plain, then, is the theater of all English activity. The spectacle, on the Queen's birthday especially, is always imposing. In the afternoon of this day the 7,000 men composing the garrison leave the city to be reviewed on the North front. At two o'clock the Governor departs attended by his staff. A platoon precedes him comprising twenty officers in brilliant red uniform on horseback. A few feet in their rear a handsome squad of Amazonian foot composed of their wives and daughters, authorized by custom to pass in review with their fathers and husbands. When the Governor places himself in front of the troops the bands strike up "God Save the Queen," the soldiers present arms, the officers make the military salute, and the spectators, uncovered, remain silent and motionless. A battery placed 1,300 feet above their heads at the summit of the north side of the rock fires a salvo to which all of the interior batteries respond. After various evolutions the troops return to the city

and deposit their arms in their barracks, when they are at liberty to spend the rest of the day as they please. The taverns are crowded, and the amount of brandy swallowed is incalculable. Incalculable also the number of "drunks" met with after dark on the streets. For these there are special provisions. Each of the posts in the city and on the rock is provided with a kind of sentry-box, and when a red coat too much under the influence of drink passes in sight of one of these posts the officer or sub-officer calls two of his men, who lay hold of him with out violence and guide his staggering steps to the box where he is allowed to sleep off the fumes of his brandy until morning. The next day there are distributed some fines and sentences in the guard-house, and then every thing resumes its usual course. Brandy is the weakness of the English, and it greatly increases the mortality of the garrison. All that succumb die of the same disease, a kind of cerebral fever, that the English call rock fever, but that the natives correctly call brandy fever.

Every thing on this rock partakes of the military. One is awakened by the sound of cannon each morning as soon as the rising of the sun gives the signal for the opening of the great gates. The same cannon at sunset signals its closing. These two firings of a gun are always regular, but they are not the only ones that are heard in the course of a day or night, for everything that happens out of the usual course, whether on the rock or around the rock, is signalled by a cannon. This cannon, which because inevitably a companion of the existence of every one living on the rock, is in a battery at the summit of the rock about the middle of its length, at the foot of a mast from which flies a signal flag that whenever the gun is fired, tells what is fired for. The most frequently it is fired to warn the Spanish coast-guard out of English waters. Sometimes it is a fire—the signal indicates its location. Precursors are so well taken, and the pumps so expeditiously handled, that a fire is very speedily extinguished. Sometimes it is the rock itself that burns. Though it is hard so to make a vegetation grow in the spring that is marked by the sun, for from April to November it never rains in Gibraltar. Once or twice during the summer this growth takes fire—probably through the carelessness of smokers. When this occurs the excitement is great, for the rock is scattered over with powder magazines, and the houses are everywhere covered with the military. In the village and on the rock the best places are occupied by barracks. Every thing that serves the needs of defense, the health and comfort of the troops, is admirably looked after. From top to bottom the rock is furrowed with excellent roads, and in the city the streets are marvellously clean. The sewerage system, the water supply, and the gas and water abound everywhere. But the civil population is shut up in a very restricted space, most of the houses are hovels, whose existence is subject to the caprice of the military, for above all, nothing must interfere with the bringing of the batteries. Not a new building has been constructed for twenty years, for all the available land was built on long ago. These fifteen thousand inhabitants, born on the rock and called by the English "rock scorpions," are, according to law, subjects of the British Government, as born on English soil. They have the right to live where they were born. No one can expel them, but everything is done to fetter the development of the civil population, and, above all, to prevent the formation of a foreign colony. A foreigner can enter Gibraltar only with a permit valid for twenty-four hours. At the holder's request it may be extended three days, and he can not remain longer than that time without a reliable guarantor known to the military authorities. With such a guarantor his permit may be renewed every three months, the guarantor being liable to a fine of five hundred francs and three months' imprisonment if the person for whom he has vouched violates any of the rules imposed on foreigners. However, foreigners are numerous, for nearly all the servants employed at Gibraltar are from Spain. They are not allowed to bear any offspring on the rock, and a woman with child is heartlessly expelled. A male inhabitant of the rock may marry a foreign woman, who thus acquires the right to live there, but a British woman that marries a foreigner is expelled with her husband the day of her marriage. When this law was first put into force there were a number of foreigners at Gibraltar who had been allowed to live there without permit for many years. All of them had to submit to the rule requiring a foreigner to be expelled with her husband the day of her marriage. When this law was first put into force there were a number of foreigners at Gibraltar who had been allowed to live there without permit for many years. All of them had to submit to the rule requiring a foreigner to be expelled with her husband the day of her marriage.

**SAVE THE BUTTONS.**  
An Excellent Plan for Making a Collection of These Useful Little Articles.  
First of all, save the boot buttons and glove buttons. Many persons whose dress is otherwise unexceptionable fail in proper attention to these most essential points.  
When a pair of boots is discarded, cut off the buttons. In time there will be quite a collection. If discolored, they may be restored to their original brilliancy by applications of ink or shoe polish. Let these buttons be kept in a box which shall be accessible to the whole family, or, better still, let each member own one. Teach the children to replace their missing boot buttons and to do it promptly.  
In like manner, when gloves are cast aside, preserve the buttons. As they accumulate, keep them in a box by themselves, and never suffer a missing one to go unreplaced.  
We can testify from experience that this plan of making collections of boot and glove buttons is an excellent one. By means of it one need never be found wanting in these little articles, for the absence of which no particularity with regard to other details of dress can stone.  
When a garment is to be consigned to the rag-bag always take off the buttons. Often a set of buttons which has long duty on one dress will be found to suit another quite as well, and indeed all kinds of buttons can sooner or later be utilized in many ways.—*Christian at Work.*

**PITH AND POINT.**  
—Study a dimple, work hard at a smile.  
—We desire to be underrated only by the assessor.  
—If time is money some men have enough to start a bank.  
—Be not simply good, but be good for something.—*Thoreau.*  
—The lazy man's happiness consists in sitting on the soft side of a pine plank and seeing other men work.  
—"Whatever you do, my boy, begin at the bottom and work up."  
—"But, father, suppose I was going to dig a well?"  
—The young ladies who have "nothing to wear" generally have enough to keep them warm.—*Merchant Traveler.*  
—The remark of the colored brother that "Cassini" de wedder is mighty po' farmin' is unquestionably true.—*Rural Vermont.*  
—If you wish to win the unselfish devotion of the water you must show him a good deal of "quarter."  
—In murder cases where there is danger of hanging the prisoner the defense makes every effort to hang the jury.—*N. O. Pigeon.*  
—Concili is a fish; deceit a knave. The first deceives each of the second practices deception upon others. Both are intolerable.—*Boston Budget.*  
—Lady Shopper—"I am looking for a wedding present." Druggist—"You were fortunate in coming here, madam. We have just laid in a large stock of the latest hair-restorer."  
—News.  
—It is a happy thing for us that this is really all we have to concern ourselves about—what to do next. No man can do the second thing. He can do the first.—*George MacDonald.*  
—A little chap, told by his mother to say his prayers and to ask for what he wanted, prayed "for one hundred brothers and fifty sisters." The mother hurried the little sinner off to bed before he could say amen.  
—Schoolmaster—"Well, Bobby, my little fellow, what is your eye for?" Bobby—"Seein' wif." S.—"And your ear?" B.—"Hearin' wif." S.—"And your nose, B-bby?" B.—(After a pause) —"For takin' the cold wif."  
—Why it is that crying babies are allowed to ride in passenger cars, while well-behaved dogs are relegated to the baggage car, is almost enough to puzzle a seven-thousand-dollar Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.—*Puck.*  
—Such a difference in people—  
Some weep because they part,  
And laugh when broken-hearted  
And others—O my heart!  
Because they never part.  
—*T. B. Aldrich.*

strong, the need of air space and liberty so violent, one passes this single exit for the sake of passing it and a himself that he is still free, road then presents itself—  
velocely kept up by the Eng constantly filled with carrying pedestrians, which, under a sky, goes along the bay of Gibra the left and the neutral territory right, and leads you in less quarter of an hour to the first house port, the first Spanish Lines. There the spectacle of in place of the English sent fresh, so ruddy, and so well, are the custom-house officers, hollow jaws and starveling slobber and seedy uniforms. every corner is a smuggler; be afraid, they will not treat From time immemorial the has been the friend of the Sp gatherer. It is he that enabl better than the government, doesn't always give him his part of 1874 smuggling flourished part of Spain. The frontier was worse guarded, and the custom-cora were never so paid, Gibral which, as a free port, has at all time served as a depot for the smuggling done along this part of the coast of Spain, overflowed with the merchandise that forms the object of this inter-dicted traffic. The city was filled every day with caravans of mules loading with bales of goods. Just before the gate closed for the night they departed in single file for Lines. On reaching the frontier the man at the head of the line jabbered with the customs officer, while the rest hurried on. Guns were fired, and the officers made a feint of opposition, but no blood was shed. Lines is a miserable place of three thousand or four thousand inhabitants, nearly all employed at Gibraltar in loading and unloading vessels. Each one entering Gibraltar in the morning receives a pass good for the day, which he gives up at night.—*Paris Figaro.*

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**PATHS AND ROADS.**  
The Most Successful Way of Improving the Appearance of Grass Grounds.  
F. J. Scott, in his work on Suburban Home Grounds, well remarks that walks should all be in the direction that the family go ofttest, and "no more walks should be made than are wanted for daily use in business or pleasure." It may be given as a reason, that a few walks well and neatly kept are vastly better than many and pretentious ones in a shabby condition, in which they are apt to be found when there are too many to take care of.  
In connection with keeping them in proper order, there are two points to be observed. The first is, that full and sufficient drainage should be given that they may never be soaked with water nor yield from softness from below; and secondly, that needless labor is not expended in their construction with only moderate means on the part of the owner. If the soil is naturally heavy or naturally wet, artificial drainages are absolutely necessary. But on hard, gravelly and dry soils, less expense may be incurred for this purpose. Sometimes nearly the whole bed may be the natural soil, with a few inches only of fine gravel. It would indeed be better to make the whole part of natural soil, provided it may be smoothly and neatly kept, with the edges perfectly preserved, than to expend much labor in trenching, filling with broken stone and dressing with gravel, and then allowing it to run to waste.  
It is often difficult to procure fine gravel in suitable quantity to construct walks. A good substitute exists in many places at no cost besides sifting and drawing. This is an attractive coal-ashes. It is easily applied and evenly spread, and never forms adhesive mud. Heavy rains do not wash it, unless large water channels are first formed. Weeds do not grow in it as in common soil if laid on several inches thick. If the soil has naturally a good drainage, it may be made cheaply with it. But it will not prevent the necessity of thorough drainage where the soil is naturally wet or water soaked. We have constructed roads with it for light carriages, and after the lapse of many years they still remained in good condition with almost no expenditure of labor for repairs. Although of a rather cheap appearance for finished and expensive grounds, when compared with the best gravel, they will appear well if kept in good condition, and garden alleys or passages for running the wheelbarrow will be greatly improved with a dressing a few inches in depth.—*Country Gentleman.*

**Sugar in the Court.**  
"Now, young lady, you may take the stand," said the lawyer in a case in one of the justices' courts the other day.  
"Yes, sir," she replied, with a beaming smile.  
"That does me up," whispered a man on one of the benches. "The dear husband and she's forty-nine years old, but the sugar on that tongue will out-milkeny goods at reason!"

**Working Him Nicely.**  
"My dear," said a husband, who is fond of putting posers, "can you tell me why young women who don't get to get married are like angels?"  
The lady finally gave it up.  
"Because they are few and far between. Ha, ha, ha! Not bad, eh?"  
"Exceedingly clever, ha, ha, ha. By the way, John, can you tell me what that thirty dollars?"  
"Certainly," said John.—*N. Y. Times.*

**There is now little doubt that 1887 will be the biggest building year in this country has ever known in its roads, factories and other houses. It is now estimated that 2,000,000 and 19,000 miles of oil will be laid this year in the iron furnaces and rail mills an abundance of coal of these railroads \$55,000,000 for**

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