

THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

VOL. I.

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1888.

NO. 52.

JOB PRINTING

Job Printing Done on Short Notice.

Legal Blanks, Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Circulars, Posters, Etc.

Resented to good style and at lowest living prices.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

LEBANON LODGE NO. 4, A. F. A. M. Meets at their usual hall in Masonic Block, on Monday evening, on or before the full moon.

LEBANON LODGE NO. 4, I. O. O. F. Meets Saturday evening of each week, at Odd Fellows Hall, Main street, adjoining Masonic Block, until the 15th of the month.

HONORABLE LODGE NO. 28, A. O. U. W. Lebanon, Oregon. Meets every first and third Thursday evening of the month. F. H. ROYER, M. W.

DR. A. H. PETERSON, SURGICAL DENTIST.

Filling and Extracting Teeth a Specialty.

LEBANON, OREGON.

Office in W. C. Peterson's Jewelry store.

22 All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

C. H. HARMON, BARBER & HAIRDRESSER.

LEBANON, OREGON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Shampooing in the latest and

BEST STYLES.

27 Patrons respectfully solicited.

St. Charles Hotel, LEBANON, Oregon.

N. W. Corner Main and Sherman Streets, two Blocks East of R. R. Depot.

H. E. PARRISH, Proprietor.

A FARMER in Piscataway county, Me., cut down a tree and hauled it home.

When he went to split it up for firewood he was greatly surprised to find a big bear enjoying his winter nap inside the hollow log.

A PRIZE of 25,000 francs, instituted by the King of the Belgians, is to be awarded in 1893 for the best paper on means for abundantly and cheaply providing large towns, especially Brussels, with the best quality of potable water.

A COMPULSORY education bill has been prepared by a committee of school superintendents of New York.

The leading provisions are that a census shall be made by truant officers, and incorrigible truants sent to a State truant school.

LIVERPOOL is to be supplied by a reservoir from a point sixty-eight miles distant. It will cost \$15,000,000.

An entire village is to be removed to give the reservoir space four and a half miles long by one-half mile wide. It will be eighty feet deep.

In 1887 over 47,000,000 messages were handled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and these were sent by less than 1,000,000 people.

The whole of the telegraphing in the United States is done by less than 2 per cent. of the population.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices has been informed by a firm of American seedsmen that with the new postal convention with Canada is likely to throw the seed-growing business into the hands of Canadian growers almost entirely.

The postal convention permits Canadians to mail seeds, plants and scions to any point in this country for four cents per pound, while seedsmen must pay sixteen cents per pound. The committee thinks the complaint is well founded, and will suggest a reduction of domestic postal rates on such matter.

THE people of the United States spend the following sums annually: For missions, \$5,000,000; education, \$85,000,000; sugar and molasses, \$150,000,000; boots and shoes, \$196,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; lumber, \$233,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; iron and steel, \$290,000,000; meat, \$300,000,000; tobacco, \$250,000,000; bread, \$506,000,000; liquors, \$800,000,000. Total, \$2,361,000,000.

The people expend about one-third as much for liquors as they do for all other things combined. The expenditures yearly are more than the public debt at the end of the war.

COMMODORE SAMUEL BARRON, of the late Confederate States navy, died at his residence in Essex county, Va., in his 80th year. Barron at the early age of three years was appointed midshipman by the Secretary of the Navy, and the appointment is the only one of the kind ever made in the United States Navy. At the age of eight years he made his first cruise, and from that time on until the breaking out of the late war, he served almost continuously and rose to the rank of post captain. At the breaking out of the war Barron tendered his resignation to the United States and entered the service of the Confederate government. He had charge of the purchase of cruisers for the Confederacy at London and Paris during the closing years of the war.

—we are never made so ridiculous by the qualities we have, as those we affect to have.—Rochefoucauld.

—Bobby—Ma, can I go over to Willie Wattle's? Mother—You must ask your father, Bobby. Bobby (hopelessly)—Well, ma, pa is putting up the parlor stove.—N. F. Suss.

—Hypochondriac—I am feeling very blue this morning. Doctor—What's the matter? "Every time I feel my nose it hurts me." "But you are not obliged to feel your nose." "But how can I tell whether it hurts unless I feel it?"—From the German.

—The wife of Senator Ingalls is said to be a hard political student, despite the cares of a large and growing family.

—Jernantfabrikbolagsforjalningsmagasin" in Swedish means in English, "The Iron Manufacturing company's sale shop."

—The Prince of Naples who has just come of age, has received the order of the Golden Fleece from the Emperor of Austria and the Black Eagle from the German Emperor. It is suggested that, in view of the close friendship between Italy and England, he ought to be invested with the Garter.

TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Terrific Explosion.

SOUTH BRITAIN, Cal. Just after the whistle had blown, and the departure of the steamer Julia from the South Vallejo wharf on her first trip, and before she had got loose from her moorings, a terrible explosion occurred, racking the vessel through its whole extent, and filling the air with thick volumes of smoke. The early trip takes all workmen living on the Vallejo side to their work in various industries on the Contra Costa side; also those going to San Francisco, consequently there were a great many passengers on board. The morning breeze was terrific, blowing from the west about the warm smokstack in the lower cabin. As the explosion came from the boiler these men were directly exposed to the terrible shock. Besides this, petroleum used for fuel was scattered through the steamer, setting it on fire. There were terrible confusion and heartrending cries from crushed and burning men. The force of the explosion was shown on a body that was dragged out of the wreck by Constable Logan, without head or limbs, and utterly unrecognizable. The burning steamer was due to the wharf, and for hours the flames held sway, until the boat was burned to the water's edge. Of the 60 persons on board 25 are known to have been killed outright or died from injuries.

In the destruction of the wharf, the sheds, telegraph office and ticket office were included, as well as four passenger and freight cars, the loss of which amounts to \$250,000.

The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas express train was robbed at Dingland, Arkansas. The express manager locked the doors, but the robbers smashed them in and secured between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The Union Square Theatre, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire at New York city. The Morton House, adjoining it on two sides, was badly burned, and several persons injured by falling walls, three fatally.

A false alarm of fire raised in a crowded synagogue in Hamburg, Ger., created a panic, during which four women were killed and six persons seriously injured by being trampled upon in the general rush for exit.

A bridge crew on the Atlantic & Pacific road, A. T., numbering twenty men, were crushed and killed, when they were poisoned by eating canned currant jelly, and several are in such bad condition that their lives are in danger.

The village of Valorta, in the north of Italy, was half buried by an avalanche. Many houses were wrecked and the occupants buried in the ruins. The road between the village and the aid in disintering the buried. Twenty-three corpses have been recovered, and several persons have been extricated alive, though more or less injured.

The Montana Smelting Company has closed a contract with the Great Falls Water Power Company of Montana, and will erect the largest smelting plant in the world at Great Falls on the Missouri river. The company has a capital stock of \$1,500,000, which will be increased, as their plans call for nearly \$2,000,000 for the erection of furnaces and other structures.

Mrs. Albert Traffert and her 12-year old son were crossing the Ohio and Mississippi track near Shattock, Ill., in a buggy, when they were struck by the east-bound mail. Mrs. Traffert had her head crushed and her hand cut off, dying an hour later. The boy was wounded in the head and died soon after. The buggy was thrown sixty yards and ground to kindling wood, the horse being instantly killed.

Charles Williams eloped from Nacozari, Sonora, with the wife of Jack Martin, a cattleman. The woman appropriated \$3,000 and a gold watch and chain belonging to Martin, while Williams scattered the horses belonging to Martin and neighbors to prevent pursuit. The day following Martin procured horses and a posse and started in pursuit. He overtook the party in a canyon near Hill's ranch on the San Pedro. As soon as Williams saw Martin he opened fire on him, the shot passing through the body and causing instant death. Both Williams and the woman are heavily armed, and declare they will not be taken alive.

A passenger train going east and an oil train coming west on the Union Pacific near Colton, Nebraska, collided with terrific force. Both trains were piled together in a broken mass and took fire immediately. In twenty minutes all was consumed. Engineer Powell was killed, but all passengers escaped, although some were badly bruised, among the injured being George McLarry, Portland, an ankle sprained; A. A. Brown, Portland, head badly bruised; Adson Brown, age five years, face scratched; Mr. Knowles, Union City, Oregon, back bruised; Mrs. Burton Reed, Cascade Locks, bruised; Mrs. J. C. Helena, Montana, collar-bone broken.

preparing for the Show.

Young Perkins had been paying court to a bill poster's daughter for some time, but no engagement seemed to come of it. The father, becoming impatient, said to Perkins, finally, "Young man, when does your show open?" "I haven't any show," said Perkins. "I thought you had, for you and Sue have been billing for some time back."

Perkins took the hint, proposed and was accepted, and the show commenced not long after.—Texas Siftings.

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OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Milton has a brass band.

The postoffice at Rann, Grant county, has been discontinued.

The Presbyterian church at Linkville has been incorporated.

The postoffice at Willow Springs, Jackson county, has been discontinued.

It is reported that there is a Chinaman at Centerville afflicted with the leprosy.

A postoffice has been established at Granger, Benton county, and Levy Jay appointed Postmaster.

Chas. McLaughlin was shot and seriously injured while attempting to escape from Policeman Holsapple, of Portland.

Burglars entered the bedroom of Thomas Peacock, a merchant of Lebanon, and stole \$75 from the pockets of a pair of trousers.

Patents have been granted to the following: Edward E. Redfield, Linkville, magazine gun; J. E. and Miram Burnett, East Portland, paint.

E. T. Foley, who recently committed suicide in Crook county, left property to the amount of over \$11,000. He has a large band of sheep over in the Black Butte country.

The Police Commissioners of Portland imposed a fine of \$100 on Chief of Police Parrish for exceeding his authority in arresting and imprisoning a boy without having procured a warrant for his arrest.

Rev. T. J. Wilson, of Halsey, has received an appointment at the hands of the board of missions of the United Presbyterian church of Oregon as superintendent of the Indian school at Warm Springs agency.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recommended to Congress to appropriate \$3,000 for the purchase of land near The Dalles, on the Columbia river, for Indians on the Warm Springs reservation, to enable them to have good fishing grounds.

The Oregon Pacific Railroad Company has begun suit in the circuit court at Albany against contractor G. W. Hunt, to recover \$150,000 damages for non-performance of his contract on the extension of the road eastward from that city.

E. T. Foley committed suicide at Princeton, by cutting the arteries of one of his wrists. Foley was a well-known and universally liked young man of that section of the county, and resided at Camp Polk, about thirty-five miles from Princeton.

A. McBrose, who has the Strugis sheep on the shares, gave his sheep a scare by firing his pistol in their midst, and succeeded in killing them up in a ditch when 102 heads were reported to death, says a Prineville paper.

Congressman Hermann was before the Postoffice Department and made argument on several petitions pending for an increase of the service from Prineville to Bate Oven. The added increase to be continued to The Dalles, and from Prineville to Burns for an increase to a tri-weekly service.

A hunter near Canyon City shot a cougar and captured her young ones, small kittens. He had a litter of young bounds at home and he placed the two young cougars among them, and they are thriving well. They lay around in front of the fire and play with each other just like two ordinary kittens.

Maj. Powell of the engineer corps, was instructed by the Secretary of War some time ago, to make a survey of Tillamook bay, with a view of improving the channel. Maj. Powell has made a report. He says Tillamook bay is the principal place of the region in which it is located. It is situated on a small slough, near the head of the bay, and is the distributing and receiving point of a fertile and rapidly settling country. Along these rivers are numerous bluffs. He also states that coast trails and coast converge at that place. He recommends that \$1,500 be appropriated to clear out the channel.

An atrocious murder occurred at Hepper, a man named Barrett being the victim and Fred Crump the murderer. From what could be learned it appears that Barrett and Crump had a quarrel over a sheep range in the Sand Hollow region. They were separated before they came to blows, and it was supposed that the trouble would not be renewed. But early the following morning Crump went to Barrett's house and shot him. As soon as he was stepped outside Crump attacked him, stabbing him five times in the body, causing almost instant death. The weapon used was a large butcher knife. The crime was committed before the horrified gaze of Barrett's wife and little children, who could do nothing to defend the father and husband from death.

Senator Mitchell received the following letter from Commissioner McDonald: "Although we have no facilities at present for complying with the request transmitted with your letter of February 20 for catfish for stocking the Tualatin river in Oregon, it is a matter that the commission proposes to take up with a view to arranging for distribution of this species to suitable waters. I am disposed to be very conservative about the introduction of any of the species of catfish into waters which themselves contain or are tributaries of streams that contain better fish. The catfish is a great spawn eater, and if placed in any of the tributaries of the Willamette will doubtless in time distribute itself to all, and it is a serious question to consider whether it is advisable to introduce the species in that river basin."

Advices from Hanoi Tonquin, state that the public stores, a warehouse, a factory, several timber yards, with 500 houses were destroyed by fire in the artisan's quarter of the city. Ten natives and one European were killed.

M. Wilson, son-in-law of ex-President Greary, who has been on trial at Paris for complicity in the Legion of Honor decoration scandals, has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and to be deprived of civil rights for five years.

PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT.

Short Biographical Sketch of the New Chief Executive of France.

Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot completed half a century of life August 11, 1887. His grandfather was the famous Minister of War in the French revolution. His father, the Marquis Hippolyte Carnot, inherited much of the celebrated Carnot's ability, and as a politician participated prominently in many of the stirring episodes which marked the history of France in the second and third quarters of the present century. But the second Carnot was a paradoxical combination—advocate, statesman, orator, author, man of affairs and mystic philosopher. He identified himself with the St. Simoniens of 1832 and became a profound student of Oriental literature when Enfantin, Roge and Massol went to preach the doctrines of Saint Simon in the East. To this time of mysticism is due the "Sadi" which is by common consent the name of Carnot, borne by the fourth President of the Third Republic.

Sadi-Carnot was educated to the profession of engineer and proved an apt scholar, even if developing none of the active characteristics of his family, and manifesting rather stolidity which was foreign to his house. He was fifth in the second class of the Polytechnic School, but he took the gold medal and retained it until he graduated in 1863. He was soon afterwards appointed assistant secretary of the Government Council of Roads and Bridges. Subsequently he was nominated engineer at Anney, in Upper Savoy, and remained there until 1871, when, at the fall of the empire, he was summoned to active political life. In January, 1871, he was appointed Prefect of the Department of the Seine-Inférieure, and was charged with the organization of the national defense in the three departments of the Seine-Inférieure, the Eure and Calvados. That duty was performed with the enthusiasm and thoroughness which was expected from one who devoted the task of upholding the traditions of the Carnots.

In February of the same year M Sadi-Carnot was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Cote d'Or and identified himself with the Republican Left, of which he became secretary. Naturally he gave the most earnest support to all laws for the permanent establishment of the Republic. When the Assembly was divided into two branches, in 1876, he was elected deputy from Beaune and was appointed one of the secretaries of the chamber. He made a specialty of public works, more particularly railroads and the promotion of inland navigation, and soon gained a reputation as an authority on these subjects. He was elected president of the Budget Committee, the training school for young statesmen, and became chairman in 1883.

In December, 1878, he was appointed under secretary of public works, and there gained the intimate acquaintance with the operations of the department which qualified him for the Minister's portfolio which Ferry gave him on becoming Premier in September, 1883. Gambetta overthrew the Cabinet in November, 1881, and Sadi-Carnot retired. Brisson gave him the portfolio of public works in April, 1885, and when DeFreycinet succeeded Brisson as Premier in January, 1886, he retained the office of Minister of Finance. When in December last the DeFreycinet ministry fell, the question at issue was one of economy and the Minister of Finance refused to conform to large reductions in expenditures demanded by the Budget Committee. Clemenceau then overthrew DeFreycinet on a vote to sustain Sadi-Carnot as Minister of Finance. His portfolio is comparatively brief, but his experience.

Madame Sadi-Carnot, a daughter of the late Dupont White, is well and favorably known to English and American. She is a pretty, bright, clever woman, Parisian in her vivacity and in her tastes, but with the most interesting and original character. She is possibly as much to himself does her husband owe his political preferences. She talks English with ease and grace and reads all the sensational novels published in London with the same avidity as an English-speaking person reads the similar class of French romances. This is the case with Wilkie Collins and Miss Braddon, and other less famous but equally popular writers. She will prove a greater favorite in the Elysee Palace than any lady who has been its mistress during the fifteen years' existence of the Third Republic.—Philadelphia Press.