

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION... PUBLISHERS... J. H. STINE & CO.

THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

VOL. I.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888.

NO. 45.

JOB PRINTING.

Job Printing Done on Short Notice... Legal Blanks, Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Circulars, Posters, Etc.

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.

E. GOAN,

Undertaker,

LEBANON, OREGON.

Dealer in Furniture.

BURYING ROBES & COFFINS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Also Doors, Windows and Blinds.

M. A. MILLER,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Glass.

—ALSO—

A Complete Stock of Stationery,

—AND—

LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

Next Door to W. B. Donaca, Lebanon, Oregon.

W. B. DONACA,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Confectionery, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Pure Sugar and Maple Syrups.

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Salted Beef and Pork.

MUTTON, PORK, SAUSAGE, SOLOGNA and HAM.

Bacon and Lard always on Hand.

Main Street, Lebanon, Or.

G. E. HARDY,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

Repairing a Specialty.



Guaranteed.

Can you spare a wife for a poor blind man?

Why, hang it, you look as if you could see first-rate.

Oh, certainly, I am only begging in the place of my blind friend, who has no one to care for himself, as his daughter is getting married to-day.

Papa—Why so pensive, my daughter?—Eolise—Jack Buffington has just returned all my notes, and every thing between us is ended.

Papa—Quite a coincidence, my dear one of his was returned this morning.

Wilson has been returned to the Senate by the Iowa legislature.

JAMES D. BRICK has been re-elected to the Senate by the Kentucky legislature.

In the United States the average yield of wool is about six pounds per head.

The decrease in the public debt of December amounted to \$14,584,650; the decrease since June 30, 1887, \$63,830,335.

The Colorado Cattle-growers' Association has 534 members, who own over 1,200,000 head of cattle, and 50,000 horses, representing \$50,000,000.

The people of Salem have caused the introduction in both houses of Congress of a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of a post-office building in that city.

The British ship The Goodwill, from Penarth to San Francisco, was abandoned at sea January 7, in latitude 48 north, longitude 10 west. All on board were saved. Loss \$80,000.

The New York Produce Exchange reports the visible supply of grain, January 7th, as follows: Wheat, 43,857,000 bushels; corn, 6,184,000; oats, 5,896,000; rye, 300,000; barley, 3,328,000.

All reports seem to agree as to the excellence of the coming orange crop in southern California. The Pomona Progress names 2,300 to 2,500 carloads as the probable output, against 1,800 carloads last year.

A MEMORIAL asking that the Colville Indian reservation be restored to the public domain has been presented to Congress. The reservation contains 5,000 square miles and 800 Indian inhabitants.

The trustees of Alameda, Cal., have passed an ordinance declaring eucalyptus trees to be a nuisance, because of their destructiveness to sewers and their obstruction to the electric light, and authorizing the Superintendent Streets to remove them from the public streets.

For the fiscal year ending 1887 the deficiency bill that Burns, of Missouri, introduced in the House, provide for an appropriation of \$5,000 for renewal of the signal service cable at the mouth of the Columbia river. No part of this money shall be used in laying new cable until the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the old one cannot be repaired. Five hundred dollars of the above sum is for repairs.

A POLICEMAN in a Mexican town has been arrested for passing Mexican dollars made of lead. Such a crime is rare in Mexico. The penalty is very severe, being the amputation of the right hand for the first offense, the left hand for the second offense, and for the third offense the prisoner is stood up in the cemetery and a detail of twelve soldiers shoot through him at a wall. There are no blank cartridges. Of late years counterfeiters sometimes get long imprisonment for the first offense.

VARIOUS petitions were presented by Representative Hermann to the Interior Department, from settlers in southern Oregon, asking for an early adjustment of the swamp land controversies, for confirmation of their homestead and pre-emption proofs. They represent that their homes are involved, and that for years they have resided on and cultivated the same, and deny the claim of the State under the swamp land act. The insufficiency of clerical aid is the usual excuse for delay in adjustment of long pending controversies from land districts.

The annual report of the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteers soldiers has been laid before Congress. The average number of inmates present during the last fiscal year was 9,718, an increase in five years of 2,980, or 44 per cent. Existing branches are now filled to their utmost capacity, and in the opinion of the board only one or at most two of them should be further enlarged. The report says if it be the intention of Congress to care for all disabled soldiers entitled to admission to the home under the existing laws, legislation will be required either to establish additional branches, materially enlarge existing branches, enclose States to establish State homes, or to make appropriations of outdoor relief for those soldiers who cannot be admitted to existing branches. Should Congress con- sider that the present accommodations are sufficient, the maximum number of soldiers who shall receive the benefits of the home should be fixed by law.

—Can you spare a wife for a poor blind man?—Why, hang it, you look as if you could see first-rate. —Oh, certainly, I am only begging in the place of my blind friend, who has no one to care for himself, as his daughter is getting married to-day.

Papa—Why so pensive, my daughter?—Eolise—Jack Buffington has just returned all my notes, and every thing between us is ended.

Papa—Quite a coincidence, my dear one of his was returned this morning.

—Goods at Reasonable Prices," is my Motto.

Corner Brick Store, Main Street, Lebanon, Or.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Legislation Pertaining to the Interest of the Pacific Coast.

SENATE.

By Jones—A concurrent resolution requesting the President to negotiate with China a treaty containing a provision that no Chinese shall enter the United States except ambassadors and others engaged in diplomatic service, and merchants engaged in trade between the United States and foreign countries.

By Sausbury—A joint resolution declaring that no further effort can be properly made by the United States to obtain the co-operation of the European governments in establishing a common ratio of values between silver and gold, so far as known, never made a confidant of but one man, and this man finally betrayed him to the posse of law officers by whom he was killed.

By Telthorpe—To grant rights of way through Indian reservations to the Rio Grande and Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande railway companies. Also to equalize the allowances for extra expenses at presidential postoffices.

By Edmunds—To incorporate the Maritime Ship Canal company of Nicaragua.

By Mitchell—A memorial from the fourteenth legislative assembly of Oregon, praying for modification of the treaty between the United States and the Chinese Empire, so as to stop and prohibit immigration of Chinese and other Asiatic laborers altogether, and adopt such lawful measures as may be necessary to rid the country of those already here.

By Dawson—A bill providing for the appointment of an inspector of Indian schools, who is to have direct superintendence of all schools now established throughout the west. The inspector is empowered to discharge teachers, abolish schools and otherwise manage the education of Indians.

By Spooner—A bill for the erection of a public building at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to cost \$80,000.

By Cullum—To pension, at the rate of \$8 per month, all surviving officers and enlisted men who served in the sixtieth day in the northwest in the Black Hawk Indian, or in the south in the Florida Seminole war. Pensions are also granted to widows of deceased soldiers in these wars. A special provision declares that this act shall not be construed as to grant a pension to Jefferson Davis.

By Reagin—To amend the bill introduced by him to regulate immigration, so that the right of immigrants to remain in this country shall not be challenged at any time within twelve months after their landing.

By Bowen—To establish a mint at Lenoir.

The Committee on Territories introduced a bill to report favorably on the division of Dakota, and admission of South Dakota as a State.

Senator Mitchell intends to insist, either by separate bill or amendment to the river and harbor bill, that future work at the Cascades be done by contract. Senators Vest and Cockrell, and others heartily join in this.

Following bills and resolutions were introduced: By O'Connell—A resolution directing the secretary of the judiciary to report what legislation is necessary to limit and restrict the numbers of foreigners annually immigrating to the United States, and to secure better protection of the citizens of this country against the evils arising from indiscriminate admission to domicile and citizenship of paupers, outlaws and turbulent persons from other countries.

By McKenna—Authorizing the purchase of tools for the Mare Island navy yard.

By Thompson—For development of the silk culture in the United States.

By Synne—For erection of a custom house at Denver.

By Springer—Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

By Anderson—A resolution that the land grants of the Pacific railroad companies be forfeited.

By O'Donnell—To repeal the duty on sugar, and to provide for payment of a bounty of \$2,000,000 a year for two years for cultivation of sugar in the United States.

By Tolson—To dispose of the Fort Ellis military reservation.

BRAZZLETON'S DEEDS.

A Memory of Arizona's Dick Turpin, the Lone Stage Robber.

Tucson had the honor of producing a man named Bill Brazzleton, who made a business of robbing stages single-handed, and in all that got to make up the wary, skillful and successful highwayman he took precedence of all his kind and yet holds it.

Bill was nearly thirty years old before he went into the business of robbing stage-coaches. His robberies were all perpetrated in the most approved manner, and with little or no danger to his victims, beyond the loss of their valuables. He was the first and only man in Arizona who ever robbed a stage-coach alone, and in this particular he surpassed even the daring of the two men who "held up" the train on the Southern Pacific a few weeks ago.

Brazzleton never had an assistant in any of his robberies, and so far as known, never made a confidant of but one man, and this man finally betrayed him to the posse of law officers by whom he was killed.

He sat on his horse, leveled his rifle, and as they came over the hill they saw his rider and gun and they knew at once who it was and what it meant. He commanded them not to move a hand, and they obeyed. Their revolvers being uncharged, he seized their rifles and their rifles in the bottom of the coach. They knew it was death to somebody the moment a move was made, for Bill was the best shot in Arizona, and they sat transfixed with fear.

He demanded them to get out one by one, lay down their arms or he was a raw and dived themselves of all their money and valuables. This they did, piling about \$12,000 worth of treasure up in a heap before them. They were then told to go back in the coach and drive on, Mr. Brazzleton taking possession of every thing that had been left behind.

Brazzleton took particular delight in this style of robbery. It was a passion with him, and he seemed to indulge it more for the pleasure it gave him than for the money he secured.

He cared nothing for money for its own sake and spent but little, as he neither drank nor gambled. It was an uncommon thing for him to see people and their money, but he had taken. He once ran foul of a newspaper man who had but ten dollars. When Brazzleton learned his business he gave him back five dollars, with the remark that he would probably need it. He had a great regard for women and would never rob a stage coach where any of the passengers were women. If he ever killed anybody I have not heard of it, but he was, nevertheless, the terror of the country while he was at large, and he was hunted for months like a wild beast.

The sheriff of the county in which Tucson is situated resolved to destroy him at all hazards, for he was doing a great injury to the business of this part of the territory, all travelers fearing to come this way. Finally, after one of his robberies, he was traced by a peculiar shoe on his horse to a certain stable, where, it seems, he was in the habit of obtaining information regarding wealthy travelers from his only confidant. The latter was a groom, and to induce him to betray Brazzleton, he was hung up by the heels until he consented to talk.

He agreed to conduct the sheriff's posse to Brazzleton's rendezvous on condition that he would not take his prisoner alive. "For," said he, "if you do not kill him he will kill me." He said he was to take Brazzleton something to eat that very night, and that, if they would accompany him, they could see him and kill him.

The sheriff promised to have the highwayman shot at sight, and accordingly the law officers were guided to a deep, precipitous mountain gorge where there was a heavy growth of timber. The entire posse of six lay down behind the fallen tree and waited for the coming of the great highwayman. By and by they saw him approaching. He rode out of the thicket into a little opening with a cleaning revolver in his right hand, which hung rather carelessly at his side. Those who were there at the time have told me they had never before seen so superb an equestrian as Brazzleton was at that fatal moment. He looked like some wild animal, that had just come from his lair, ready to leap on his prey. But the picture was to endure for but a moment, for, at the word of command by the Sheriff, the entire party delivered their rifles in a vain attempt to shoot and rolled off his horse with six big holes through his body.—Tucson Cor. N. Y. World.

—A Fraud—Detroit Man—"Hello, bud! What's the extra out for base-ball game?"—"Navvies' railroad accident—dozen people killed—want a copy?"—"Detroit Man—"Of course not. This newspaper business is a fraud. They print an extra on the least provocation. It's shameful!"—The Era.

—The late Richard Quain left nearly his entire fortune, amounting to \$375,000, to University College, London.

—"Mania, sayest thou that papa labors to great bread for us?"—"Yes, my daughter."—"And why does he not endeavor to get us caramels?"—Two Equestrians.

—What was Nero's greatest act of cruelty?"—"asked the teacher of the class in history. "Playin' the fiddle," was the prompt response; and the teacher let it go at that.—Washington Critic.

—"My boy's at school," the mother cries.—"And how I have some hours of peace,"—"Aha," the teacher said slyly.—"That school's practice will never cease,"—"Nonsense!"—Boston Herald.

CURIOSITIES IN CLOCKS.

Time-Pieces Made Up in Various Odd and Unusual Designs.

"The latest thing in clocks is the imitation of machinery of different kinds," said a salesman in a John street importing house. "We have just received some very odd designs in this line from Paris. Here is a clock that would make a fine present for a railroad man," and he exhibited a beautiful white bronze model of a steam boiler. It had a steam-gauge, safety valve and speed regulator, and a thermometer took the place of the water gauge. On the furnace door was the dial of the clock and above it was a barometer. The whole apparatus was about ten inches high and was mounted on a plush platform. The clock was running and pendant balls of the speed regulator were whirling around merrily and doing the work of the pendulum.

"Now here is something that would please anybody," said the clerk, and he showed a handsome windmill in bronze and brass. It was made to fit into the side of the tower. The arms of the windmill were moving in such a natural way that one could easily imagine that he felt the breeze that propelled them. Another design was a well-built fire held in place by a gilt frame, and an openwork well-house overhead, in which a bucket was hanging suspended by a chain. The bucket served as a pendulum and swung in a circle most mysteriously, for it did not seem to have any connection with the works of the clock, which were concealed in the well.

"Here is something unique," said the clerk, drawing the reporter's attention to an elaborate affair. "This is a perfect miniature of a boiler set in a brick foundation. There are all of the valves, gauges, steam-pipes and connections complete. The end of the boiler serves as the dial of the clock, and here at one side is a steam hammer moving up and down with great regularity and striking a bar of brass that is held by a workman. That is designed as a present for a manufacturer. It costs sixty-five dollars. Here is a freak of the designer that is very neat. It represents an old-fashioned vertical saw at work. A workman stands at the bench pushing a board against the saw. On the front of the bench is the dial of the clock. The great beauty of these designs is the perfect imitation of the smallest details as they are carried. We can not turn out such work in this country; it would be too expensive, as it is all handwork, and at the wages we pay our artisans these clocks would cost a small fortune."—N. Y. Ez. res.

—The regular practitioners are still sceptical about the new theory of rheumatism. They put one of the insects under a microscope and decided that by its organism it never could have lived under the surface of the skin away from the air, and that she must have carried it under her fingernail and produced it at the proper moment. To this the sea captain entered a vigorous denial. He says that she has taken the insects from his knees and ankles by the hundreds now, and that all have been killed in his sight, and that he is growing better and can feel the relief after each treatment.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—Found Fault With His Seal. "What do you want?" asked a theatrical manager in a Western town of a vigilance committee that had waited on him. "We want that tragedian," was the reply of the spokesman.

—"But, gentlemen, remember that he has been doing his best." "That's it, mister; we want to keep him from trying so hard in the future."—Merchant Traveler.

—Two bells cast in 1775 at Messilla, Mexico, for the Catholic Church, are to go to Milwaukee to be melted. It is believed that these are at least one thousand dollars in precious metals which became fused in when the laborers at the original casting dropped jewelry into the molten mass to propitiate patron saints.

—Achieving a Reputation.—Husband—"Young Milliken seems to have made quite a name for himself." Wife—"You surprise me. I never thought that he would amount to any thing." Husband—"Oh, yes, he can hold an eye-glass on his eye longer than any member of the club."—Drake's Traveler.

—Last Monday, while out fishing, T. R. Hair, of Tampa, Fla., caught a large catfish. He held it up near his right breast to break its back, when the fish gave a sudden jump and fished him right over his head, the fish entering about three-quarters of an inch and breaking off even with the cut. Mr. Hair took out his pocket-knife and cut the fin out, and at last accounts was doing well.

DECADENCE OF DIAMONDS.

Why Precious Stones Are No Longer Coveted.

The decadence of the diamond daily grows more marked. It has long been a badge of vulgarity when worn by men, and its indiscriminate use by their own sex has brought it into disrepute with women who are really fastidious. With any thing else except an object which confers distinction on its possessor, the greater its popularity the greater its triumph, but the diamond—once the most princely of gems, and the possession of which was almost the unique privilege of royalty—has lost its ascendancy through its very popularity as an article of adornment. In our day it is in no sense unique, nor are its associates such as to give it distinction. It thrusts its glitter on the eye in the street, in the railroad car, in every public and unsuitable place, and usually with a background of fatness and ugliness which it only serves to bring into unpleasant prominence.

When a man being makes one thing an ambition, he is sure to do it. It is pretty certain of accomplishment. With many women the possession of a pair of solitary diamonds is the one thing in life desired and to be secured. The realization of this ambition may come late, but young or old, the woman who has compassed her object is so proud in that fact that she does not propose to hide the light of her diamonds under a bushel, with the result that she brings discredit on herself and on what she considers her most valued possession.

The love of the gem itself, although savored of childishness and of the barbarous tastes which still survive in civilized humanity, is one thing; the love of displaying the diamond in its native another. There are women, and men, too, who have a mania for diamonds almost like that of the miser for gold. They love the glitter and sparkle, and delight to feast their sight and touch on the precious stones. But these are not the people who flaunt their treasures in the gaze of the public. It is the better half of the lucky speculator, the matrimonially promoted shop-girl, the gambler's "society," and the obese wife of the retired broker, who never feel entirely clothed unless somewhere on their person unutilized the ever-present diamond.

The wearer may be somewhat down at the heel and out at elbow, and a thorough acquaintance with soap and water may have never been included in her experience, but the diamond atones for all. In our time the burden of vulgarity is too great for the queen of gems and in cultured estimation she sinks beneath the weight.—Chicago Tribune.

COST OF A COW. An Estimate Which is Entitled to Careful Consideration. But very few statistics on the cost of any thing lie along the road of dairy thought. We have seen a nation of growers on the prairie, every thing connected with farm work. What does it cost to raise a cow? is a question that we have heard hundreds of men guess at but very few had facts and facts and figures to back their judgment. Hon. Josiah H. Cook, secretary of the New York State Dairyman's Association, has been figuring on the problem, and the following is the result as his hands:

FIRST YEAR—First five days sucking the cow, no cost. Next twenty days, skim-milk after setting 12 hours, 3 quarts per day, 160 quarts @ 1 cent, \$1.60. Next twenty days—Skim after 24 hours, 160 quarts @ 1 cent per quart, 80 cents. Then full skim for balance of season, \$2.25. Pasture for the season, \$2.00; 123 pounds of meal and shorts, till one year old, equal to 1/2 pound a day, \$1.82; 800 pounds of hay, \$4.00. These estimates result in a total of \$12.47.

SECOND YEAR—Six months pasturing, \$6.00. Next twenty days, 160 quarts per day, 160 quarts @ 1 cent per quart, 80 cents. Then full skim for balance of season, \$2.25. Pasture for the season, \$2.00; 123 pounds of meal and shorts, till one year old, equal to 1/2 pound a day, \$1.82; 800 pounds of hay, \$4.00. These estimates result in a total of \$12.47.

Third year—Six months pasturing, \$6.00. Next twenty days, 160 quarts per day, 160 quarts @ 1 cent per quart, 80 cents. Then full skim for balance of season, \$2.25. Pasture for the season, \$2.00; 123 pounds of meal and shorts, till one year old, equal to 1/2 pound a day, \$1.82; 800 pounds of hay, \$4.00. These estimates result in a total of \$12.47.

This is the estimate of the average cow. A well selected, improved animal will produce a much larger yield, if not a double amount, which will proportionately increase the income in comparison with the cost.—Harold's Dairyman.

—The trustees of Cornell University have created a new professorship of horticulture in the department of agriculture.

—Church music in New York City, a local journal states, employs not far from two thousand organists and vocalists, whose annual salaries amount to at least \$250,000.

—"Honesty is a before honor; and though man may write a saving to sounding words, God's poems are printed best in the brave and silent duties of common life.—Edward Garrett.

—The nine churches in Kansas that have come to self-support during the association year were the following: \$2,300. The number of self-supporting churches in Kansas is now forty-three.

—The American Missionary Association has buildings and lands worth \$575,000, endowment funds worth \$139,000, and trust funds amounting to \$70,000. Its receipts last year were \$606,761 and its expenditures \$236,787.