LEBANON EXPRESS.

He who thinks to please the World is dullest of his kind; for let him face which way he will, one-half is yet behind.

VOL. IV. LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1891. NO. 48.

J. A. BEARD,

Druggist and Apothecary,

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oil, Glass,

STATIONERY, FINE PERFUMERY, BRUSHES AND COMBS,

CIGARS AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

MAIN ST. LEBANON, ORG.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—

Southern Pacific Route.

THE MOUNT SHASTA ROUTE.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY:

7:00 P. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	9:35 A. M.
10:23 P.M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	6:15 A. M.
10:15 A.M.	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	9:00 P. M.

Above trains stop only at the following stations north of Roseburg: East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving and Eugene.

Roseburg Mail—Daily.

8:00 A. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:00 P. M.
12:20 P. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	12:00 M.
5:40 P. M.	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	6:20 A. M.

Albany Local Daily (Except Sunday.)

5:00 P. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	9:00 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	Ar	Albany	Lv	5:00 A. M

Local Passenger Trains—Daily Except Sunday.

2:35 P. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	9:25 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	8:40 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	4:25 P. M.
8:22 A. M.	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	3:40 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Tourist Sleeping Cars

For accommodation of Second Class Passengers, attached to Express trains.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday.)

7:30 A. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	5:50 P. M.
12:10 P. M.	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	12:35 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

(Express Train Daily Except Sunday.)

4:40 P. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:20 A. M.
7:25 P. M.	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:45 A. M.

Through tickets to all points East and South. For tickets and full information regarding rates, maps, etc., call on Co's agent at Lebanon.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agt

DR. C. H. DUCKETT,

DENTIST.

LEBANON, OREGON.

J. K. WEATHERFORD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office over First National Bank.

ALBANY, - - - - - OREGON.

W. R. PILYEU,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

ALBANY REGON.

G. T. COTTON,

Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions.

Tobacco and Cigars,
Smokers' Articles.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Confectionery,

Queensware and Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.

PAY CASH FOR EGGS.

Main Street. Lebanon, Oregon

J. L. COWAN. J. M. RALSTON.

Bank of Lebanon,

LEBANON, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS KEPT SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Exchange sold on New York, San Francisco, Portland and Albany, Org. Collections made on favorable terms.

LEBANON

Meat Market

ED. KELLENBERGER, Prop.

FRESH & SALTED BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SAUSAGE, BOLOGNA & HAM.

BACON AND LARD ALWAYS ON HAND

Main Street, Lebanon, Org.

R. L. McCLURE

(Successor to C. H. Harmon.)

Barber : and : Hairdresser.

LEBANON, OREGON.

Shaving, Haircutting and Shampooing in the latest and best style. Special attention paid to dressing Ladies' hair. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

I. R. BORUM.

Tonsorial Artist

A Good Shave, Shampoo, Hair Cut, Cleaned or Dressed.

Hot and Cold Baths at all Hours.

Children Kindly treated. Call and see me.

Coast News.

CALIFORNIA.

A three-cent street-car fare bill has been introduced in the legislature.

The assembly has passed a bill making it a felony for lawyers to advertise for divorce business.

BUTTE COUNTY.

The stables of William Rackerby and James Cain, in Chico Vecino, were totally destroyed, with their contents, by fire Jan. 21. In Rackerby's barn were stored groceries to the amount of $3200, upon which there was an insurance of $2250. There is no clew to the origin of the fire.

E. D. Smith's barn and eight horses were burned Jan. 21, presumably by a fire started by tramps.

George Wilson of Chico is under bonds for an attempt to murder his wife.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

George Palmer fell 600 feet in the Church mine Jan. 22 and was killed.

FRESNO COUNTY.

The four abstract companies of Fresno have combined and incorporated.

An unknown German about 25 years old blew his brains out in the Fresno courthouse square Jan. 20.

The Kaweah colonists are likely to lose all their improvements, having settled on land not open for settlement.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

The coal vein that is being exlored in Round valley, Mendocino county, is now known to extend uninterruptedly to Rainbow ridge, near the coast in Humboldt county, and has been traced several miles by the county surveyor and others.

S. C. Graham, an oil man from Ventura, has leased 2000 acres of land in the soutnern part of the county for a rental of one-tenth of all the oil he can get.

KERN COUNTY.

Haggin & Carr have filed abandonments of entries on 14,000 acres of desert land and entered the same with Valentine scrip.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The Los Angeles cable railway company is bankrupt.

The supervisors have ordered suit brought for the Soutnern Pacific's taxes levied in 1887.

William Strang of Pasadena has been fined $25 for failure to provide suitable medical treatment for his eleven-year-old son. He and his wife believe in the doctrine of divine healing, and when the boy's arm was broken they contented themselves with praying over it, which did not, however, have the desired effect.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

A strike of rock 1400 pounds of which carried $10,000 in gold is reported at the Black Bart mine.

NAPA COUNTY.

Louis Fassannelli was fatally scalded Jan. 19 by stepping into a cauldron of pomace up to his waist in the California Pomace company's works, of which he was manager.

ORANGE COUNTY.

John Wagner was burning brush near Anaheim Jan. 20 when he was caught in the flames and horribly burned about the head and hands.

PLACER COUNTY.

Five persons who attended a dance near Auburn were nearly killed by eating pie which had been treated with strychnine. The fiend who did the work overdid it, for the pie was so bitter with poison that it was uneatable.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Dr. W. E. Scott of Ontario was found dead in bed at his home Jan. 20, having committed suicide by cutting an artery.

David Patterson, superintendent of construction of a cement ditch for the insane asylum at Highlands, was shot through the left lung Jan. 19 by Robert Erret, whom he had discharged, because he refused to pay him his wages until Feb. 10, which would be the regular pay day.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

S. Phillips has gone to San Quentin prison for two years for passing bogus checks.

M. D. Hamil[illegible]nty treasurer, is $5000 [illegible].

W. Foote shot and killed J. W. McKinzie at Teal's station Jan. 19. Foote was hunting on lands of the Tule Bell club and McKinzie, who was employed by the club to watch the property, ordered him off and drew a pistol, when Foote shot him.

The latest Vacaville incorporation project contemplates the incorporation of the entire township.

SONOMA COUNTY.

A razor was taken from Bruggy, the condemned murderer in the county jail, the other day, and other prisoners have been found in possession of several deadly weapons of late.

A patient named Simpson, suffering from Bright's disease, cut his throat Jan. 22 but was discovered in time to save his life, temporarily at least.

TULARE COUNTY.

Globe has been made a postoffice with James W. Bursell postmaster.

Burglars got eighteen pocket knives and six razors from the Grangers' store at Visalia Jan. 21.

VENTURA COUNTY.

George Eastwood, a respected citizen of Venture, has been sent to the insane asylum at Agnews.

A. J. Griffith has gone to the state prison for three years for grand larceny.

Three thousand dollars has been subscribed to build a road into Cuyama valley.

YOLO COUNTY.

C. L. Taylor, whose father resides in San Francisco and who has been working on a fruit ranch, ended a spree by blowing his brains out at Winters Jan. 22.

YUBA COUNTY.

The till of the Empire restaurant at Marysville was robbed of $10 Jan. 20 and George Willis, a waiter, was arrested with some of the stolen money in his pocket.

Two burglars, scared from their work in Marysville Jan. 21, ran, but were caught by a policeman. Burglaries have been numerous there of late.

Senator E. A. Davis has been appointed judge of the superior court to succeed the late Judge Keyser.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

A jury awarded Miss A. de Moldrup of Oakland $4500 damages for the bite of E. A. Cohen's dog.

Special Policeman A. J. Ross has been fined $50 for assaulting one Driscoll in a saloon in a dispute over who should pay for a drink of brandy which Ross took in a saloon after the hour when it was Ross' duty to see that the saloon was closed.

MARIN COUNTY.

Florence Blythe, the heiress, and Grandpa Perry were thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse near San Rafael Jan. 22 and the old gentleman was considerably bruised.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Southern Pacific has contracted with the government for $51 a head to take all Chinamen ordered deported from Seattle or Tacoma and land them in China.

ARIZONA.

The order for the abandonment of Fort Lowell has been suspended.

Arthur Drap, a storekeeper on Cattle creek, shot and killed a Mexican whom another man was holding Jan. 21.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Canadian Pacific's new steamer Empress of India, which is to run between Vancouver and Japan, made nineteen and one-half knots on her trial trip.

The steamer Eaton had a hole stove in her by a collision with the City of Pueblo in Nanaimo harbor Jan. 22.

A cargo of guns for the Victoria navy yard was received Jan. 22.

MONTANA.

A new company, organized in New York, will, it is expected, own the Anaconda mine hereafter.

Two robbers attacked a gang of gamblers in a tent at McCarthysville, on the Great Northern extension, killed two and wounded three and escaped.

NEVADA.

While R. L. Gartin, a brakeman, was jumping from one car to another at Halbrone Jan. 20 the train broke in two and he fell between the sections and was run over and killed.

The sale of liquor in the capitol building during the session of the legislature has been prohibited.

NEW MEXICO.

Ore is reported in the Old Abe mine at White Oaks that is one-half gold.

A murderer, a horse thief and two other prisoners tunneled under the adobe walls of the jail at Las Lunas Jan. 19 and escaped.

OREGON.

William Brackett, receiving clerk, and L. Sophie and C. Zeller, his assistants, for the Western Union telegraph company at Portland, have been arrested for robbing the cash drawer.

Sandy Olds, the gambler who murdered Emil Weber, another gambler, at Portland for giving information to the police and has been tried three times and twice sentenced to death, has got a change of venue to Washington county for his fourth trial.

Snow has stopped work at the Blue River mines.

Billy Lang, alias Jones, who escaped in Oakland while on the way to San Quentin to serve a twelve-year term for burglary, has been caught in Portland.

The fight for possession of the Evangelical church at Sweethome has resulted in the arrest of one minister and several laymen for keeping the opposing faction out with guns.

Frank W. Dietz, a railroad conductor, was clubbed and knocked senseless on the street at Portland Jan. 18, but was not robbed, and the cause of the assault is unknown.

The proprietor of the Jacksonville Times has been fined $25 for advertising a lottery.

A large number of sufferers by the lake Labish disaster will sue the railroad company.

UTAH.

Malachi W. Dillon, a saloonkeeper and gambler, shot George Mitchell dead for refusing to drink with him in an Ogden saloon Jan. 20 and was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

The decomposed body of a man was foundin a trunk at Smith Cove Jan. 22.

After a sharp contest Watson C. Squire was elected to the federal senate.

Women's World.

Selecting Furniture.

SACRAMENTO, JAN. 22.

The young wife who expects to do her own work can make a great saving in each day's labor for years that are to come if, in making choice of her first furniture, and in all additions to that choice, she takes into consideration the fact that she will have to dust and wipe with damp cloths each article from time to time, especially if she lives on this dusty coast, and makes selections accordingly. There are many styles of furniture which include in their ornamentation handsome carvings with deep creases or veneerings of scrool-saw work that it is almost impossible to keep clean, though many hours are spent in the effort weekly. It is not necessary to buy these to have handsome furniture.

Styles sufficiently ornate can be selected which have no deep creases nor difficult angles for the housewife to reach, and very few who have never tried it have any adequate comprehension of the amount of labor they may save themselves by paying heed to this simple matter without sacrificing a particle of beauty and finishedness in the appearance of their homes.

If the young husband has any ingenuity at all about him and is industriously inclined he can save many a dollar by buying a few simple tools and making a good many articles of furniture himself. Myself and husband began our housekeeping days on a farm. We had not much of this world's wealth but were, of course, full of faith in our strong arms and healthy bodies. I had helped my mother do the housework since I was old enough and had acquired an intense dislike for the creases and crevices and angles that had cost many an hour of weary toil in keeping the furniture clean. When we went to the furniture store I said: "The first and most important aim, to which I am ready to sacrifice everything else, is to get something that can be easily kept clean." Though the house on the farm where we began life was a large one we did not fill it with furniture. We got a comfortable set for the kitchen and dining-room and one bedroom set. My husband said he could make a bedroom set that we could use and the one we were buying would then do for the "spare bedroom," and we could fit up a cosy front parlor later on. For the present that must remain closed. He had bought the farm for half cash, and it had required close calculation on our part to stock it and furnish the house without getting in debt. We had enough money left to have furnished that front parlor quite handsomely, but my husband said: "We can get along without that for a while. If we furnish it we will have to run a bill at the village store for the necessaries of life until we have something to sell. We can get our goods cheaper for cash and that will save us many a dollar in the year." I reluctantly consented, and gave up the present realization of the cosy little parlor I had been picturing to myself. I am glad I did, for we had a dry year and our little hoard of coin carried us through and saved our sacrificing any of the stock which my husband had selected with so much care and the increase from which has paid the last dollar for the dear old homestead.

My husband bought a few carpenter tools—saws, planes, bits, etc., and a load of clear redwood lumber. The tools he said he would need in keeping buildings, fences and implements in repair. The boards were damp as they came from the yard, but they were stored away near the roof of the stable and in a couple of months of summer weather were as dry as so much tinder and my husband, who had never been a carpenter, much less a cabinet maker, began the presumptuous task of making a bedstead, all of redwood. He sawed and planed and hammered during odd moments, and I nagged him about the "homely redwood rattletrap" he would have and told him he might keep it in the barn—I would not tolerate the thing in the house.

He had it in shape at last, and I had to confess, as it stood there by his bench, smooth, close-jointed and sandpapered, that it was a very fair-looking piece of carpenter work, but still I insisted we could not have a plain redwood bedstead in the house. He said nothing but produced a bottle labeled "mahogany stain." This was like a red dye, apparently mixed with water, containing no oil, and he poured some out in a bowl and applied it with a paint brush. The effect was marvelous! The grain of the redwood, which I had not noticed before, stood out as if painted in colors, but with a perfection no painter could imitate. The dye sank deep into the softer parts and made them dark—almost black—while the harder portion of the grain absorbed but little color and remained light in shade. It was dry almost as soon as it was laid on, and my husband went over it with very light sandpaper and left it till next day. Then he went over it with linseed oil, laid on, as before, with a brush, and it looked rather dull and I was somewhat disappointed. Still another day, and he produced another bottle, labeled "orange shellac," and he applied the contents of this with a piece of cloth, rubbing it rapidly, but it dried so quickly that there were ridges and creases and marks of the cloth in it when he got through. With a bottle of alcohol in one hand and a cloth in the other he went over the work again, moistening the cloth with alcohol and lightly rubbing the creases and rough spots, and they melted down under the alcohol as a rough piece of sealing-wax will melt down in mild heat.

It was beautiful. I danced around it in joy, and said: "George, I said you should never put that in our room, and you shan't. It's too beautiful. Put it in the spare room. We couldn't buy a handsomer piece of furniture if we were as rich as Stanford." He kept it in the barn several days longer, while he put on three successive coats of varnish, and then he brought into the house the handsomest piece of furniture I had ever seen, and one of the easiest to take care of. It was not plain by any means. It was ornamented with veneer panels of redwood in its natural color, shellacked and varnished without stain, and glued on. These were cut in fanciful shapes, but there were no sharp curves to hold the dust. They were all beveled at the edges, and the dusting-cloth reaches every part of them with ease.

In course of time George finished up washstand, bureau and other articles for our best bedroom, though we bought chairs and a lounge. These were of stained birch and matched the redwood well.

We learned several things afterward, one of which was that the stain, in the course of years, fades, and the brilliant dark and even black shadings modify under the influence of light. We stained some articles with oil stains and they look nice, but they have not the brilliant markings that so enchanted me when George made that first bedstead. He has made a set in the natural wood, without color, that I consider the prettiest in the house now. But one advantage all these home-made articles have—there are none of those hated creases and coils and notches. They are all easily kept clean. MRS. S. L. BERRY.

Farm Notes.

Bogus Fertilizers.

Interest and investment in fertilizers for horticultural uses are just beginning in California, and it is exceedingly important that they should start aright. Already certain things have transpired which indicate that the use and trade in fertilizers are not opening in this way. There has been complaint from many who have purchased small lots for trial that no satisfactory results have been realized. They have not been able to see that the money they expended in this direction did them any good. Others who have made similar purchases have noticed notable improvement in their trees and fruit and have purchased more and more freely. Of course this difference in experience may be due to several different conditions and may not necessarily indicate that the material applied was worthless, but in some cases this is no doubt the true explanation of the disappointment.

Fertilizers which are really worthless may sometimes be sold through ignorance, not alone of the purchaser but of the seller. We grant this does not often occur, and in most cases worthless stuff is sold with the full knowledge of the manufacturer that he is not giving value for the money he receives. There was an enterprise begun in this state some years ago which ingeniously proposed to sell farmers ground limestone at so much a ton, and a pamphlet was prepared setting forth the many values of lime in the production of crops. This was so simple a delusion that we attributed it to the ignorance of the projector of the enterprise, rather than his intention to perpetrate a swindle. The whole matter was dropped when some one secured a statement from Prof. Hilgard that ground limestone was of no appreciable value as a fertilizer.

Another case has more recently come to light. Some farmer in southern California sent to the university a sample of a carload of bone fertilizer which had been sent him from some dealer in San Francisco. The stuff was simply disintegrated shells taken probably from inland deposit. This was apparent to the eye, for the shipper had taken no pains to disguise its character. An analysis showed that it was almost totally deficient in available fertilizing matters and that its actual worth was considerably less than the cost of freighting it, not to speak of the dealer's charge for it. It has been known for years that material sold as bonemeal and bone fertilizer by some parties in this city has been largely adulterated with such shell material and thus debased, but this is a case in which the adulteration was sold pure, so to speak. No doubt Prof. Hilgard's reply to the party who sent him the sample will prevent the sale of more of that stuff as a bone manure.

The fact of the matter is, that in fertilizers as in many other things the time has come when we must learn wisdom from the older states. These states have laws governing the sale of fertilizers. They provide that any farmer may take a sample of what is sold him and send it for analysis to the experiment station or other recognized authority and secure a statement of its value. They also provide that dealers in fertilizers must furnish analyses of the material they offer and provide penalties for selling material not up to these analyses. There are also other provisions which comprise what is known in all the older states as "fertilizer control." This is what we must arrive at in this state, and the first step is the enactment of a fertilizer law and provision for its execution. When this is done we shall hear less of such outrageous things as are now coming to light in the fertilizer business in this state.—Rural Press.

J. R. Metcalf, member of the house of representatives from Stevens county says he was paid $500 by Harry A. Clark of Spokane Falls to vote for W. H. Calkins for United States senator. Calkins denies the charge.

Current News.

The Chilean Rebellion.

It is difficult to get reliable information of the exact status of affairs in Chile, the government exercising a rigid censorship over all means of communication. The trouble originated in a contest between the president (Balmaceda) and congress, and at the last session the last-named body refused to vote any funds for carrying on the government unless Balmaceda would comply with its desires. He would not yield and congress adjourned without voting supplies. This paralyzed the government, though Balmaceda continued to collect and appropriate customs dues at some of the more important ports. A portion of the navy rebelled and has blockaded the ports to cut off this revenue. The outbreak is certainly of greater magnitude than is admitted in the dispatches received by Chilean representatives abroad, for while these declare that only three ships of the navy had revolted, and these only in sympathy with a captain who had been punished for a breach of discipline, the fact that ports are blockaded shows that the rest of the navy sympathizes with the movement. Private advcies, transmitted with much difficulty, indicate that the insurgents have a strong force on land, have captured the city of Pisagua and have placed Balmaceda and his supporters in great danger.

A Horrible Nihilist Crime.

A peasant gathering wood in the forest on the outskirts of the village of Sbornon, Keiv, Russia, heard sounds like the wrenching of a body against a tree. After a wearisome search he found in a secluded gulch a naked man bound fast to a sapling. He had been half stripped of flesh and muscle, and a wooden gag prevented all possibility of his shouting or calling out intelligibly.

Wooden spits had been thrust into his eyes and the trunk was horribly mutilated. On his breast hung a placard with these words: "Behold the punishment of a spy on the liberators of Russia." The police whom the peasant summoned found the naked man still alive, but too near death to tell about the assault on him. Two hours later he died.

It was subsequently learned that he was a captain of the secret police. The men who took his life have concealed every clew to their identity but are believed to be nihilists.

Madame Kartschoff, a rich Moscow woman, was strangled to death in her bed and the bed fired by somebody who escaped and left no clew, and as none of the valuables in her room were touched this crime, too, is laid to the nihilists.

Fatal Cold Weather.

During the two weeks ending Jan. 21, when a thaw began, England and all Europe suffered from the coldest weather known within a generation. Streams and harbors froze up that had never been known to freeze up before. Trains were snowed up and men and animals froze to death in the streets and on country roads in England, France, Germany, Austria and othe European countries. The authorities of Paris kept hundreds of fires burning in the streets, where swarms of freezing paupers crowded around the blazing heaps to save their lives. It is believed that damage was done in the olive-growing districts of France and Italy that it will take many years to repair, the trees having probably been killed or so injured that they can hardly recover their vigor.

On the 21st warmer weather came, with copious rains, and great damage was done by the consequent floods.

Co-operative Cooking Fails.

The experiment of co-operative cooking, which was to do away with troublesome cooks and all the drudgery of the kitchen, was tried in Evanston, Ill., 250 persons being served with hot meals from one model kitchen, under the supervision of an expert cook. The meals were carried to the homes of the subscribers in a number of handsome wagons and were pronounced excellent, but the expense proved to be too great and the Co-operative Housekeeping association failed Jan. 20 and closed its kitchen door. The kitchen girl is voted cheaper, and her service, with all its defects superior to anything that can be achieved on the co-operative plan.

A Deaconesses' Home.

The Methodists met in San Francisco Jan. 20. It was a union gathering, representing nearly all of the leading Methodist churches in San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda, to organize a "Deaconesses' Home" to be composed of lady members of the congregations and perform, personally, out-of-door home missionary labor. It is to be to Protestants what the Sisters of Charity are to Catholics. The urgent need of its establishment in San Francisco, where there are forty times as many drinking saloons and brothels as churches, is great. It is to be a society of true Christian ladies who will be willing to leave their homes and minister to the sick and the destitute in houses and hospitals.

Alameda, Grace, Central, Simpson Memorial and the Howard-street Methodist Episcopal churches each subscribed $100. The Women's Home Missionary society also gave $100, which, together with individual subscriptions, swelled the sum total to about $1000.

Smokers should be smart enough to know that the genuine "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut" costs them no more than poor Tobacco, which some dealers try to palm off on them.

General News.

UNITED STATES.

"Rev." U. S. Grant Glick, who ministered to the spiritual wants of Anschlag, the Garden Grove murderer at Los Angeles, and was suspected of furnishing that brute with poison with which to cheat the gallows, has been arrested for extensive swindling games in Washington. He has a record as a swindler in other cities.

The Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor and other labor organizations have a political union known as the Confederation of Industrial Organizations.

The Indiana legislature has passed a resolution asking the state's representatives in congress to vote against the dressed beef trust and in favor of the repeal of the McKinley tariff act.

The federated miners of the United States have decided to strike May 1 for eight hours.

An explosion of natural gas destroyed the hotel Marvin at Findlay, O., Jan. 18, killing five persons and injuring several others.

Two Mormon elders were beaten by masked men and driven from Blount county, Al., Jan. 16.

G. F. Kibling, who has so long defied the prohibition law at Hanover, N. H., and Norwich, Vt., has been sentenced on 723 convictions to sixty-three years in jail for selling liquor.

The Chicago and Erie road between Huntington, Ind., and Chicago, has been completely tied up by a strike of telegraphers.

The court decided that Robert Ray Hamilton's alleged widow was never his wife and can have none of his property.

At Port Hope, Ont, the house occupied by Robert Sharpe was burned. Mr. Sharpe was slightly burned, while his one of children was burned to a crisp.

Bill Lewis ran a saloon at Kansas city in a building with one end in Missouri and the other in Kansas and repeatedly evaded conviction in one state by claiming that the sale had been made in the other. Jan. 21 the line was carefully located by surveyors and the Kansas authorities sawed the building in two and destroyed the Kansas portion.

John Toms, 54 years old, of New Brunswick, N. J., was knocked senseless by two robbers, who tied his wrists together behind him and hung him up by them in a closet where he hung, gagged, for fifty-two hours before he was accidentally discovered and released. He had recognized the robbers and they will probably pay dearly for the $57 of which they despoiled him.

Rev. A. M. de Ford of Hortonville, Wis., has been sentenced to five years in prison and $500 fine for raising a treasury note.

Two thousand negroes, promised transportation from Atlanta to Liberia gathered there from Mississippi and Texas and have been suffering for food and clothing. The whole thing was a fraud and considerable money was advanced for fares on the ship that never will sail.

A system of railway tunnels connecting New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City is proposed.

Fifteen men derailed, wrecked and robbed a passenger train near Brownsville, Tex., Jan. 19.

Blaine will forward to St. Petersburg a protest against the persecution of the Jews.

New York elected ex-governor Hill to the federal senate.

FOREIGN.

China will have an exhibit at the Chicago world's fair.

The strike of 2000 miners at Sosnowice, Russia, is the first strike in the empire. The men at the Imperial dock yards, St. Petersburg, have also struck.

Alphonse Moliere died of starvation in a miserable garret where he lived in Paris Jan. 19 and left $1,200,000 in bank.

It is rumored that Emperor William of Germany has a cancer in the throat.

There is a demand so strong that it will probably be complied with for the revision of the constitution of Belgium and the extension of the franchise.

Wolves, driven by the rigor of the season from their retreats, are troublesome in northern French villages.

Prince Baudouin, heir to the Belgian throne, died Jan. 23.

England proposes a customs union of all her American colonies and to that end will hold an exposition of the products of those colonies in Jamaica.

The Scotch railroad companies declare they have all the men they want. An occasional riot by strikers is the principal indication remaining that there is a strike at all.

Lepers run at large in Samoa.

Japan will make a fine display at the Chicago world's fair.

France and Italy are snarling at each other over the question which of them shall gobble up Abyssinia.

The new Japanese parliament house has been burned.

Dr. E. T. Painter, who went from Pittsburg to Berlin and was treated with the Koch lymph for spinal tuberculosis, writes home that the treatment is heroic and the third injection nearly killed him, but that he is now improving rapidly.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to do away with all treaties of commerce with other countries, except that with Morocco.

Lieutenant E. P. Turner, son of Admiral Turner of the United States navy, blew his brains out while on the way from Vancouver, B. C., to San Francisco.

Bismarck and Emperor William are reported to have kissed and made up.

The abbe Laponniere of the church of St. Sulpice, Bordeaux, has been arrested for embezzlement and infanticide.

An explosion in a coal mine at Kharkov, Russia, killed 160 miners.

Austria has levied a tax of 100,000 florins on the bourse for the support of the poor.

Parnell is taking an active part in parliamentary proceedings, claiming to be still the leader of the home rule party.

Bernhardt is coming to America again.

The liberals carried an election at Hartlepool, heretofore represented by a tory.

The men employed on works at Hare island and Skibereen by Balfour with the famine fund have struck for better wages.

German lawmakers are discussing the admission of the American hog—the four-legged kind. Those with two legs are admittted now.

A WINTER HOME ON A MOUNTAIN.

The Family That Lives on the Top of Overlook During the Cold Months.

"I have plenty to read up here, and I can't say that I get lonesome at all, though I have no neighbors," said Mrs. Charles Brink the other day in her cottage on the summit of Overlook mountain in the Catskills. Since the winter signal service station was abandoned a year ago on the top of Mount Washington Mr. Brink and his little family live at a higher altitude during the cold months than any one near the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Brink is in charge of the property of the company which owns the highest mountain house in the Catskills, and during the severest winter weather, when gales are particularly lively round the summit of the fine old hill, he and his family are there alone in their snug little cottage, 3,200 feet above the level of the sea.

About five years ago Mr. Brink's physician told him that if he continued living at West Hurley he would die of consumption. He was told he must make a change of climate, and so Brink made the change. Instead, however, of going several hundred miles away, he changed climates in a perpendicular direction, and by making his home over 3,000 feet above the sea he found the dryness of atmosphere that was essential to his recovery. Now a more vigorous and hardy man could scarcely be found in the state. Mountain air has done wonders for Mr. Brink, and he is just about to spend his fifth winter on the summit of Mount Overlook.

Mountaineers get so used to running up and down hill, that Mr. Brink's hired man thinks nothing of traveling nearly three miles every day far down the mountain side for the little milk the family consumes; and, though no one else lives on top of the mountain, the Brink family is not deprived of social pleasures during the winter, for now and then sleigh loads of people climb the steep ascent from Woodstock and have a jolly party and lots of dancing on top of the mountain. The snow-clad country below is plainly in view on every clear morning from near Albany to the Highlands on the Hudson. Parts of several states are seen, and the view is as fine in the clear air of winter, when everything is snow-clad, as during the season of verdure. Mr. Brink generally makes one or two trips a week down the mountain to the post-office and stores at Woodstock. During the great blizzard, however, he was cut off from intercourse with the rest of the world for about two weeks by the impassable nature of the roads.

His wife is very fond of reading, and though her little daughter is away from her at school she finds plenty to occupy her attention with an ample supply of reading matter and her household duties. One of Mr. Brink's occupations during the winter is filling the ice-house for summer use at the hotel. He cuts the ice from a reservoir of water that is kept on the mountain top, and last winter, when the whole eastern country feared that it would not be able to harvest any ice at all, he succeeded in getting his usual supply without much trouble, which shows that the top of Overlook mountain, besides being a solitary place of winter residence, is also not a little colder than the surrounding country.

The Story of a Great Poem.

Most people need to publish one book in order to find what an expensive and unsatisfactory business it is in most cases. I had a friend who had given birth to a religious poem. He thought it would rival "Paradise Lost," and shake the nations. He kept the secret under lock and key for a long while, showing it only to a few special friends, and that under promise of secrecy. He grew thin in calculating at what time the world could best endure the exhilaration of its publication. At last the manuscript was in type, and the proof was read, and the book put upon the market. He banqueted his friends on publication day, in anticipation of a large fortune. He figured up how many would be sold. First, he calculated on disposing of twenty thousand; but as he reviewed the importance of the work and the fascination of the style, he put the figures to fifty thousand. Afterward, bethinking himself of the fact that it is impossible to keep a rare thing on this side of the Atlantic, and the certainty of its world-wide distribution, he concluded it reasonable to expect the circulation of one hundred thousand.

The fact was, that of the first edition of five hundred copies, one hundred and fifty were sold, and the rest were given away. Its rivalry did not hurt John Milton's reputation a bit.—*Dr. Talmage, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

Jewels of the Astors.

The Astor family possess some wonderful jewels, particularly diamonds. The late Mrs. John Jacob Astor used to wear a tiara that few of the crowned heads of Europe could match. Mrs. William Astor wears a beautiful *riviere* of diamonds, three rows graduated. She also possesses a famous diamond n klace of six strings, set in such a manner that no gold is visible, and having the appearance of being strung together. Mr. Astor is constantly having it altered, and increasing its brilliancy and value by the addition of larger diamonds in the place of small ones. There are some fine emeralds in the family, but no member seems to care much about display, and, except on rare occasions, these jewels are not worn. One of Inspector Byrnes' detectives, who stood in full evening dress in a brilliant ball-room on the crest of Murray Hill one night last winter, where Mrs. Astor and the wealth of New York were present, said: "There is nearly five million dollars' worth of jewelry and precious stones in this room." Valuable gems glittered and glistened in the gas-light like raindrops in the sun.—*Foster Coates, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Legal Distinction.

"Good morning, Uncle Abner. I was sorry to hear of your being convicted of chicken stealing again."

"T'ank yer, Boss. I wuz mighty sorry myself speshually when dey done 'vict me on sarcumstanzable ebberdence."

"What do you call circumstantial evidence? It appeared to me to be direct proof."

"Beg pardon, sah, but here's diffunce. Ef de witness dun sw'ar dat he see de hull chicken in my hen, dat's cl'ar pruff, sho nuff, but w'en he swar he on'y see de tail fedders an' out us'er my coat, dat's hoss jes' plain, ol' fashion sarcumstanzable ebberdence."