Remnants of the Tribe Located in the State of Texas.

ed in Agriculture and Indust Workers — Some of the Queer Customs Still in Vogue Among Them.

The remnant of the Alabama tribe, which migrated to the Trinity river rewhich migrated to the Trinity river re-gion early in the present century, is a branch of the Creek nation, and is in-termixed with a few Coshattas and Muscopees. They speak three differ-ent languages, all evidently dislects of the Creek, and most of them under-stand the Mobile tongue, or servite Choctaw, which, like the French of Eu-copes, was the universal language rope, was the universal language among the tribes and their usual means of communication with the whites.

The remnant of this ruce, says the Chicago Tribune, now numbers about a hundred. Their crops are principally cultivated for their own use, rather than for sale. Indian corn is the principal, although many of them plant potatoes, and all of them vergetables, and they usually fill their villages with fruit trees. During the season of cultivation they remain closely at home, working industriously, and hunting only at such times as they have leisure from their crops.

"But when everything has been gathered and housed, the last crevice of their granaries is closed to exclude light and air as a guard against weevil, then comes the return to Indian life The remnant of this race, says the

then comes the return to Initian life and Indian enjoyment. They broad up into hunting parties after the Arab fashion, taking with them their wice and children, their horses and tents, and household utensils. They seek the wild nine forests, saws from the settleand household utensis. They seek the wild pine forests, away from the settle-ments, and work their way in the dense canebrakes along the rivers which white men rarely if ever penetrate. They soon fill their camps with game, and alone with themselves and nature, ever safe from the intrusion of a sup-rior and conquering race, they enjoy the realization of Indian life as it was before the white man discovered their before the white man discovered their country. When weary of the choice or satisfied with its results, they return or satisfied with its results, they reform to their villages their horse laden with dried meat, deerskins to be drived for the market, and bear's all in white for their own use or for sale. These ex-cursions occupy their time until the season comes for repairing their fences and making ready for their crops, when they all return home cheeving and contented to begin the resultine for another year.

fatal passion for ardent spirits which seems destined to be their externica-tion. But it is generally kept within bounds, as they do not drink habitually. A constitutional depres trust apir-ita, to which they are peculiarly sub-ject, or an overflow of social feeling on the remion with friends. the reunion with friends returning from their hunting excursions, usually leads to a debauch. One after snothleads to a debauch. One after unother is drawn in and the revel sometimes er is drawn in and the revel sometime extents over two or three days and nights. When it is over they carefully efface all traces of their dissipation, dress themselves handsomely return to their usual avocations, and for a long time drink nothing intoxicating.

They have a wild irregular code of dueling of their own and are niways ready to throw away life on a point of honor, and do it with a codiers, and indifference which would excite the

indifference which would excite the envy of a white advocate of the extein fact, they do not seem to feel any instinctive dread of death. They speak of it with as much indifference as of any future event and meet it apparentwithout fear or reluctance

When their grops are worked to a soint of safety they are willing to help heir white friends. At force where hey are kindly treated and where they find it agreeable to stay they work at moderate wages, and during the coston season give important aid. Cotton picking is their favorite work. Their meaning is their tavories work. Its mail hands and little and agine forms plide through the cotton without remaining or otherwise injuring it. As they pick by weight and are normitted to choose their own time of work, this leaves them that freedom of action they prize so highly. They pilk very neatly and carefully, attent strictly the instructions of their employer, and in this, as in all their relations with the whites who treat them kindly, are uniformly desires to make the promise strictly are uniformly desires to make the second of the strictly.

Etiquette with them requires the wife to wait on the husband. This rule Is not allowed to bear he will upon the woman, however. What time the has band can space from his own postaliar duties is spent in sharing and lighten-ing the labors of his wife. And some of them will not permit their wives to

## LONGEVITY OF NUNS.

Sisters Who Have Been in Service Half a Century.

Cloistered nuns, writes a Paris corre-spondent, are said to die carly, and those active women of the order of St. Thomas de Villouerve, St. Vingen, de-pard and the Aurentin of principals to Paul and the Augustine of technolis to Pani and the Augustine st broosts to the togeth ages. There a site of charity who was organed in the shel-ers wards of the little line in 1725. She refuses to retire from active service, and has three times volunteered to attend smallbex putions throng op-denies. Sister Rocallo, who campi so the French military bespital service in the Crimen, lived to a green tope. The other day the golden wedning of A that Delphine with the order of St. Vincent de Paul was gelabrated at Demainville She was a full year a novice before took the black well, and her beet years a school teacher. Sister Dephine was thirty year old when she deter-olped to take the your. By the rules of the order of it. Vincent de Paul Use of the order of the Ameent de Paul the numers not allowed to a pay be en-tracordinary visites through mortifies. then Such efforts might feed pelle and cause self righteen ass. The teaching is that those who want to be angely before God sails them to a higher worth are liable to fall lower than ordinary mortals. A MUSCULAR SERVANT.

e Is Very Popular Because She Can Thrash Peddiers. "My wife is an invalid and is nerv-"My wife is an invalid and is nerrous, and a peddler or a book-agent or can make could corrish her in the parlor and talk her into buying anything, she is so timid, and she would be sick a week afterward with nervous prostration. Mary, the girl, notized the injury to my wife and she said she would keep the peddlers out and I told her to go ahead," quotes the London Telegraph.

graph.
"The next day, as I went home to "The next day, as I went home to lunch, I met a man coming down the walk with a portfolio of etchings sent-tered all over the lawn. He had his hat jammed down over his nose and his neektie and collar were hanging down his back and as he came up to me he said: "Save me, for Heavan's sake!" I helped him pick up his etchings from the wet grass and I asked him if anything had occurred to mar his happiness.

"He said he had mistaken that asylum for a private residence and had
crawled in when the door was opened
and one of the female lumates, a most
violent case, had taken him by the
throat and with a power almost superluman, had thrown him out and frightened him nearly to death. He usked
me if I were the doctor of the asylum
and said I ought to mut the civil in a and said I ought to put the girl in a straight-jackot. He went away quiet-ity with his collar in his hand and when I went in the house Mary and when I went in the house Mary and my wife were laughing very hard, and my wife was better than I had known her for a

"The other day a man rang the bell and Mary went to the door. He was selling matches and pencils, and was deaf and dumb. He made signs to open the screen door, which was locked, but Mary told him it was not necessary to open the door, as she didn't want anything in his line. This made him mad and he kicked the screen door and that made Mary mad, and she opened it and gave him a blow from the shoulder right on the nose and he fell backward over the railing into a pansy bed, striking on his head. and he fell backward over the railing into a pansy bed, striking on his head. He turned over and on his knees, and the poor deaf and dumb peddler looked up to Mary and said in the purest French: "Howly jabers, woman, yez must be John L. Sullivan's siather" and he got up and took his basket over the fence. No, sir, I wouldn't let Mary go for twice what I pay for her."
"I wish you would give me the address of Mary's sister," said the other man, taking out a pencil and paper. "H I could get such a girl as that I would continue to keep house."
The demand for good muscular girls is increasing and they can get their own prices.

EXECUTION OF EMILE FARCY. He Walked Calmly to His Death After a Last Waltz.

It was during the Franco-Chinese war that Emile Farcy, war correspond-ent of La France, was executed, says the New York Press. Farcy was detailed to accompany the army com-manded by Gen. Forgemol, a martibet in the strictest sense of the word. The in the strictest sense of the word. The general insisted upon Farcy signing an agreement not to forward any dis-patches without submitting them to the military authorities, but the cor-respondent protested when he affixed his signature to the paper and this aroused the general's suspicious. Next day Farcy was placed under espionage and before night dispatches surrepti-tionsly sent by him were seized. They tiously sent by him were select. They contained many criticisms of the military and Farcy was at once ar-rested and taken to the general's head-

quarters.
Against the correspondent's protest the dispatches were read and he was summarily tried by court-martial. Farey declined to defend himself and the entire proceedings did not last more than half an hour. The sentence

"Emile Farcy, having been found guilty as charged, is condemned to be shot at as in the morning."

shot at as in the morning."

It was then midnight, and he was taken to the capital city of the province, which was the general head-quarters of the French army in Tonquin. The party with the prisoner in charge arrived there at half-past five. As they passed the residence of the governor general the correspondent observed from the lights in the windows and the sounds of music that a ball was in progress. When the lieutenant in charge asked Farcy if he would like to have a priest sent for he said:

"No, but I should like to go to the ball. I should be glad if I could have one more waltz before I die."

The governor was informed of the correspondent's request and granted it, the official's own daughter being selected as the partner for the jour-nalist's last walts. At six o'clock the lieutenant touched the correspondent's

"The file is waiting," said the sol-

dier.
"Let us go," said the journalist-"Let us go," and the journaint.
Then he sainted the dancers and ten
minutes later his skull was crushed
with rifle balls. Farey would not allow
his eyes to be bandaged and himself
gave the word to fire.

A Unique Lottery Record.

A Japanese student living in Brooklyn has had some curious news from his home in Nikko. It appears that his comin has won the first prize in a government lottery, and, by so doing, has been sent abroad to travel for ten years, with a handsome allowance, which is to be paid him every three months by one of the most substantial banks in Japan. If he returns to Japan for more than one month in each year he forfeits the allowance, and it is also stipulated that at least half of the time spent abroad must be in the various spent abroad must be in the various untries in Europe. The second prize as five years' travel, and the third countries in Europe. The second prize was five years' travel, and the third prize one year's travel, on the same allowance, but the conditions were that all the time must be spent in Europe. This certainty is the most unique lottery on exceed, and the most contains the same contain

Struggles of the ladian to Perpetuate His Existence. Whatever the Indian has been in the Whatever the Indian has been in the past, and in spite of his present condition—deplorable as it certainly is—our nation has still some time left to deal with these people honorably and justly, as it is the duty of a God-fearing people to do, writes W. Thornton Parker, M. D., in Home and Country. They will respond in time, but it is not to be wondered at if they seem incredulous at first. It is wicked to condemn them as beasts fit only for extermination; improve them, educate them. This can be done by dealing justly with them. No words of mine can sufficiently condemn the cowardly saying "that the only good Indian is a dead Indian!"

An Austrian officer once said to me

An Austrian officer once said to me that he considered the British soldiers the bravest on the face of the earth the bravest on the face of the earth because "you cannot conquer thum or whip them, you must kill them." It is so with our Indians, they neither give nor ask for quarters; this is easily understood when we consider how they have always been situated.

It has been with them a war for life, a struggle for existence, and disputes have always been settled, man-fashion, on the field of battle.

These who leave most about our re-

on the field of battle.

Those who know most about our native Americans (our so-called Indians) respect them most; those who have lived longest with them love them most; the most brutal and cowardly of our frontiersmen hate them most, and they have reason to do so. Indian character is contradictory. They are brave acter is contradictory. They are brave, but cautious and generous; dashing in attack, stubborn in defense; enduring, patient, stoical, hardy; fond of feasting, but ready for days of marching and fighting, with scarcely any nourishment, alort, unforgiving when wronged, revengeful, cruel and treacherous in war; loving as friends, indugent and affectionate as parents; sympathetic in adversity, eloquant in counsel; by nature deeply and truly religious.

ligious.
Our native red Americans, unlike those of New Mexico and Central and South America, are believers in God, although they call Him the "Great Spirit." They are absolutely free from Spirit." They are absolutely free from profanity and hypoerisy. In short, they are the noblest race of aborigines on the face of the earth.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION.

Hothersome Files Expedited the Impor-tant Proceeding.

Jefferson was fond of telling a story which illustrates in a forcible manner the importance that absurdly insig

nilicant matters may sometimes assume, says the Philadelphia Press. When the deliberative body that gave the world the declaration of independence was in session its proceedings were conducted in a hall close to which was situated a livery stable. The weather was warm, and from the stable came awarms of flies that lighted on the legs of the honorable members, and, biting through the thin silk stockings then in fashion, gave infults awarmed. It was not make the stable of the s finite annovance. It was no une sight, said Jefferson, to see a member making a speech with a large hand-kerchief in hand and pausing at every moment to thread the flies from his thinly-protected calves. The opinion of the body was not unanimous in favor of the document, and, under other circumstances, discussion might have been prolonged for days, if not weeks, but the files were intolerable. Efforts were made to find another hall the first five from the peak but in was A Efforts were made to find another hall free from the pests, but in vain. As the weather became warmer the files grew worse, and the flapping of hand-kerchiefs was heard all over the hall as an accompaniment to the voices of the speakers. In despair, at last some one suggested that matters be hurried so that the body might adjourn and get away from the files. There were a few mild protests, but no one heeded get away from the files. There were a few mild protests, but no one heeded them, the immortal declaration was hurriedly copied, and, with handker-chiefs in hand, fighting the files as they came, the members hastened up to the table to sign the authentic copy and leave the files in the lurch. Had it not been for the livery stable and its immates there is no telling when the decument would have been completed. document would have been completed, but it certainly would not have been signed on the Fourth.

SUBJUGATION OF WILD CATTLE, will be laid up for repairs for several Bow It Was Accomplished by Primitive weeks.—Eugene Register.

the animals from which man derives strength appears to have been brought about by the subjugation of wild cattle—the bulls and buffalces.

Several wild varieties of the bovintribe were originally widely dissemi-nated in Europe and Asia, and these forms must have been frequent objects of chase by the ancient hunters. Al-though in their adult state these animais were doubtless originally intractable, the young were mild-mannered and, as we can readily conceive, must

and, as we can readily conceive, must often have been led captive to the abodes of the primitive people. As is common with all gregarious animals which have long acknowledged the authority of their natural herds-men, the dominant males of their tribe. these creatures lent themselves to do mestication.

Even the first generation of the cap-tives reared by hand probably showed a disposition to remain with their masa disposition to remain with their maters, and in a few generations this native impulse might well have been an far developed that the domestic herd was established, affording perhaps at first only flesh and hides, and leading the people who made them captives to a nomadic life, that constant search for fresh fields and pastures new which characterizes people who are supported by their flocks and herds.

Good Feed.

Good Feed. An Englishman and a Scotchman were walking in the fields together. "Humph!" said the Englishman, "oats are very well in their way. Now in England we feed them to horses, but here your men eat them." "Ay, ay!" said the Scotchman. "And just see what fine horses there are in England, and was the see what fine horses there are in England. BUSINESS LOCALS

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Munsey's. Try them. Pugh and Munsey have just received new line of furnishing goods, price

them before buying elsewhere. These hard times we want to save all we can, but of course we have to eat, still you will save some by getting your

groceries at S. P. Bach's. Hiram Baker is receiving a big in sice of calicoes and shirting and so forth direct from the East.

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Grant Archart has about all the ar hunt he wants for a time. Lest Friday he went out in the woods near Florence with a gentleman named Fisk to hunt bear. They had some dogs along and the dogs had been chasing a bear for some time. Archart with gun in hand was creeping through the brush on his bands and kness when he suddenly came upon a big bear, which was not more than ten feet from him. He quickly drew his gun and fired three times at the bear. but only succeeded in wounding him. The bear at once pourced on him, and he then drew his knife and com-menced slashing at the bear but was unable to slay him. In the scuffle the bear broke Archart's left arm in two places, and struck him on the back of the head with his paw and hearly scalped him. About this time the dogs came up and attacked the bear and thus sayed the life of Archart. who in a few minutes more would have had the worst of the fight. The bear soon died from the wound inflicted by Archart, but lived long enough to have killed the hunter had the dogs not come to his rescue Archart had strength enough to craw out and find his way back home and

A Big Suit. I. L. Campbell has instituted suit in the circuit court against J. E. Noland for the recovery of the sum of \$3,655.71. The complaint alleges that from January 7, 1892, to July 27, 1894, while the defendant was sheriff of this county, the plaintiff performed ser-vices for him in the way of legal publications to the amount of \$4,360. He has received from him but \$704.85 and a good portion of this was in the way of receipts for taxes, leaving a balandue the plaintiff of \$3,655,71; G. B. Dorris is attorney for the plaintiff .-Eugene Register.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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