

Lebanon Express.

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LEBANON, OREGON

OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Judge Morrow Denies Bail in Five Chinese Cases.

MINES OF THE COUR D'ALENE.

Proposed Consolidation of the Leading Street Railroads of San Francisco—Etc.

Salem's indebtedness, \$69,500, it is proposed to bond.

Portland's trade outlook is reported to be very encouraging.

The cattle on the Northern Arizona ranches are selling fat.

San Diego county's tax rate is fixed at \$1.85, higher than ever before.

The opening of the Cour d'Alene mines is expected in a short time.

Sheep owners at Duncan's, B. C., have organized for protection against panthers.

The tailors at Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, B. C., are on a strike against reduction.

News has reached Victoria, B. C., of the seizure of six sealing schooners by Russian vessels.

Hop growers in Washington are discharging Indians in favor of whites whenever it is possible to do so.

The First National Bank of Los Angeles has filed a suit at San Bernardino against the Bear Valley Irrigation Company for \$18,000.

The Reno Gazette becomes somewhat excited over a rumor that a scheme is in progress to annex Utah and make Salt Lake the capital.

The grand jury of Tillamook county failed to find an indictment against Dave Howard for setting fire to the town, and he was set at liberty.

Contracts have been let to restore the San Luis Rey Mission. Much of the carpentering will be done by the Franciscan brothers themselves.

Surprising developments are anticipated from the investigation into the City Bank affairs at Los Angeles by the grand jury now in progress.

The proposed consolidation of the leading street railways of San Francisco will be accomplished soon under the name of the San Francisco Cable Railway Company. They are consolidated under a capital stock of \$10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares. The deal was engineered by H. E. Huntington, the principal argument in its favor being it would do away with the hauling of empty cars and save cutting one another's throat. There will be one salary list, fewer cars and consequently fewer employees. The Market Street Cable Company will hold a controlling interest or a proportion of the stock of eight out of ten shares.

Judge Morrow has denied bail to the five Los Angeles Chinese now at San Francisco awaiting the decision of the United States Supreme Court on their appeal from the District Court's decision denying them writs of habeas corpus. The Chinese are at present confined in the Alameda county jail, though according to Judge Ross' decision they cannot be imprisoned, as they have committed no crime. They cannot be deported because of their appeal to the Supreme Court, and they cannot go free because of that appeal. The Chinese will bring suit against Marshal Gard for false imprisonment. If he releases them, he will be guilty of contempt of court of the northern district of California, which has refused them bail. If he does not release them, he is liable for damages on the ruling of the District Court of Southern California that they are not criminals and cannot be imprisoned.

Elmore, Sanborn & Co.'s fall salmon circular, just issued, says: "At Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor fish are scarce. At Puget Sound they were running very slack until recently, when they took a spurt and came in in fairly large quantities. If dry weather continues, the Puget Sound canners will have a fair pack, but even then it will be nothing like last year's output. If the rains come on early, the pack will dwindle down to very small proportions indeed. All the rivers south of the Columbia are having light runs, which improved somewhat during the late rainy weather. According to the latest reports Gray's Harbor has 2,000 cases, Shoalwater Bay 1,200 cases and Tillamook 1,500 cases. The quality of fall fish is about the same as that of previous years. At Siuslaw and the Umpqua there has been a perceptible increase in size. No definite reports are yet at hand from Coquille or Rogue rivers. The fall fishing in the Columbia is fairly successful. Only two canneries are running. The fish in Baker's Bay for the last few days have done well, and the quantity of fish coming in, if they run in a small stream, would give prospects of a large pack. They are very much scattered, however, in the Columbia. The humpback variety are coming in very large, many of them weighing thirty pounds. The price ruling for fall salmon this year is extremely poor, owing to the great quantities of Alaska fish now offered at \$1.07 1/2 delivered in New York. Fall fish will bring about \$1.17 1/2 delivered in Eastern States."

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

About 1,850,000 square miles of looking glasses are manufactured annually in Europe.

About 60 per cent of the copper produced in this country comes from the Lake Superior region.

On lower Broadway, New York, in corner plots land is worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per front foot.

A lump of nickel weighing 4,500 pounds, exhibited at the World's Fair, is worth half as many dollars.

Boston was the first American city to produce an American-made umbrella. That was over eighty years ago.

An Antarctic whaling and sealing company, designed to operate on a large scale, is being formed in Dundee.

During the period beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897, the net exports of gold amounted to \$357,370,000.

A government check for 1 cent, given during the war to correct an error, is still in the possession of a New York man.

M. Marie of Paris is known as the "dog barber." He daily clips from ten to thirty dogs. The price of a clip is 2 francs.

During the present century the food supply of all the principal nations has increased in a much greater ratio than the population.

The Paris Exposition represented an outlay of something like \$5,000,000. The Chicago Fair represents an outlay of over \$30,000,000.

Of the 946 papers and magazines published in New York city exactly one-half—473—are issued monthly. The dailies number forty-six.

The value of farming lands in this country is greatest in New Jersey. In 1888 it averaged: New Jersey, \$65; Massachusetts, \$50; Ohio, \$46; New York, \$44; Vermont, \$36; Maryland, \$32; Wisconsin, \$23, and in some Western States less than \$5 per acre.

The growth of the orange industry in Florida has increased from a production of 600,000 boxes in 1885 to 3,500,000 for the season just closed, and according to conservative estimates the combined crop will be fully 5,000,000 boxes, of which over 4,000,000 will be marketed. The average price received by growers the past season was \$1.31 per box.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mark Twain's daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, has written a play. It is allegorical in character.

John Addington Symonds, the English essayist and writer on art, died rich. He left an estate valued at \$75,286, most of which, however, came to him by bequest.

Bret Harte cannot work except in seclusion, and when he is busy on a story he will hide himself away in some suburban retreat known only to his closest friends.

Prof. Heinrich Kiebert, the eminent geographer and author of the best existing ancient atlas, has just celebrated his 75th birthday at Berlin. He is in excellent health.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the song writer, is a short-necked, thick-set, beetle-browed man, with curly black hair, mustache and side whiskers, and is somewhat stilted as a manner.

Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Church, who has been visiting the missions in South America, has been absent about four months, and his tour has covered about 14,000 miles.

Prof. Charles Carroll Everett of the Harvard divinity school will represent the university at the ceremonies attending the opening of Manchester's new college, Oxford. It takes place in October.

The full-sized model for the equestrian statue of the late Emperor William of Germany is just completed. He is shown mounted on a charger led by an angel of peace. The casting in bronze will take over a year.

Associate Justice Charles E. Fenner of the Supreme Court of Louisiana has tendered his resignation, being desirous of resuming the practice of law, which is at once more remunerative and in some ways more congenial to his tastes.

Ex-Congressman John Cassara of Pennsylvania has been present at every commencement of Franklin and Marshall College since he was graduated there in 1842, and he has missed attending but two sessions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in forty-five years. He is now 72 years old.

Jenny Lind's private car was one of the first to be used in this country, and in the days when she was singing here it attracted a great deal of attention. It was only an ordinary car, which she hired, and from which she had the seats removed, fitting it up with her own luxurious household furniture.

Dr. Diefenbach is a Bavarian painter who refuses to wear modern clothes, and prowls about the streets of Munich in a sort of toga. He is coming to this country with the hopes of converting a number of Americans to his ideas, and expects to establish a sort of colony, of which he shall be the head.

Lady Tryon, widow of the late Admiral, has refused the government pension of \$5,000, which Admirals' widows always receive. She is aware of the responsibility of her husband for the Victoria disaster, and is unwilling to be a beneficiary of the government's bounty under such circumstances. The Admiral was a Lieutenant when she married him.

The dean of the London Lyceum Company and the oldest actor on the stage is Henry H. How, a white-haired, hale man of 82 years. All close readers of theatrical melange know something of him. Though an old man, he has in recent years taken the part of a gay gallant in many Shakespearean and other plays. He has been on the stage for sixty years, and was a protege of the great Macready and Charles Kean, and has been with Henry Irving for ten years.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Foreign Demand for Silver Rapidly Increasing.

THE DROUGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Railroad Earnings Still Show Disappointing Results—Mexican Officials Released.

Alabama convicts will be put to work in factories instead of mines.

Secretary Gresham is preparing a report on the Hawaiian question.

The promise of immigration to Texas is considered to be very flattering.

The army worm has made its appearance in portions of Red River county, Tex.

Factories are to be built near the Alabama penitentiary to be operated by convicts.

Nashville will probably issue \$100,000 of city scrip to supply the demand for a local circulation.

The Keeleyites are to have a day at the World's Fair, when 20,000 of the reformed are expected.

An Indiana bank which recently suspended began business on a capital of \$6 and failed for \$73,000.

The wheel trust, organized less than a year ago, has dissolved as a result of the action of outside companies.

Five hundred Presbyterians have left Colorado for the Cherokee Strip, where they propose to found a colony.

An alarming epidemic of typhoid and intermittent fever is now prevailing at the military prison, Leavenworth.

The Comptroller of Indianapolis has gone East to make one more attempt to sell \$600,000 of city refunding bonds.

Rival electric-light and power companies at Findlay, O., have consolidated, and consumers expect increased rates.

No bids having been made for convict labor in Minnesota, the State has 400 prisoners for whom they have no work.

Rev. Robert McIntyre of Denver has requested that his salary be reduced from \$5,000 to \$4,000 on account of hard times.

Water has been selling at 10 cents a cupful and 25 cents for a canteen along the Cherokee Strip near Arkansas City.

Employees of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad have agreed to a 10 per cent reduction for ninety days.

The Pennsylvania Commissioners have decided to present their State building to the city of Chicago after the exposition.

The Memphis banks have been notified from New York that they can have all the money necessary to move the cotton crop.

Bank circulation increased \$15,000,000 in August and \$5,000,000 in July, or \$20,000,000 since the financial trouble reached the critical stage.

The recent burning of a Chicago dwelling-house by a prairie fire is a significant commentary upon the magnitude of that expansive city.

The City Judge of Savannah, Ga., fined himself \$10 the other day for being late, and then remitted the fine on the ground that "it was his first offense."

Railroad earnings still show disappointing results. The falling-off is felt in all sections of the country, 90 per cent of the roads reporting smaller receipts than a year ago.

Mrs. Frank Rheinhardt, a widow of St. Paul, Minn., has been notified that by the death of her brother-in-law an estate in India, valued at \$25,000,000, has been left to her.

New York city's saloonkeepers have started a strong movement to abolish the free lunch. They assert that the free lunch is a needless expense, which brings in no adequate return.

A movement is on foot in New York to form a trades union including the young women in sweetstuff shops and retail stores generally, where the hours are very long and the girls ill-paid.

The foreign demand for silver is rapidly increasing. The United States has exported \$8,000,000 more of silver during the past eight months than during a like period in 1892.

Estimates are being prepared at the Navy Department for the fabrication of a sufficient number of modern guns for the wooden vessels which can be used for cruisers for five or ten years more.

Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer has presented to the city of Detroit for park purposes a farm of 100 acres, which was entered by his grandfather in 1820 and has been owned by the family every since.

The Mexican officials who were arrested for having captured a lot of sheep on the Rio Grande owned by Americans have been released, and the boundary limits will be settled by a mixed commission.

W. J. Davidson has just returned to Cleveland, O., after building and starting in Siam the first electric railroad in Asia. The motormen and conductors are natives, who were trained by Mr. Davidson.

As an inducement to put wide tires on their wagons New York taxpayers are offered a yearly rebate of one-half their assessed road taxes, provided the rebate shall not exceed the amount of four days' statute labor.

The weekly weather crop bulletin of the Kentucky State weather service states that the present condition of crops is discouraging, owing to the drought. No rain of a general character has fallen in Kentucky for nearly three months.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Thomas H. Endicott of Washington State has had his pension increased.

The acting Secretary of War has rendered a decision holding that a dishonorable discharge from the service is an entire expulsion from the army and covers all unexpired enlistments.

Representative Oates of Alabama has introduced a bill to annex Utah to Nevada. Mr. Oates said: "I have been thinking over this question a long time, and I believe I have found the true solution of a vexing question. The plan is wholly within the power of Congress to carry out. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent it. There is no way to destroy the State. That cannot be done, and yet the future of Nevada is a serious question. Its population decreased from 70,000 in 1880 to 42,000 in 1890 in round numbers, and there is no prospect of its recovering any part of what it has lost. On the other hand, if the silver-mining industry be further diminished, there will not be 20,000 people in the State in five years, but it has two Senators and a Representative in Congress. Utah, just adjoining, has 240,000 population, and is not represented at all except by a Delegate with no vote. It is not right that Nevada should have such power in Congress, nor is it fair that we should keep Utah out of the Union. The passage of this bill will solve the question what to do with Utah, and at the same time put life and strength into the veins of a decaying State." The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

In reply to a Senate resolution of September 7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform that body to what extent the appropriations heretofore made for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act have been expended and what portions are now available, and whether in his opinion it is necessary that a further appropriation be made by Congress in order to carry out the law, and if so, how much, the Secretary has sent his reply, inclosing a statement showing the appropriations and expenditures since 1889. It was shown that the balance available the 7th instant for the current year amounted to \$63,502, which includes the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the last fiscal year, \$29,672. It is estimated that \$38,000 will be required to pay the salaries and necessary expenses of the officers regularly employed to enforce the exclusion act for the remainder of the current year, leaving an estimated balance available for the deportation of Chinese found to be unlawfully in the United States of \$25,502. It appears by the census report of 1890 that the Chinese population of the United States in that year was 106,688. Of this number 95,477 were in the Pacific States and Territories. The number who registered under the act of May 8, 1892, was 13,243, leaving 82,234 who failed to avail themselves of the privileges of the act. Assuming that about 10 per cent of these would be entitled to exemption, the Secretary finds there would still remain about 85,000 liable to deportation under the law. The lowest cost for transporting Chinamen from San Francisco to Hong Kong is \$35 per capita, and other expenses incident to arrest, trial and inland transportation would also average, he says, not less than \$35 per capita. If, therefore, all of those who did not register should be transported to China, the cost involved would aggregate in round numbers about \$6,000,000. This, the Secretary says, in his opinion would be a moderate amount to carry out the act. He was unable to furnish an accurate estimate of the number who might be deported during the remainder of the current fiscal year, the matter being largely dependent upon the action of the courts. Assuming, however, that the courts would be able to dispose of 10,000 cases during such period, the amount required would not be less than \$700,000. The Secretary expresses no opinions, and makes no recommendations.

July 24 last David A. Sanders of Plymouth, Utah, filed an application with the Department of Justice for amnesty for violating the laws relating to unlawful cohabitation. The applicant says he did not receive the benefit of President Harrison's amnesty proclamation, and for that reason his unlawful relations did not cease until a few days after the time mentioned by the proclamation as the limit, November, 1890. He says he has not violated any law of the country except that relating to cohabitation; that he has not violated this law for more than two and one-half years. President Cleveland is in doubt whether he can properly grant the pardon, and before acting on it has referred it back to the Attorney-General for an opinion.

In regard to the account of the interview between Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister, in which Secretary Gresham is said to have told the Chinese Minister that the administration did not intend to enforce the exclusion law, it is stated at the State Department that, whatever the views of the President and Secretary Gresham might be in the matter, they would not give assurance to the Chinese government that a law would not be enforced while it remained on the statute books, and that therefore the statement attributed to Secretary Gresham was inaccurate. It is understood that Mr. Gresham merely assured the Minister of the good will of the United States toward the Chinese government and hoped the question of exclusion would be arranged in a satisfactory manner, so that the amicable relations between the two governments would not be disturbed.

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