

Lebanon Express.

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LEBANON, OREGON

PACIFIC COAST.

Portland Catholics Will Build a Cathedral.

W. ELLINGTON MINE STRIKE.

The Chinese on the Empress of Japan Roughly Handle a Customs Collector—Etc.

Tucson is to have a \$100,000 sanitarium.

Austin, Nev., has just shipped 100 tons of antimony.

Los Angeles is making a move to own its own water works.

Horse-car lines at San Diego are being changed into electric power.

The Catholics of Portland propose to build a magnificent cathedral.

Sacramento Trustees have decided to vote pay for an extra fire company.

Charles Brooks, a wife murderer, is to be hanged December 21 at Spokane.

Excursion trains from the East are beginning to arrive in Southern California.

Portland's saloons will all have to close at midnight from the beginning of the new year.

A ledge of iron over twenty feet wide and 3,000 feet long has been found southeast of Portland.

Arthur Leonard of Carson, clerk for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, is charged with embezzling \$2,000.

At 4 cents a pound many of the raisin growers of California claim a profit in their crops of \$150 an acre.

The Wallington mine strikers after a year and a half of enforced idleness have declared the strike off. The mine owners were victorious.

Portland authorities promise a sensation soon in the arrest of opium smugglers. Railroad employes are said to be connected with the work.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports seventeen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with seventeen for the previous week and thirteen for the corresponding week of 1890.

Judge Zane, at Salt Lake, has rendered judgment excheating from the Mormon Church for the benefit of the school fund, under the Edmunds-Packer act of 1887, the Tithing Office, Gardo House, Historians' Office and Church farm.

The Chinese on the Empress of Japan roughly handled a Customs Collector at Vancouver, B. C., and tossed him over the ship's side to the dock. When he recovered he made complaint, and officers who went to make an arrest were defied and had to take the word of the officers of the vessel that the offenders would appear. The Chinese are largely in the majority on the ship, and the officers begin to realize the danger in which they have voluntarily placed themselves.

Robert Joseph, a sailor, brought suit in the United States Court at Seattle the other day to libel the British ship Fred B. Taylor, claiming \$5,000 damages for brutal treatment by the master, Captain Haribart. Joseph, who is a negro, claims to be a citizen of the United States. He shipped at Rio, Brazil, but alleges that his treatment was so brutal that he was forced to leave the vessel at Seattle. He claims that he was frequently tried up to the mast, gagged by having an iron belaying pin jammed down his throat and unmercifully flogged. He also claims that \$150 is due him for wages. Captain Haribart denies Joseph's charges, and says that instead of there being wages due him he is in debt to the vessel.

Charles W. Stuart, a young blacksmith from Tacoma, has mysteriously appeared, and the authorities are searching for him. A week ago he arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Waka Walla from Tacoma. He had written to his uncle and sisters, who reside at 1221 Franklin street, San Francisco, that he would be there at that time. He gave his check to the agent California Transfer Company, but yet called for his baggage, nor relative heard anything about him. He is 23 years of age, five feet six inches in height, with dark hair and mustache, and weighed 150 pounds. He was steady, sober, industrious, and his general appearance desirable.

San Francisco Bay is filled with vessels. The freighters are exceedingly full. The arrivals are very large, and the departures are also very large. The result is that coal is scarce and expensive, and the price of provisions is high. The scarcity of coal is due to the fact that the vessels are not allowed to leave the bay until they have loaded with coal. The price of coal is now an average of 40 shillings. Freight is 40 shillings, and vessels are

EDUCATIONAL.

The President of Brown University Advocates Turning the School-Houses Into Palaces.

The public schools in the United States have 12,500,000 pupils.

Dublin University has bestowed the degree of Doctor of Laws upon a woman.

Indiana University has opened with a much larger attendance than ever before.

Wellesley and Smith Colleges opened the scholastic year with 700 students each.

New York school children of foreign birth are being taught to salute the American flag.

Seven school buildings in the most crowded districts of Chicago will shortly be thrown open Saturday for instruction in sewing.

Rigid examination of the applicants for certificates to teach in Willin, Tex., has resulted in the idleness of half the schools of the county.

President Andrews of Brown University advocates turning schoolhouses into luxurious palaces and furnishing a free lunch daily to the scholars.

Precozousness begins to make itself felt. The undergraduate students in the Michigan University are younger by a full year or more on the average than they were twenty years ago.

The self-education of the masses goes steadily forward. Besides the army of university extension the entering classes for this fall of the Chautauque circles numbers 15,000 students. The course of instruction lasts for three years.

There is at Baltimore, Ireland, a fishing school, where boys receive instruction in all branches of a sea fisherman's work and in such allied industries as net-making, boat-building, coopership and sail-making. The school has produced excellent results.

General Law Wallace, whose new novel is expected to be finished before New Year, usually rises as early as 6 o'clock in the morning. He takes some very slight refreshment, gets into the saddle, rides a couple of hours and then takes a regular breakfast. He now devotes himself assiduously to work until noon, when he has luncheon and another ride. His second sitting at his desk lasts until 4 o'clock. The remainder of the evening and night is spent with his family and friends.

The total number of scholars in schools and colleges of all sorts in India is only 3,250,000, or 1 1/2 per cent. of the entire population. These are mainly confined to the cities and towns; but out of 250,000,000 in all India less than 11,000,000 can read and write. A census of illiterates in the various countries of the world places the three Slavonic States of Roumania, Servia and Russia at the head of the list, with about 80 per cent. of the population unable to read and write. Of the Latin-speaking races Spain heads the list with 45 per cent., followed by Italy with 48 per cent., France and Belgium having about 15 per cent. The illiterates in Hungary number 43 per cent., in Austria 39 per cent., and in Ireland 21 per cent.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Treasury Department Has Information of the Existence of a Most Dangerous Counterfeit.

The United States patent office has issued a patent to Emile Borliner for a combined telegraph and telephone.

Commissioners Greener, Lindsay and Directors Lawrence and Peck have been appointed a committee to call on President Harrison and the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain what, if any, expense of the rendezvous at Hampton Roads and review in New York harbor in April, 1883, should be borne by the exposition management. Many are of the opinion that the government ought to foot the bill.

A telegram has been received at army headquarters from General Brooks, commanding the Department of Dakota, in response to one sent by General Schofield asking the truth about the report that Big Foot's band had left the reservation and started for Pine Ridge. General Brooks stated he had been unable to learn anything definite about the movement, but would find out the scope and significance at once. There is no apprehension felt at Washington that the movement will be followed by anything like last winter's outbreak. General Schofield said: "The state of things in the Indian country to-day is far better than a year ago. There is more content among the Sioux this winter than last. This is mainly due, I believe, to the fact that the affairs of the government so far as they affect the Indians are better administered. I do not think there are any discernible signs of trouble this winter, so far as I can see the tribes are quiet."

The secret service division of the Treasury Department has information of the existence of a most dangerous \$20 counterfeit gold certificate. It is a photographic counterfeit, check letter A—B. K. Bruce, Register; James Gillfillan, Treasurer; act of July 12, 1882; department series A 372,945. Apart from the counter containing the 20 on the face and the portrait of Garfield there is little of the gray of the photograph about it. The seal is small and scalloped, having a reddish tinge, apparently applied with a brush. The number is very pronounced and heavier than in the genuine. The surface on the note is one-half of an inch shorter and one-eighth of an inch narrower than the genuine. It has the two parallel silk threads running through it. The tint on the back of the note is light brown, while in the genuine note it is orange. This counterfeit is determined by the character of its tints rather than by the lines in the engraving, as in a photograph of genuine work.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Work on the Galveston Jetties Resumed.

THE CHOCTAWS AND NEGROES

Secretary Noble Dismisses a Clerk in Pension Office for Writing Objectionable Novel.

In South Dakota the total vote this year does not exceed 35,000.

Fifty cents will be the price of admission to the Chicago World's Fair.

The reciprocity agreement with Mexico will be proclaimed about January 1.

Congress will be asked for \$800,000 to pay for World's Fair medals and premiums.

The beginning has been made toward building a great temperance temple in Boston.

Two packages of cigarettes daily have just made George Giesel of New York crazy. He is 20 years old.

President Harrison has pardoned George Welles, convicted in California of violating the postal laws.

The Democrats in Massachusetts gained nearly 17,000 over last year's returns, the Republicans about 19,000.

Large numbers of representative cattlemen are in Chicago, and a national breeding association is being organized.

A Kansas City Appeals Court decision acknowledges the right of a negro kept in ignorance of her freedom to recover her wages.

The Choctaw Council has prohibited negroes from settling on their lands, and those who were in the mines are being sent away.

It is proposed to erect a monument at Memphis to General N. B. Forrest, whom Robert E. Lee once called the greatest of Confederate Generals.

The Knights of Labor General Assembly has decided that all who do not accept all the principles enumerated in the platform must leave the order.

The water in the lakes and streams of Western Connecticut is so low that many mills have stopped running and others have had to return to steam power.

The Mexican revolutionists on the Rio Grande border are gaining recruits. They are well armed, and are said to have many sympathizers in Mexico.

Of the 500,000,000 persons who were carried last year on steam vessels but sixty-five were killed. This shows that this means of travel is the safest in the world.

Work has been resumed on the Galveston jetties which the United States government is constructing in the harbor of that city for the purpose of procuring deep water.

The Chesapeake Islands, which are the center of the oyster wars, are settled by a hardy race of fishermen, who have as little intercourse as possible with the mainland.

The loss to shipping by the September and October hurricanes is estimated by the marine underwriters to have been over \$20,000,000, and ninety souls are known to have perished.

Paruell's estate will be inherited by his brother, John Parnell, who is soon to leave Atlanta for Ireland to claim the property. Mrs. Parnell receives only a life interest in the estate.

The Transcontinental Association, at a meeting at St. Louis, voted against granting a \$50 rate for delegates to the National Convention, for which San Francisco is making a bid.

Bar Eagle's party of Indians, which refused to remain on the Cheyenne Agency, are at Pine Ridge. An investigation will probably be had as to the causes which produce the discontent.

The amount of money in circulation in the United States increased \$33,810,125 during October, and is now \$24,23 per capita. The volume of circulation is \$65,494,544 greater than at this time last year.

Felix Starhenberg, a Swedish inventor, has undertaken to harness New York Bay to a motor which will move all the machinery in New York city. His motor is set in motion by the rise of the tide.

Secretary Noble has dismissed from the service Lewis W. Bogey of St. Louis, a clerk in the pension office, for having written and published a novel of objectionable character on official life in Washington.

Otto Kramer of Philadelphia has sued the Traction Car Company of that city for \$2,000 to satisfy the damages of his person resulting from sitting on a tuck. Mr. Kramer found the tuck on the cane seat of a car.

The City Council of Chicago, by a vote to receive protests against the action of the police in breaking up a Socialist meeting, practically censured Mayor Washburne and Chief of Police McLaughlin.

Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Kent, O., formed themselves into parties and called at all places where loud theatrical posters advertising a burlesque opera were displayed and tore the bills and lithographic prints in pieces.

The Methodist General Missionary Committee has appropriated for different classes of missions as follows: Chinese, \$11,400; Japanese in California and Honolulu, \$7,000; Bohemian and Hungarian, \$7,250; Italian, \$4,750; Portuguese, \$500; Indiana, \$0,350.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Emperor William Says a European War Cannot Be Postponed Beyond Next Spring.

Munkacy, the Hungarian artist, is at work on a new work representing Christ among his Disciples.

A bust of Matthew Arnold was recently unveiled in the baptistry of Westminster Abbey by Lord Coleridge.

The Critic says there is no truth in the story that Grover Cleveland is writing "A Constitutional History of the United States."

Dr. Keeley, the bi-chloride promoter, has 800 to 1,000 patients, and gets \$25 a week from each one. It pays to work a good, fetching fad.

Prof. Axe is one of the operating surgeons in the Royal Veterinary College of London. He is gentler than his name might seem to indicate, however.

The royalties from Moody and Sankey's famous "Gospel Hymns" have, it is said, amounted to \$1,200,000, every penny of which has gone for charitable purposes.

As soon as Mr. Spurgeon began to recover his health, begging letters began to deluge him once more. He has long suffered from the importunities of this class of people.

The Duke of Norfolk has taken his deaf, dumb and blind twelve-year-old son to the shrine at Lourdes, France, hoping to secure a miraculous cure for the unfortunate child.

W. K. Vanderbilt wanted his physician to accompany him on a six weeks' tour to Europe. The physician said his time was worth \$1,000 a week. He was offered \$10,000, and went.

The Chilean Minister in Washington is described as a rich, dapper and band-box-like gentleman. He is small and delicate, and doesn't care much about discussing international matters.

The reigning family of Germany don't seem to be sleepy-heads. At 7 in the morning William, the Emperor, and the three elder Princes, with four grooms attending, leave the palace for their regular daily horseback ride.

The Rev. Howard MacQuary, who had his falling out with the bishop of Ohio, and so fell out of the Episcopal Church altogether, is reported as giving satisfaction to the Universalists of Saginaw, Mich. But the "heresy" bee is in his bonnet, and so he sallies forth to lecture from time to time.

In his childhood Mr. Patrick Egan, now American minister to Chili, was an errand boy in a flour mill in an Irish rural town, and in a few years he became managing director of the milling company at Dublin and a commission merchant of some importance. This was before he became conspicuous in the land league.

The famous oak under which Tasso is supposed to have spent the greater part of the day during the last year of his life, when he had retired to the convent of Santa Onofrio, was blown down during a violent gale a few weeks ago. The London News says that the tree, which all visitors to Rome used to visit, was kept standing by supports of masonry on all sides; but at last, notwithstanding all the care taken to preserve it, it has succumbed to old age. The trunk will, however, be kept as a relic in the convent at Santa Onofrio.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Australia Will Make a Splendid Exhibit at Chicago—Anthropologists Are Aroused.

The Knights of Labor in session at Toledo, O., have declared in favor of keeping the World's Fair open Sundays.

Montana's World's Fair Commission has set aside \$5,000 of the State's appropriation of \$50,000 for the use of the women.

Leigh Lynch has been commissioned by Director-General Davis to visit the South Sea Islands in the interests of the exposition.

The supporting columns for the forestry building are to be trunks of trees with the bark on—three from each State of the Union.

Mr. Sell, the London advertising agent, has applied for space to exhibit specimens of all of the leading newspapers of the world which have been printed during the last two centuries.

A splendid exhibit from Australia seems assured. Minerals, education, forestry and especially wool are to be represented. Wool growers and wool brokers to the number of fifty met recently in Sydney, New South Wales, and took steps to make at the exposition a very extensive collective exhibit of wools. New South Wales has selected its commission to the World's Fair.

William Ordway Partridge, the great sculptor, has asked for space in the art palace for his statue of Shakespeare, which he is now making for Lincoln park. His statue of Alexander Hamilton, which he is making for the city of Boston, will also be shown. Mr. Partridge is Vice-President of the American Artists' Association in Paris. He gives assurances that the association is heartily interested in the exposition.

The Chicago Paper Trade Club, which includes the prominent manufacturers and dealers in paper in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, has decided to make the best exhibit of paper manufacturing and its machinery and appliances ever held under one roof. The display will show the actual manufacture of paper in all grades, from wood pulp to the highly-finished book, and the exhibit will be conducted every day during the time of the exposition. The finished product is to be run through a perfecting press and printed and sold as a souvenir.

The Secret of Moltke's Power.

"Learn to condense" is a bit of commonplace advice often given to students of literary composition, but the lesson of the great field marshal's life shows the value of the admonition in every form of work, from the management of an army to the writing of a letter. There was no waste in Moltke, not even a waste of words, and men said of him that he could be silent in many languages. The reason was that he had learned to combine his faculties and direct them all in harmony to the purpose of the hour.

He needed all his energies for action, and because even talk must draw for sustenance upon the nervous forces, he said little. He had brought his own faculties under drill and discipline, and in like manner he could condense the energies of a kingdom into a cannon ball, compact and irresistible. He drew eight corps of the Prussian army from divergent points and converged them upon Sadowa in the critical moment of battle, as a lens concentrates the sunbeams. The center of the Austrian army melted under the heat, and when the sun went down upon the field Austria had no longer either voice or vote in the politics of Germany.

By his infallible mathematics he worked out the doom of the French empire long before the challenge of Napoleon came, so that when the proclamation of war was made he had nothing to do but touch the little button that set in motion all the complex machinery of the German army, and move it like the sweep of a sword across France to the field of destiny by the ramparts of Sedan.—M. M. Trumbull in Open Court.

A Bachelor Converted.

One of the standard toasts at most of our important and many of the informal dinners here has been, "The ladies—God bless them!" and the response is usually made by Mr. John R. Van Wormer, who is a witty, rapid, energetic speaker, and whose comments as a confirmed bachelor upon the charms of the other sex are always a delight to hear. Mr. Van Wormer is probably known to as many politicians and prominent men as any person of his years in New York. He was for a long time in intimate relations with Senator Conkling, serving as the clerk of his committee and as his private secretary. He was also chief clerk of the postoffice department when General James was postmaster general, and is now the manager of the largest safe deposit company in the city.

But Mr. Van Wormer will no longer be called upon as a confirmed bachelor to expatiate upon fair women at public dinners. He has capitulated; he has found the fairest of women; he has lowered his independent flag and salutes one of the most charming of her sex, and he is receiving congratulations by the score. He is soon to marry Mrs. D. Demorest Lloyd, whose husband was a very successful playwright and journalist, and whose sudden death was a great bereavement to a large circle of friends.—E. J. Edwards in Philadelphia Press.

He Paid the Loan.

It has been remarked that Hebrews do not beg. Furthermore that Hebrews look after their own poor, a distinguishing trait, but we do not remember an instance where a man or boy who was housed in a police station house out of compassion, and who was given a trifle of money to get a meal, ever was at the pains to return and refund the money. Our avenues of information on this hand are not few. A young Hebrew who walked from St. Louis to Pittsburg was given a quarter of a dollar to satisfy his hunger. His shoes were in ribbons. When he earned two dollars he bought a pair of shoes, and left a quarter at the station house to be returned to the man who gave it to him. If Isaac Moser lives he will be a successful business man, and in any event he reflects credit upon his race.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Lord Melbourne's Way of Saying It.

The death of Lord Minto makes a vacancy in the Order of the Thistle for which a number of names are mentioned, that of Lord Strathmore being prominent. The order consists of twenty members, including the four principal royal dukes, and the decoration is eagerly sought after by Scottish peers. It consists of a star, a green ribbon and the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit." A good story has been revived of the reply made by Lord Melbourne to a political friend who had been importuning him to give the decoration to a peer who was more noted for his urbanity than for his great talents. "Give the thistle to!" said Lord Melbourne, with one of his usual epithets: "why, he'd eat it!"—Scottish-American.

Marriage a Failure.

A Bowenville widower wants to get married. His fiancée, a maiden lady of Globe Village, is ready for the ceremony, but the b. w. is halting, necessarily on account of a little financial difficulty. He has been contracting numerous bills with "butchers and bakers and candlestick makers" at the North End, and hasn't made much effort to pay them. He sent to Canada for \$100 to get married with, and ordered it sent by express. A grocer, who is one of his creditors, heard of the plan, and when the money arrived at the express office it was attached, and the maiden still waits for the widower.—Fall River (Mass.) News.

May a red nose be designated as a bright example?