

# Lebanon Express.

## CITY OFFICIALS.

MAJOR.....M. A. MILLER.  
RECORDER.....F. M. MILLER.  
TREASURER.....J. A. ROBERTS.  
MARSHAL.....P. W. MORGAN.

COUNCILMEN  
ED. KILLENBERGER,  
J. G. HOLDS,  
G. W. CRISON,  
N. S. BALGLISH.

City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

Following is the docket for the Circuit Court, convening at Albany next Monday: There are 93 old cases. Following are the new cases:

W H Hartless vs A Vulgamore; possession of personal property.

H B Meyer vs A S and Della McDonald; foreclosure lien.

E L Sabin vs Swan Bros; recovery money, Calif. Vineyard Co vs Carl Bender; recovery money, attachment.

Assignment A F Hamilton.

B Gishi vs G W Keeney; recovery money, attachment.

Solicitors Loan & Trust Co vs Wm and S A J Hawk; foreclosure.

Furthner & Irving vs H H Cole; recovery money, attachment.

Harrisburg Water Power Co vs Ets and W F Mendendall; to condemn right of way.

John Dodge vs P W Morgan; possession personal property.

Aley Ray vs J E Clark et al; recovery money, attachment.

W R Dumea et al vs C C Hatkeman; foreclosure.

H M Beal, receiver, vs J E and C Clark; recovery money, attachment.

Devoe & Robson vs Frank Wood; recovery money, attachment.

Oregon ex rel E H Mendendall vs Harrisburg Water Power Co; to enforce injunction.

J W Gaines vs J E and C Clark; recovery money, attachment.

J E Hayner & Co vs A Croft; recovery money, attachment.

Linn Co National Bank vs C G Burkhardt; recovery money, attachment.

Linn Co National Bank vs F A and C G Burkhardt; recovery money, attachment.

E L Sabin vs Geo Finley; recovery money, attachment.

H L Sabin vs Finley & Brandon; recovery money, attachment.

D M Osborn & Co vs T J Montgomery; recovery money, attachment.

D M Osborn & Co vs T J Montgomery et al; recovery money, attachment.

First National Bank of Portland vs Linn Co National Bank; recovery money.

N S Brown vs Alex and G F Hamid; recovery money, attachment.

Wadhams & Co vs I B Beam.

J A Crawford vs I Beam; recovery money, attachment.

Rosenfeld, Smith & Co vs I B Beam; recovery money, attachment.

Arctic Gardner vs Wm Logas et ux; to quiet title.

Fannie Neff vs Jos V Neff; divorce.

Annie Vulgamore vs Arthur T Vulgamore; divorce.

S Nickelsburg vs G Finley; recovery money, attachment.

M A Maple vs C C Jackson; possession personal property.

Boston & Davis vs G W Purfull; recovery money, attachment.

Channess & Bioper Bros vs D C Shepherd et al; foreclosure lien.

C W Costing vs W S Phillips; recovery money, attachment.

Fleckenstein & Meyer vs F. L. Bies et al; recovery money.

E Cather vs J M Williams et al; recovery money, attachment.

Spaulding Mfg Co vs J L Cowan as Bank of Lebanon; recovery money, attachment.

Mary Bercaw vs John W Bercaw; divorce.

City of Albany vs A A Hawley; recovery of money.

City of Albany vs H M Kelley; recovery of money.

City of Albany vs W H Warner; recovery of money.

City of Albany vs Chester Skude; recovery of money.

Frank Zimmerman vs John Rometsch; to set aside attachment and for damages.

Alsie Blakely vs Chas B Blakely; divorce.

H P and Mary Miller vs I N and L A Woodie; recovery money, attachment.

James Nanny vs Louise A Settlemier et al; partition.

Cruson & Menais vs Harry Wilson; recovery money, attachment.

Cruson & Menais vs Wilson & Chase; recovery money, attachment.

Richard A Rutherford vs Hannah E Rutherford; divorce.

Milton Hale vs Bank of Oregon, Jay Blain, W. B. Thompson; foreclosure.

C H Stewart et al vs W J Bruce & Co; possession personal property.

Linn Co National Bank vs C G Burkhardt; recovery of money.

C H Stewart et al vs S P R E Co; possession personal property.

Lydia Zeym vs Edward Zeym; divorce.

R W Fisher vs W H Moore; recovery of money, attachment.

Margaret A McCoy vs Samuel Anderson; recovery money.

W J Hince & Co vs Wilson & Chase; foreclosure lien.

John Schlessner vs Geo C Henderson et al; foreclosure.

W E Harden vs Wilson & Chase; recovery money, attachment.

Francie Bellinger vs A C Watkins and N Price.

Frances Bellinger vs A C McCully and N Price.

## TARIFF AND INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee Considering Momentous Problems.

The committee on ways and means, having closed its hearings and its doors, is now discussing the question of raising the revenue. The large reduction which it is intended to make in the tariff rates, and which will cause a large falling off of revenue before it goes into operation, renders it necessary to substitute some method of meeting this deficit. The Democratic members of the ways and means are not in complete accord at present as to how the revenue required shall be raised. Several members of the committee, including McMillin, Turner and Bryan, are in favor of increasing the tax on distilled spirits from 90 cents to \$1.25 a gallon. They assume that this will increase the revenue on this article from \$94,000,000, estimated for the next fiscal year, to \$125,000,000.

They do not look favorably upon the proposition of David A. Wells, submitted to Secretary Carlisle, to double the tax on tobacco and malt liquors. His plan is to raise \$64,000,000 annually from each of these items. The present tax realizes \$32,000,000 on each article. These Democratic members hold that these articles are the poor man's luxuries and therefore should be taxed at a minimum rate. Whisky they claim is not a luxury, and that the producer can readily stand the increase without raising the price to the consumer. In addition, they claim that it can be collected without any increased expense.

For any additional revenue which may be required from the falling off of customs the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions, regard a graduated income tax as the most equitable method of raising revenue which could be applied. The class of the population who have incomes upward of \$2,000 a year they claim can well afford to contribute to the support of the government. While they admit that there are some features which are inquisitorial and offensive, the system would readily yield the revenue required and out of a class of people who could well afford to pay. This proposition will have ardent supporters among Democrats of the committee and in the house. It will be antagonized by many of the northern and eastern Democrats in co-operation with the Republican minority in the committee and house.—Washington Dispatch.

## QUITE ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

A London Ladies' Club and the Cigarette Question.

A certain high class ladies' club is in danger of disruption over the cigarette question. A large minority of the members smoke, and therefore a smoking room is provided, but ladies who do not smoke object to this room and are agitating for its abolition. If they succeed, the smokers will probably leave the club, and the secession will be serious. According to one account, a nonsmoking lady, disliking the atmosphere of the place, is deterred from entering the room, and being conscious that it is the coziest and most gossiping room of the club is very unwilling to be shut out from the interesting talk. Her natural course would be to take to cigarettes also and brave the criticisms of home. But instead of raising the domestic question she raises the club question and wants the smoking room done away with.

The lady smokers, however, are strong in numbers, and being in possession of a comfortable privilege do not see why they should forego it. If the smokers are disagreeable to the nonsmoker, they say the nonsmoker can stay out. The Pioneer, which is one of the most prominent of the many ladies' clubs in London, wishes it understood that the story does not apply to it. Not more than 20 of its 250 members use the smoking room.—London Dispatch.

## Fortunate Mortals.

Considering that bicycling in its present form is only four or five years old, the popularity it has obtained is surprising to the layman. To the crank, however, there is nothing astonishing about it. The modern bicycle offers a means of getting over ground that is at once healthful and economical. The slant steel needs no cats. A drop of oil now and then satisfies its appetite. It doesn't die. It isn't subject to spavin, ringbone or glanders. It doesn't run away, and no stable is required to shelter it. Seated on its back, the rider laughs to scorn the crowded cable cars and the elevated road. His cheeks glow with the ruddy health engendered by the exercise, and he would not exchange places with the fashionable in the dogcart whom he leaves far behind on the boulevard. It is no wonder, then, that all bicyclers are enthusiasts. They have a right to be. They enjoy advantages over ordinary people, and they are only human in showing that they possess them.—Chicago Herald.

## Lo, the Poor Red Man.

Very few people know anything about the Indians in western North Carolina—the Cherokees. There are 1,500 of them, and they are increasing in numbers. They own 75,000 acres of land, and very fine land it is. Their new chief is Stillwell Soumoke. He cannot speak English at all. There are some native preachers and four schools, the government maintaining the latter. There are other Cherokees, but these are not included in the 1,500, as they live elsewhere than on the reservation.—Baltimore Sun.

## PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The Gospel of Wealth According to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

The man who robs you of freedom of action—that is, the right to acquire property—is the enemy of society. I do not care in what form it is discussed. Men may persuade themselves by a sort of sophistry that they have a right to restrain their neighbor in the exercise of his faculties and in the right to gain an honest livelihood, but such a conclusion is against human nature. I know that I am created free, and no man has a right to restrain my freedom of action. Only society as a whole is invested with this power. So while men must combine together, must have trusts and associations and trade unions and trade organizations, they are all parts of a progress toward a plan of civilization. Yet, when they are abused so as to take away from any man the natural right to do with his own as he will, believe me, human nature may be trusted to assert its inherent right, and it does assert itself whenever the issue is fairly made.

Now, I do not think the men who have the great fortunes in New York are doing their full duty to the community. I say it frankly, but there are many noble exceptions. I know of one man in this city, a rich man. I mean by a rich man a man worth \$30,000,000. This man inherited this sum. He did not make it. No man ever made \$20,000,000. He deliberately said, "I have got enough." Every dollar of his income beyond that which is required for a very modest support of his family is appropriated to public and private charities. That man, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, has a proper conception of his duty.

I do not wish to preach what may be called "the gospel of wealth," but I know that when those who work shall have educated themselves up to a comprehension of the fundamental principles upon which society rests—then I know that the rich man will be educated pari passu and will recognize the fact that as to this excess of income over any ordinary requirements for a comfortable or even a luxurious life they are trustees responsible in this world to public opinion, and in the next world to God for the way in which the trust has been executed.

What, then, is the remedy for the evils which demagogues handle with such advantage to themselves and so much danger to the community? They are playing with fire. The remedy is education first and thrift next and last of all association together for the discovery of correct principles, for the discussion of grievances, for the representation of wrongs to those in authority, for securing in the public halls of legislation men who are fit to represent an educated community and not, as they are often now, representing the worst element of the community.

On education, thrift and association I base all my hopes for the continued progress of society, and I believe that under this potent influence the evil incident to the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of men who do not appreciate their opportunities and duties will disappear.—Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York.

## SALMON A CENT EACH.

Cheap Food For the Poor on the North Pacific Coast.

Probably humpbacked salmon were never cheaper or thicker in Tacoma than they are right now. All sizes, from three to six pounds, are selling for a cent per fish. A batch of 107 was sold to an enterprising expressman yesterday for \$1. About 2,500 fish were brought in during the day by fishing boats. The fish peddlers came down in force and loaded up their wagons and started back up town singing: "Fresh fish here! Five for a nickel!"

The fish, which for the past two weeks have been playing in schools around in the bay, are now beginning to go up the river and the creeks. Their meat on this account is not as good as it has been heretofore. Fishermen say they will soon disappear up the streams, and the silver salmon will put in their appearance. Two or three of the boatloads brought in yesterday were caught in the channel of the Puyallup river. The difference in the meat of those and the meat of the ones caught out in the bay could be plainly seen. The meat becomes whiter and is less firm.

The silver salmon in turn give way to the hideous dog salmon, which will not appear for several weeks yet.—Tacoma Ledger.

## Millions of Toiling Little Ones.

Factory inspectors know that child labor is one of the factors on which our captains of industry count in their calculation on cost of production: that the employment of children increases, notwithstanding statutory regulations intended to check it; that avenues for this employment are multiplied with every improvement of genius perfected in an improved machine, and as the magical machine and the child are brought together so in geometrical ratio is increased the number of unemployed adults. With the effects of its labor upon the child we are sadly familiar. The census of 1890, the last yet available, gave the number of wage-earning children at 1,118,258—a child in every 16 robbed of its birthright of playtime, of physical growth, of mental training. It is probable that at the present time not less than 2,000,000 children under 16 years of age are in workshops and factories.—A Factory Inspector in Chicago Record.

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# BALD HEADS!



What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

## Skookum Root Hair Grower

It is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the causes of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat them. Skookum contains neither minerals nor oils. It is not a dye, but a delightfully cooling and refreshing tonic. By stimulating the follicles, it stops falling hair, cures dandruff and grows hair on bald heads.  
Keep the scalp clean, healthy, and free from irritating eruptions, by the use of Skookum. It dandruff, soothes itching, which feel on and destroy the hair.  
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