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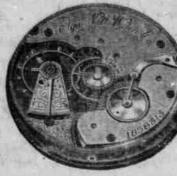
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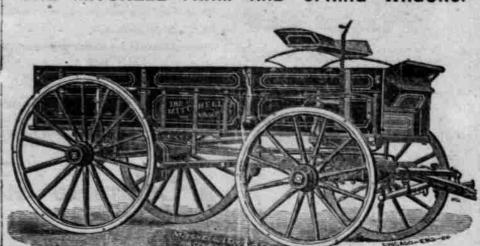
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The New Noble Sewing Machine and Machine Supplies. LEBANON OREGON.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

Brightly was the moon inclining. O or her beneavorkled door: Sweet was night—to allver shining: Yet she yearned for sumething more

Perfumes were her senses steeping. In a faint yet subtle tide: Fragrant breath of roses slueping. Left her still unsa ished.

'Mid the lilnes, soft lamenting, Grieved the plaintive mentingalo; Yet she couldy, half resenting, Listened listless to his tale.

Though a night such peace possessing Should all captionsness disarm. Yet she found herself confusing Nature somehow father to charm.

of Manufacture.

This from a young bachelor friend, whose apartments in New York are so full of brie-u-brae that I dread visiting him lest an unguarded movement in an unguarded moment should cost me a fabulous sum to replace a broken

ing, as I did so, where the "trusty steel"

haughty hidalgos; of old churches and boleros; of fans and eigarettes; of bothe sun-kissed! There are but two Spain-those who go for climate and those who go for pleasure; the magnificent climate of the south and east coasts faded splendor and Old World indolenes tempting the other. Every body grumbles at Spanish discomfort; but every body leaves Spain with regret and bearinvoressions never to be erased, glories

never to be divined. The most quaint, the most tumblecities which can boast so ancient an or in, or the flistory of which have been made the groundwork of so many Branch: Portland, Or absurd traditions. Some writers pretend that the Jews settled here after the captivity of Babylon; others attribute its foundation to Hercules, to Jubal, grandson of Cain, who established himself on its site one hundred and

forty-three years after the Deluge. That which is most accurately known concerning the antiquity of Toledo is, that it existed two hundred years be fore Christ, the Pro-consul, Mareus Havius, having besieged it in the year 190 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 the Visigoths, the "Royal City" of Spain, then taken by the Moors, it reached the summit of greatness in the exteenth century, when it was as polbed and educated a city as Seville or Salamanea. Since the thirteenth century, Toledo

boasts the reputation of speaking the purest Castilian -a reputation which she still ansintains. But, although Toledo has fallen into the sere 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 accurtately to a city of the Middle Ages. She is the picturesque and romantic city pur excellence; and she is proud, amongst her other titles to nobility, of being, like the Eternal City, built upon

But we have to buy a Toledo blade, by the side of the yellow, brawling Tygus. The swords and poinards of Spain have been renowned in autiquity. Numerous historians might be quoted who have testified their faith in them. even as long ago as the time of Cicero, who makes 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 erved, without doubt, as a patter, for the weapons used by the Moors o. Spain in the Middle Ages, which are seen repre-sented in the pictures at the Alhambra. The manufacture of swords was not formerly confided 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 accorded to the finest sword-makers of Toledo certale privileges -such as exemption from diverse imposts and duties appertaining to the sale of swords, the purchase of iron and steel, and other primary material. These privileges exsended to certain craftsmen attached to the manufacture of blades, such as the geraladores, or furbishers, and vaineros, or fitters.' The iron and blades of Spain were renowned in France in the Middle Ages. _ _ ____

Ancient records make mention of the "fer d' Espaque," and Froissart speaks of a short Spanish blade. Medica relates that Francis III., returning to Madrid, beheld young unbearded youths, who carried swords by their sides, upon which the king said: "O thrice happy Spain! wherein are born children and men ready armed." The Toledo blades are highly esteemed in

one equaleth this one."

dragon, in the Basque provinces.

ing of their arms . They were com-

pelled to use the water of the Taguis, as

well as the fine white sand that the

river contains in its bed. The sand, to

cool the heat; for when the metal be-

came red, and commenced to throw off

England, as own by several passages in Ben Jonson, Butler and Shakespeare. It is scarcely necessary to say that the espadas Toledanas were not less prized in Spain.

Did the moon single down too brightly? Love bird weary with his left!! Reses cense the sir too slightly? What—oh! what—was lacking still? The author of the "Vida de Lazavillo de Tornes," who wrote in 1525, thus causes a Toledan squire, who served his hero, to speak of a sword: 'O, if As she pondered thus in sa iness,
Stole her Lever from the ideor.
Clapsed her to his heart in gladness.
Then the night tacked nothing more!
— Femple Bar. thou only knewest, boy, what a weapon

TOLEDO BLADES.

Their Ancient History and Mode

"You are going to do Spain! Would you mind buying me a real Toledo

I undertook the commission, wonderwould find a resting-place. The ceiling seemed to be the only available spot, but a sword of Damocles over one's

sparks, the er a leror instantly sprinkled Sunny Spain! Land of Don Quixote it with this sand. The blade formed, and Dulcina del Toboso; of Mantillas they proceeded to temper it in the foland Murillo; of dark-eved senoritas and lowing manner: Part of the middle of the fire was hollowed out," and in the Moorish mosques; of bull fights and hollow was placed the blade, so that four-fifths of it only was exposed to the nitas and brigands; of garlie and gra- fire, the tongue and hilt re ting outside. cias; of mountain and manana - Spain, The blade having become shorry red, they plunged the point into a wooden classes of travelers to be met with in reservoir, full of the water of the Tagus; and having once cooled it, they straightened it as inuch as was desirable. They then subjected such of the blade as had tempting the one, the bizarre scenes of not hitherto been exposed to the fire; and when it commenced to redden, they took it by the tongue with red-hot pinchers, and plunged it into sheep suct until it cooled, an operation which ining souvenirs never to be forgotten, parted temper to it.

The most ancient Toledan espadero, or sword-maker, of whom mention i. made, is Julian, surnamed el Moro, or down, the most haughty, the most in- the Moor, on account of his coming teresting, the most charming, the most from Granada, where he worked toward Brownsville, Or. seductive, the most Old-World city in the end of the fifteenth century for King sunny Spain is Toledo. There are few Boalelil. They also surmaned him version to Christianity, had for a godfather no less illustrious a personage than Ferdinand, the Catholic. Having bired a conveyance drawn by a pair of gayly caparisoned mules, the driver wearing a pork-pie hat and a

blood-red sash. I was driven out to the Fabrica de Armas, which is situated on the right bank of the Tagus, about a mile and a half outside of the city walls. This sole manufactory of Toledan blades is a very unpretentions building of rectangular form, completed, as the inscription over the entrance informed me, in 1780. Charles III., who made so many efforts to encourage Spanish manufacture, resolved upon revivifying the ancient craft of the espaderos, and

> the reputation of the Toledan espaderos fallen, that the king was compelled to send to Valencia for a maker of swords. Luis Calisto, whom he appointed director of the works. A very polite, mutton-chop whiskered official escorted me over the worksfor this manufactory is to-day used in the fabrication of arms for the armyand explained the process for swordmaking in use at present. The ancient mode of manufacture has been abantempering, whilst the iron now employed

constructed the factory. So low had

doned, both as regards forging and comes from Germany. The sand of the Tagus is no longer used, and the sheep suct is replaced by soap. However, the arms still turned out are of excellent quality, and in the sala de pruentas, or proof-room, I had the satisfaction of testing blades that rolled themselves several times upon themselves like serpents, and that sprang into straightness

But that which has been lost is the form and elegance. I invested in a for, about twenty-three dollars, but it is no longer in Toledo that the good ing officer would cause an official inblades are found; they are snapped up quiry to be made into the conduct of the by museums and by collectors, the perillo fetching up to two hundred and five hundred strong, vanished and dis-fifty dollars. My bachelor friend is enchanted with his blade. He has suspended it from the ceiling, and I carefully avoid that portion of the room over which, like the sword of Damoeles, it so son, in Youth's Companion.

-Gold leaf is cut by placing it on a flat clean leather pad, pressing it very gently and sawing with a perfectly straight-edged clean knife or split cane. The best Datch metal may replace the gold leaf if perfectly smooth. Tae Dutch metal may be cut between paper by like an alarm clock suddenly going off, than the mode of conversation he had close-shearing seissors with such long blades that each cut is made with one ing just as quietly and surprisingly. A eral years since. This conversation,

-John Harrigan and his rope have twenty-eight people out of the water in! work in this line was done about a year ago, when he fished three children and a tramp out of the water.

agency of electricity.

WITTY LABOUCHERE.

Two Anecdotes Regarding the Olpiomatic

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 society of all grades. His abounding humor frequently de-

eloped 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." I have here! Not for all the vellow gold-

"All right, I'll wait for him." in the world would I sell it; for in all "Cortainly, sir; have a seat." the blades that Autonio bath wrought, The Congressman took a chair and newspaper, lighted a eigar and settled The steel used by the espadero's of down for a comfortable time of it. He Madrid was obtained in an fron mine. turned to Labouchere, who sat reading situated about three miles from Man-

a novel and asked:

"Do you know when he will be back?" "I do not, "was the curt reply. The "Victorious sword! Thy blade is of Mandragon, and thon wast tempered at Congressman lighted another eigar and strolled about the office until another

According to Palomeus, a Toledan sword-maker of the last century, it is an hour was gone. "Do you think he will be back this error to suppose that the Toleslans preserved particular secrets for the temperevening?"

"Hardly." "I guess not." "Well, when will be probably be the experts, served for the operation of what they termed refresear la cald i, to

"Really, sir, I can not tell you. The Minister sailed for England vesterday and did not indicate when he intended to return." replied Labouchere, without lifting his eyes frem 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 Monago and lost his last penny at roulette. He did not blow his has penny at roulette. He did not blow his brains out, as the victims of that famous establishment so often do, but recired to his elegant rooms and entertained like a lord until he could get a remittance from some friends in England. At som as it came he threw it down on the gaming table, doubled five or six times, paid h bills and set out for home. - Toler Blante.

THE FRANCS TIREURS.

Bands of Guerillas Who Flourished Durin through Chalons and Epernay, at which places I saw, for the first time, the conflicts between the boats of antagon-France Tireurs, or free-shooters, a corps | ists who are also fighting on the surto which I must devote a few lines by face. Ordinary surface-going torpedo way of description. The corps was, in in every thing they did, but appeared to within striking distance they will be glory in their irregularity. They seemed to have very few officers, and the lew large number of machine and rapidthey had were seldom, if ever, to be seen firing shell guns with which modern on duty with the men. The latter had war vessels are equipped. Their evidently souls above obedience, for they chances of running the gauntlet of who were evidently feeling their way, and trying to find out what was the of an action or removed by the enemy. strength of the French troops there. The officer commanding the French outpost behaved with great judgment, trying by retiring his men to draw on the Uhlans, and find out their numbers. He had almost succeeded in enticing 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 phonic appliance which is far more even asking for orders, they began at once to blaze away at the Germans, use. It was being exhibited by Mr. causing the latter to retreat. The of Lowth, the inventor. One of those ficer 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 an attempt was made to find out who an order being given that the commandirregulars the whole corps, not less than persed, so that they could no more be found.—All the Year Round.

Microcosm of a Lunatic.

Some lungties seem to live in a world threateningly hangs .- Nugent Robin- 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 nome, and you are to sit for nine days between the cats and the bird of paradise." Then she stopped and forgot To one of these the inventor turned that she had said any thing. It was and said that it was far less wonderful startling every one going on, and ceas witnessed in a New England town sevpatient lived in the bath-room and he stated, had given him the idea made friends with the rats, for whom which led to the invention, and it took become famous in San Francisco. With the same piece of rope John has pulled actually do what they were told. Some dumb and blind and one of his relaone else thought she was the wife of tives. These two conversed, he said. twenty-eight people out of the water in one else thought and had the halthe last three years. His best day's
president Buchanan, and had the halby placing the tips of their fingers on
the last three years done about a year
lucination that her husband frequently
each other's neck in the precise locality ran a locomotive through Washington where the little instrument in use on avenue, Philadelphia, with a big bonnet his telephone touches, and by this in front of it, to remind her of the an- means the two would converse as intel-—All modern high explosives are now almost universally exploded by the had been a milliner.—North American as persons in ordinary conversation.— Reciew

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 cringlineand 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 than 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 rent made in the netting by the first. Besides protection by a crinoline and outlying mines against surface and submarine torpedo boats, a ressel 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 per-ceived, the submarine boat may not have fully its own way in the attack. The Nordenfeldt experiments have shown that, unless the boat is very deeply submerged, it is likely to be descried 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, 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 ranks of its armament, but its chances of escape from the counter operations of the enemy are also fully equal to that ratio.

As submarine boats become more generally used, men-of-war will doubtless be provided with small ones for submarine picket duty, and for remov-ing the submarine mining defenses of a harbor about to be attacked. It does Between Laon and Rheims, I passe! not require the imagination of Jules boats must approach to within three or the most comprehensible possible mean- four hundred yards to enable them to ing of the word, irregular. The n-en launch their self-propelling torpedoes who composed it were not only irregular with any chance of success. In coming did very much what they liked, and in such fire with success are comparativethe manner they liked. They evidently by small. It would seem, therefore, hated the regular army, and the latter to be certain that submarine boats will returned the compliment with interest. be used for this purpose. They will al-When at Epernay I witnessed a skirmish so be employed by an attacking force between a battalion of regular infantry to remove the mines of the defense, and a small party of German Uhlans, and by the defense in replacing mines which have been exploded in the course

A SILENT TELEPHONE.

-Forum.

The Wonderfully Ingenious Invention of a A few favored gentlemen who were gathered in the private office of Mr. George Westinghouse the other afternoon witnessed a test of a new telewonderful than the telephone now in 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 transmitthe regulars were playing the game of the regulars were playing the game of the enemy, and did not want any of the tion being carried on by means of a latter to be defeated or killed. When receiver alone. Attached to the receiving tube, which is shaped somewhat was in command of the Francs Tireurs different from those now in use, is a blade, as in duty bound, paying, theresitive 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 elaimed 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 telephore is wonderful in the extreme, and all who saw it express their astonishment.

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