

The Lebanon Express.

J. H. STINE & CO., Publishers

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One Year, \$2.00; Six Months, \$1.25; Three Months, \$0.75.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, first insertion, \$2.00; Each additional insertion, \$1.00.

JOB PRINTING. All descriptions of Job Printing done on short notice.

SOCIETY NOTICES. LEBANON LODGE, NO. 4. F. & A. M. Meets at their new hall in Masonic Block...

LORDS LODGE, NO. 4. I. O. O. F. Meets Saturday evening of each week at Odd Fellows Hall.

HONOR LODGE NO. 28. A. O. U. W. Lebanon, Oregon. Meets every first and third Thursday evening in the month.

J. S. COURTNEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. LEBANON OREGON.

F. M. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Notary Public and General Insurance Agt.

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

C. H. HARMON, BARBER & HAIRDRESSER. LEBANON, OREGON.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, LEBANON OREGON. N. W. Corner Main and Sherman Streets, two blocks East of R. Depot.

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

MEAT MARKET. BURL & KELLEBERGER, Proprietors. Fresh and Salted Beef and Pork.

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

MEAD'S Harness Shop! Manufacturer and Dealer in HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, SPURS.

Saddlery Goods. All work warranted. Hand-made and California Leather.

Agricultural Implements. STUDEBAKER WAGON. Main Street, LEBANON, OREGON.

G. W. SMITH,

Lebanon, Oregon.

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.

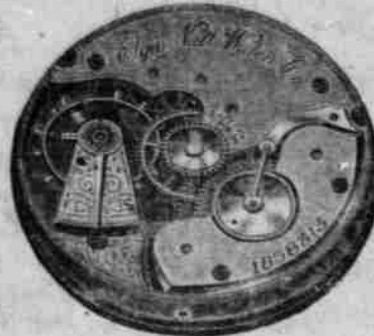
T. S. PILLSBURY,

Brownsville, Oregon.

Practical Watchmaker.

Watches, Jewelry, Optical Goods.

Ladies' and Gents' JEWELRY.



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

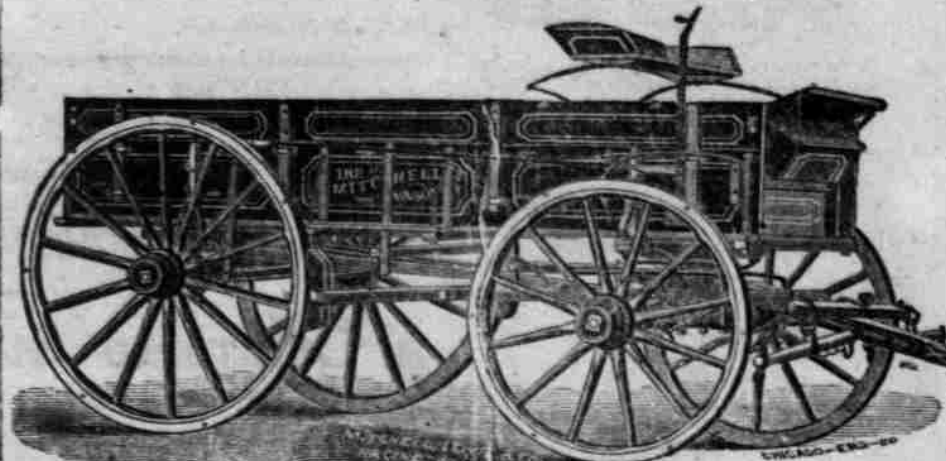
Rings, Bracelets,

ROGERS & BROS.' SILVERWARE.

First Door North of the City Hall, Main Street. Brownsville, Or.

MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., Limited.

Factory: Racine, Wis. Branch: Portland, Or. MANUFACTURERS OF THE MITCHELL FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.



THE MITCHELL WAGON.

Log, Header and Trucks; Dump, Hand and Road Carts; Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, Buckboards, and

HARNESS.

General Agents for Canton Clipper Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road Scrapers, Gale Chilled Plows, Ideal Feed Mills and Wind Mills, Knowledge Hay Rakes, Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Feed Cutters, etc.

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

Our goods are sold by F. H. ROSCOE & CO., Hardware Dealers, Lebanon, Or.

G. E. HARDY,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

ROCKFORD Quick-Train WATCHES. Unequalled in EXACTNESS SERVICE. Repairing a Specialty. Guaranteed. The New Noble Sewing Machine and Machine Supplies.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

Brightly was the moon shining O'er her honeycombed tower; Sweet was night-to silver shining; Yet she yearned for something more.

TOLEDO BLADES.

Their Ancient History and Mode of Manufacture. "You are going to do Spain! Would you mind buying me a real Toledo blade?"

Sunny Spain! Land of Don Quixote and Dulcinea del Toboso; of Mantillas and Murillo; of dark-eyed señoritas and haughty hidalgos; of old churches and Moorish mosques; of bull fights and boleros; of fans and cigarrettes; of bonitas and brigands; of garlic and praeceps of mountain and manana—Spain, the sun-kissed! There are but two classes of travelers to be met with in Spain—those who go for climate and those who go for pleasure; the magnificent climate of the south and east coasts tempting the one, the "barre" scenes of fabled legend and Old World traditions tempting the other.

That which is most accurately known concerning the antiquity of Toledo is, that it existed two hundred years before Christ, the Pro-consul, Marcus Flavius, having besieged it in the year 100 B. C., taken it, and placed it under Roman jurisdiction.

Since then the city has had a varied history. Captured by the barbarians of the North, a residence of the Kings of Spain, taken by the Moors, it reached the summit of greatness in the sixteenth century, when it was as polished and educated a city as Seville or Salamanca.

Since the thirteenth century, Toledo boasts the reputation of speaking the purest Castilian—a reputation which she still maintains. But, although Toledo has fallen into the mire and yellow leaf, she is still sufficiently rich in memories, and in monuments of the past, to console her for having lost her position in the front rank. There is not a city in the world that responds so accurately to a city of the Middle Ages, she is the picturesque and romantic city par excellence; and she is proud, amongst her other titles to nobility, of being, like the Eternal City, built upon seven hills.

But we have to buy a Toledo blade, and must proceed to the grimy factory by the side of the yellow, brawling Tagus. The swords and poinards of Spain have been renowned in antiquity. Numerous historians might be quoted who have testified their faith in them, also the honorable mention of the little Spanish sword.

It is probable that the manufacture of swords continued at Toledo till the epoch of the Goth kings, and it is certain that it was in full vigor in the ninth century. These swords served, without doubt, as a pattern for the weapons used by the Moors in Spain in the Middle Ages, which are seen represented in the pictures at the Alhambra. The manufacture of swords was not formerly confined to a single establishment as to-day. The espaderos, or sword-makers, worked at their own homes, alone, or with a certain number of apprentices. Like all commercial crafts, they were bound together in a gremio, or guild.

Many of the kings of Castile acceded to the finest sword-makers of Toledo certain privileges—such as exemption from diverse imposts and duties pertaining to the sale of swords, the purchase of iron and steel, and other primary material. These privileges extended to certain craftsmen attached to the manufacture of blades, such as the espaderos, or furbishers, and cañeros, or fitters. The iron and blades of Spain were renowned in France in the Middle Ages.

WITTY LABOUCHERE.

Two Anecdotes Regarding the Diplomatic Career of the Famous Editor.

Henry Labouchere, M. P., editor of London Truth, was, for many years after the war, secretary of the English legation in Washington. He is remembered here as a very wild young man. He knew everybody and figured in a society of all grades.

His astounding humor frequently developed into practical jokes. One day a rather green member of Congress called at the legation and asked if he could see the Minister.

"You can see me, I am his secretary," said Labouchere. "But I want to see the Minister," said the Congressman.

"The Minister is not in." "All right, I'll wait for him." "Certainly, sir; have a seat."

The Congressman took a chair and a newspaper, lighted a cigar and settled down for a comfortable time of it. He turned to Labouchere, who sat reading a novel and asked:

"Do you know when he will be back?" "I do not," was the curt reply. The Congressman lighted another cigar and strolled about the office until another hour was gone.

"Do you think he will be back this evening?" "Hardly." "To-morrow?" "I guess not." "Well, when will he probably be here?"

"Really, sir, I can not tell you. The Minister called for England yesterday and did not indicate when he intended to return," replied Labouchere, without lifting his eyes from his book.

Labouchere was promoted from the secretaryship of the legation in Washington to a similar position with the English legation at Vienna. There he was known as the liveliest Briton at the court, and many are the tales that are told of his reckless escapades. Once, on his way to London on leave of absence, he stopped at Monaco and lost his last penny at roulette. He did not blow his brains out, as the victims of that famous establishment so often do, but retired to his elegant rooms and entertained like a host until he could get a remittance from some friends in England. At 8:00 a. m. as he came he threw it down on the gaming table, doubled five or six times, paid his bills and set out for home.—Tele-Blade.

THE FRANCS TIRESURS.

Hands of Guerrillas Who Flourished During the Franco-German War.

Between Lyons and Rheims, I passed through Chalons and Epervay, at which places I saw, for the first time, the Francs Tireurs, or free-shooters, a corps to which I must devote a few lines by way of description. The corps was, in the most comprehensible possible meaning of the word, irregular. The men who composed it were not only irregular in every thing they did, but appeared to glory in their irregularity. They seemed to have very few officers, and the few they had were seldom, if ever, to be seen on duty with the men. The latter had evidently souls above obedience, for they did very much what they liked, and in the manner they liked. They evidently hated the regular army, and the latter returned the compliment with interest.

When at Epervay I witnessed a skirmish between a battalion of regular infantry and a small party of German Uhlans, who were evidently feeling their way, and trying to find out what was the strength of the French troops there. The officer commanding the French unit behaved with great judgment, trying by retiring his men to draw on the Uhlans, and find out their numbers. He had almost succeeded in outwitting the enemy to advance, and had managed to hide the strength of his detachment, when all at once a body of Francs Tireurs came up, and without waiting, or even asking for orders, they began at once to blaze away at the Germans, causing the latter to retreat. The officer commanding was very angry, and sent orders to the irregulars that they were to cease firing forthwith; but they took no notice of what was said, many of them declaring in a loud voice that the regulars were playing the game of the enemy, and did not want any of the latter to be defeated or killed. When an attempt was made to find out who was in command of the Francs Tireurs no such person could be found, and on an order being given that the commanding officer would cause an official inquiry to be made into the conduct of the irregulars the whole corps, not less than five hundred strong, vanished and dispersed, so that they could no more be found.—All the Year Round.

Microcosm of a Lunatic.

Some lunatics seem to live in a world of their own. An old lady once astonished and amused us by exclaiming, without any warning or provocation, "Two cats and the bird of paradise are waiting to convey you to your heavenly home, and you are to sit for nine days between the cats and the bird of paradise." Then she stopped and forgot that she had said any thing. It was like an alarm clock suddenly going off, startling every one going on, and ceasing just as quietly and surprisingly. A patient lived in the bath-room and made friends with the rats, for whom she had a great affection. They would actually do what they were told. Some one else thought she was the wife of President Buchanan, and had the hallucination that her husband frequently ran a locomotive through Washington avenue, Philadelphia, with a big bonnet in front of it, to remind her of the annoying fact that in her young days she had been a milliner.—North American Review.

WAR UNDER WATER.

The Uses to which Submarine Boats May be Put in Future Struggles.

Even when at anchor a vessel will be likely to be protected by a crimping and encircled by small floating mines with which the submarine boat might come in contact, says E. L. Zalinski, writing of submarine vessels. Should the boat trust for its means of aggression to locomotive torpedoes, such as the Whitehead, the protecting crinoline might still partially ward off the blow.

Recent experiments abroad have shown that wire netting affords considerable protection against attacks of this kind, unless the charges are much larger in size and are carried in such self-propelling torpedoes as are now in use, or the first torpedo is closely followed by a second.

The last may then be able to make its way through the net made in the netting by the first. Besides protection by a crinoline and outlying mines against surface and submarine torpedo boats, a vessel may be equipped with rapid-firing pneumatic guns, whose shells carrying from ten to twenty pounds of dynamite or other high explosive, can be fired so as to penetrate the water any desired number of feet before exploding. In this way, if perceived, the submarine boat may not have fully its own way in the attack.

The Nordenflied experiments have shown that, unless the boat is very deeply submerged, it is likely to be discovered from the mastheads, when it has approached sufficiently near to make an attack with such an appliance as the Whitehead torpedo.

On the other hand, if the submarine boat is armed with pneumatic guns capable of throwing large torpedo shells through the air much greater distances than would be possible through the denser resisting medium, water, its chances of approaching within striking distance unobserved are very much increased. It has also a far wider range of choice of position from whence to make an attack. In fact, its chances are increased very much more than the nature of the distance from which it attacks. For not alone is the area in which it can choose its point of approach increased directly as the square of the distance or effective range of its armament, but its chances of escape from the counter operations of the enemy are also fully equal to that ratio.

A SILENT TELEPHONE.

The Wonderfully Ingenious Invention of a Pittsburgh Genius.

A few favored gentlemen who were gathered in the private office of Mr. George Westinghouse the other afternoon witnessed a test of a new telephonic appliance which is far more wonderful than the telephone now in use. It was being exhibited by Mr. Lowth, the inventor. One of those who were present gave a description of it without going into technicalities.

It is a very simple contrivance and may not inappropriately be termed a dumb telephone, as it has no transmitter, properly speaking, the conversation being carried on by means of a receiver alone. Attached to the receiving tube, which is shaped somewhat different from those now in use, is a single wire to the end of which is a sensitive little appliance which presses against the larynx and glands of the neck, and as the jaws are moved in conversation the motion sends the words spoken along the wire as distinctly as the telephone now in use, and it is claimed even more distinctly. There is no necessity for yelling at the man at the other end of the line, and no use for it, as there is no receiver to shout into, and as will be seen by the above description of the contrivance, the sound and words are conveyed by the gentlest motion of the jaws.

The Operation of the New Telephone

is wonderful in the extreme, and all who saw it express their astonishment. To one of these the inventor turned and said that it was far less wonderful than the mode of conversation he had witnessed in a New England town several years since. This conversation, he stated, had given him the idea which led to the invention, and it took place between a man who was deaf, dumb and blind and one of his relatives. These two conversed, he said, by placing the tips of their fingers on each other's neck in the precise locality where the little instrument in use on his telephone touches, and by this means the two would converse as intelligibly, so far as they were concerned, as persons in ordinary conversation.—Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.