

Lebanon Express.

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LEBANON, OREGON.

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Oregon Takes the Bun in Her Forestry Exhibit.

BUILDING AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Prosecution of Work on the Santa Margarita Extension on the Southern Pacific.

Spokane, Wash., claims a population of 50,484.

The State Blind Institute at Salem opens September 11.

Building at Los Angeles is reported active, with an improving real-estate market.

The miners on the Comstock refuse to accept the proposed reduction of 25 per cent in wages.

Alfred H. Nelson, a former manager of the Ogden (Utah) Building and Savings Association, is short \$13,000 in his accounts.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company has reduced the pay of all its employees, except locomotive engineers, 25 per cent.

It is claimed that extensive frauds were perpetrated in connection with the attempt to raise the San Pedro in Victoria harbor.

The depositors of the suspended savings bank at Portland want the stockholders to guarantee that the bank will pay all depositors in full.

Eastern Washington's grain harvest this season promises to be the best ever known. The average yield from British Columbia to the Oregon line will be thirty bushels to the acre.

Scott Morris of Evans Creek, Jackson county, Or., who has been collecting and shipping East the bulbs and seeds of the wild flowers of Southern Oregon, has built up quite a business in that line.

This summer, it is said, will see the last of the famous Harney Valley (Or.) crickets. They are dying by millions from some disease, and have not yet deposited their eggs. Those who have observed their habits say the disease which has caused their destruction in other places is the same to all appearances as that which is killing them here. They have been in the valley in numbers ever since it was first visited by the whites.

In the forestry building at the World's Fair Oregon takes a back seat for no State or nation, her forestry exhibit being a revelation even to Oregonians who have spent their lives in the forests. She shows the largest block of wood in the building. This is a cross section from the trunk of a tide-land spruce, and is ten feet in diameter. This section was cut twenty feet above the butt, which was sixteen feet in diameter. The tree of which it was a part was quite a sprout when Columbus started on his first voyage, and before it was felled its topmost branches towered more than 300 feet above terra firma, or high enough to afford ample shade for the monster Ferris wheel's cars on the upper level. Oregon shows also a beautiful house constructed wholly of Oregon woods. It is ten feet square, nineteen feet high, and is surrounded by an open cupola. The building throughout is finished in hard wood, all highly polished, elegantly carved and arranged in the most attractive fashion possible to show the native woods of the State. The roof is supported by four nicely carved Doric columns of maple, while a like number of similar columns of oak support the roof of the cupola.

Just now the newspapers of Oregon are having a great deal to say about Oregon fruit being shipped East, where it is sold as a California product. There is too much truth in the statement to make the thing funny. But a few days ago at Chicago some Oregonians, desirous of learning whether or not there was any sale for Oregon fruits, took occasion to give the matter a fair test, and at the same time "evened up" on California for having so long sailed under false colors by painting off as her own Oregon choicest fruits. Just outside the World's Fair grounds some boys were selling California (genuine, not Oregon-grown) peaches, peaches, apricots and cherries, and the little fellows were loudly crying their wares—"Fresh California fruit!" "California peaches!" "California pears!"

The Oregonians approached the boys, examined their fruits, and told the boys that it was not California fruit they were selling, and assured them it was grown in Oregon. The boys said it might be from Oregon for all they knew—they said it was from California because that made it sell better. Then the wise men from Oregon dug down in their jeans and brought up some shining two-bit pieces, which they gave to the boys with the understanding that they were to shoot "Oregon fruit," "California pears," etc., during the remainder of that day. The boys tried their lungs on the new proposition, and the results were astonishing. People who had visited the fair and seen Oregon's peerless horticultural display opened their eyes. "What," said they, "Oregon fruit! Well, we must try some of it—it looked so beautiful at the fair." And they did try it. So many tried it that the boys soon sold out their stocks and had to return to headquarters again and again for more, and up to last accounts these self-same boys were crying, "Right this way for your Oregon pears!"

PURELY PERSONAL.

General Fitz John Porter has been appointed cashier of the New York post-office at a salary of \$2,600 a year.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts has long been noted as an equestrian, and now he is gaining renown as an expert bicycle rider.

Bishop Joseph Rademacher has been transferred by the Pope from Nashville, Tenn., to Fort Wayne, Ind., which is considered a more important position.

Having completed his "Prince of India," General Wallace has plans for another story already taking shape, but it will probably take him several years to complete it.

So valuable are her jewels that Mrs. Potter Palmer never attends a ball or party of any kind to which she wears them without a private detective to form a part of her escort.

The monument erected over the grave of the poet, James Gates Percival, at Hazel Green, Wis., through the efforts of the faculty of Yale College and a few others will soon be unveiled.

Miss Osgood of Brooklyn is the only American woman who has been admitted to work in the Sevens factory at Versailles. She worked there for a year, and now reproduces the same work.

General Menotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian patriot, and his wife celebrated their silver wedding a few days ago in Rome. They received congratulations from friends of the family in all parts of Italy.

Mrs. Cleveland's tastes in jewelry are very simple. Although she owns a number of rings, she rarely wears any except her wedding ring. A favorite ornament on dress occasions is a beautiful diamond star, which was one of her wedding gifts.

Lady Wimbourne, the brightest and cleverest of all the sisters of Lord Randolph Churchill, is considered the source from which the erratic politician derives his inspiration, as he is not credited with a great amount of brains of his own.

Mary W. Lee, who was known throughout the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac as "Mother Lee," died in Philadelphia recently. During the war of the Rebellion she was a volunteer field nurse, serving at the front without pay, and it was there that she was affectionately nicknamed by the soldiers "Mother Lee."

Mrs. Pierce, the sister of the poet Longfellow, has presented to the Maine Historical Society the house in which her brother lived during his youth. It is the oldest brick structure in Portland. The property is valued at \$55,000, and Mrs. Pierce requires that the rooms shall be forever kept as "Longfellow's Memorial Rooms."

Barnes Greeley, the only surviving brother of Horace Greeley, lives at the age of 79 years on the old Greeley homestead at Chappaqua. He is described by a recent lady visitor as tall, loosely jointed, shambling of gait, with snowy hair and beard, mild blue eyes, peaceful visage and a tongue that is the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet discovered.

Miss Lizzie Green of Detroit seems to be the sensational beauty of the Continent just now. The story goes that at the wedding festivities the Queen of Italy had her nephew sent away on military service to keep him out of the way of the pretty American. The Roman shopkeepers display photographs of Miss Green standing beside the young Count of Turin.

Mr. Gladstone is to make a progress in Scotland during the autumn, and he will be the guest of Lord Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle, of Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny and of Sir Charles Tennant at the Glen. The longest visit is to be paid to George Armstrong. Mr. Gladstone will also be the guest of his nephew, Sir John Gladstone, at Fasque House, Kincairdineshire, for a few days' stay.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

The world's supply of diamonds is twenty times greater than it was thirty years ago.

It is estimated that this country produces over 2,200 pounds of grain to each inhabitant.

The public debt of France is in excess of 36,000,000,000 francs (in United States money \$7,200,000,000).

Twelve years ago one sailor in every 100 who went to sea lost his life. Now only one in 236 is lost.

Bohemia has nearly 140,000 separate manufactures, more than there are in any other province in Austria.

In 1845 the United States produced \$50,000 in silver; in 1891, \$87,630,000, or more than a thousand times as much.

Germany has one postoffice to every 1,774 inhabitants. In proportion to the population the United States has twice as many.

The Navy Department is experimenting for an American bituminous coal that is free-burning, non-coking and smokeless.

A Western geologist says that Kansas can raise wheat for another 1,000 years before exhausting the necessary properties of the soil.

Mexico sends the United States every year \$10,000,000 worth of "henipen" rope, the cordage out of which hammocks are made.

An apple tree which is claimed to have borne fruit for the last century and a quarter is still in bloom in an orchard near Lenoir, N. C.

The largest poultry farm in the United States is located on Long Island. It consists of 1,300 acres of land, with five miles of water front.

It is asserted that the best, strongest and most fibrous material in the shape of wood now used as pulp for paper is made from spruce logs.

The annual manufacture in Europe at the present time according to the latest statistics is something like 1,850,000 square yards of looking glass.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Anthrax Attacks Also Human Beings in Illinois.

THE COTTON CRISIS IN TEXAS.

Chicago Bankers Import Gold Direct From Europe—Typhoid Fever in St. Louis.

The Bank of Commerce at Havana has failed.

Georgia's cotton crop will probably be the largest in her history.

A \$12,000,000 drop in Georgia's valuation will cripple the State schools.

The Minneapolis and Duluth stock of wheat amounts to 12,542,505 bushels.

The new government lands about ready for settlement comprise 14,380,000 acres. Notable colored men at Philadelphia have organized an anti-lynching league.

Cattle and sheep herders are fighting over the possession of ranges in Colorado.

The use of certified checks instead of cash is being tried with success at Little Rock.

A steady increase in through and export freight is noticeable on Eastern roads.

Dick Roche, the noted gold-brick swindler, is jailed at Omaha for his usual tricks.

St. Paul and Minneapolis publishers are talking of reduced prices for typesetting.

The agitation for the removal of the capital of Kansas from Topeka has been renewed.

The anthrax is attacking not only all kinds of live stock, but human beings, in Illinois.

Senator Stewart predicts the silver question will be under discussion months and months.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society employs 100 men in fighting the EPBY moth.

Governor Tillman will protect South Carolina cocktails by securing a trademark on them.

The army worm has appeared in the cotton fields of the Arkansas and Mississippi river bottoms.

The wholesale grocers at Memphis have issued notice that they will sell hog product for cash only hereafter.

The losses incurred by insurance companies in Tennessee during the year 1892 amounted to 99 per cent of the premiums.

There is much agitation in Southwestern Kansas over a proposed irrigation ditch, which would drain the Arkansas river.

A negro murderer, pardoned recently by Governor Altgeld of Illinois, has just been arrested at Rushville for highway robbery.

A crisis exists in Texas in regard to the movement of the cotton crop. None of the banks will advance money to move the staple.

The State Railroad Commissioners of Kansas have taken hold of the seed-wheat problem to handle it in a non-partisan way.

A Boston Judge has decided that a newspaper may publish a biographical sketch of a man, but not his portrait, against his will.

The resumption of operations in the iron and steel plant in the Pittsburgh district has returned to work between 12,000 and 15,000 men.

The Government Industrial School at Santa Fe, N. M., is to be changed into a training school to prepare Indians to become teachers of their own people.

George A. Daly, the American locomotive who was imprisoned at the City of Mexico for having run over and killed a man fourteen months ago, has been released.

A vein of coal has been discovered near the mouth of Whiskey creek, one mile south of Atkinson, Kan. It is twenty-four inches thick and of good quality.

There is said to be less than half as many icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean this year as there were last year. This is supposed to indicate a severe winter in Europe.

The latest proposed ship canal is to run from Toledo to Cincinnati, making Cincinnati a rival to Chicago for lake traffic. The government is to be asked to assist.

The impression is growing about the capitol at Washington that the present extraordinary session of Congress may come to an end about the middle of September.

The silver delegates from the Chicago Convention say that they will probably open headquarters in New York, which will be the central point of all their campaigning in the East.

The epidemic of typhoid fever in St. Louis has reached alarming proportions, and is not accounted for by the health authorities, who report the city in a good, clean condition.

Several arrests have been made at Indianapolis of leading business men, who are charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of the funds of a bank of which they had control.

The New York Herald has boldly moved up to Thirty-third street and Broadway, leaving Newspaper Row far behind. The new building is two stories high, of solid masonry and iron throughout.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

There is much hostility in the Senate to the bill to increase the circulation of the national banks to the par value of the bonds deposited. It is not thought it will ever reach a vote.

In view of the present peaceful condition of affairs in Samoa Secretary Herbert has decided not to send a naval vessel to Apia, at least for some time to come, to represent the interests of the United States in the Samoa protectorate.

In a letter to Senator Voorhees, touching the pending bill to extend the time during which whisky may be in bond before penalties accrue, Secretary Carlisle declares it would afford no relief to owners, and says the amount of penalties accrued and to accrue are not sufficient to justify special legislation.

In response to a resolution of inquiry on the subject of silver purchases under the act of 1890 Secretary Carlisle sent to the House of Representatives a letter setting forth the following facts: From August 13, 1890, to August 16, 1893, the department purchased 161,521,000 fine ounces, costing \$150,000,459.

The highest price paid was \$1.29 1/2 an ounce, August 20, 1890; the lowest 69 cents an ounce, July 24, 1893. Treasury notes to the amount of \$150,115,985 have been issued in payment of the silver bullion, of which \$714,636 has been redeemed in standard silver dollars and retired since August 31, 1890. Up to August 1, 1893, \$49,184,160 in Treasury notes has been redeemed in gold; 36,087,185 standard dollars have been coined from bullion purchased under the act of 1890. On the 14th instant the government owned silver purchased under the act of 1890 133,161,375 ounces, costing \$121,217,677.

Secretary Hoke Smith has heard the argument of counsel upon the application of the Gilson Asphaltum Company for the restoration of the two most easterly tiers of townships now included in the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah. It was the contention of counsel that these Indians hold the lands they occupy by sufferance only, and therefore neither they nor the Secretary of the Interior have any right to lease any part of them for mining or any other purpose. They argued that the only way in which the asphalt deposits in the reservation can be rendered accessible is by restoring the lands to public domain, and the power to restore lands by executive proclamation is beyond question. At the conclusion of the argument the Secretary announced that he had serious doubts as to his authority, and in any event he would not do so. He thought it probable he would send a communication to Congress on the question of opening the reservation or part of it to settlement.

Representative Hermann says he has some doubt as to what is necessary for the improvement at The Dalles, but is of the opinion that if the delegation should unflinchingly support the proposition for a canal not so large as that at the Cascades, but sufficient for all vessels that can navigate the upper Columbia, favorable action may result in the future. Meanwhile he is of the opinion that it would be a good thing to have a portage road built to accommodate the traffic of the river. From his intimate knowledge of the men who will compose the River and Harbor Committee he is convinced that they will never agree to a boat railway. They have argued the question many times with him, and say that they do not propose to commit the government to a railway project of any kind, and especially to one which must be largely experimental and will cost millions before it is completed and \$80,000 a year to operate. Representative Hermann is of the opinion that in time a canal can be built, but the same reasons which are presented for not building a boat railway, committing the government to building railways, operates against the idea of constructing a portage road by the government.

Senator Carey has introduced a bill providing that all desert lands, whether in or outside of a railroad grant, shall be sold at \$1.25 an acre, and that all persons who have paid more than that for land shall have the amount reimbursed to them from the Treasury Department. He also has a bill granting 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in all States to be paid for common schools.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been early in pressing a bill to reduce letter postage to 1 cent per ounce, and has introduced a bill for that purpose. The trouble in securing legislation of this kind heretofore has always been the opposition from the Postoffice Department, because there was not sufficient revenue from the postal system to carry on the postal business of the country and Congress refused to appropriate larger sums.

There has been considerable correspondence concerning the forcible expulsion of Italian miners from Cripple Creek, Col., between Secretary Gresham, Governor Waite and Baron Fava, but it is likely the explanation offered Minister Fava by the State Department and Governor Waite will be satisfactory to the Italian government, and that the incident will be declared closed. After the correspondence with Governor Waite Secretary Gresham wrote Baron Fava that the attack was not due to race prejudice, but the feeling against cheap labor. When the Americans found themselves underbid by the Italians, they took forcible measures of securing the ends they desired, but did so with no feeling against the unpopular workmen as Italians. Gresham expressed regret for the occurrence, and hoped it would not disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

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