Lebanon Express. FRIDAY Jan 18, 1895

STATE AND COAST.

Taken From Our Exchanges Through

The local excitement at Nehalem is a sheet and µillow-case ball.

Farmers of West Chehalem compilin of many sheep being killed by dogs.

Marion county commissioners have reduced bounties for wild animals one-half.

Application has been made to the Pendleton city council for a telephone exchange franchise.

The Lostine Flouring Mill company has been incorporated, and citizens of that place are subscribing the stock.

The Southern Pacific will build a hope warehouse at Salem 40x100 Last season 8240 bales were shipped from that point.

A tew days ago John Wyatt killed thirteen skunks, young and old, near Corvallis, and still is not quarantined by his neighbors.

The Hillsboro mill has filled an order for nineteen cars of rolled oats the past month, and has another order for seven more.

Albany has taken hold of the oreamery matter in a business way and appointed committees to report at a meeting January 23.

Thomas O'Leary has secured a judgment for \$5000 against the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship company for damages, at Seattle.

It is reported that Colonel Jay P. Lucas, county clerk of Gilliam county, will resign his office in March and remove to Monmouth. The Tacoma Poultry Associatimi's first annual show began in that dity Tuesday with more than five hund.ed birds on exhibition.

Dr. Y. C. Blalock, retiring fire chief of W dla Walls, was presented with a cane by the members of engin company Monday Tiger night.

Mrs. Caroline B. Showers died at Forest Grove January 18, aged 61 years. She came to Oregon in 1877 from lows, and was a native of Pennsy vania.

Wallowa county has the privilege of footing the bills of a legal contest growing out of a dispute about ten cents in adjusting an acsount at Joseph.

The highest water ever known in Dairy creek, Washington county, occurred a few days ago. Portions of the Greenville and Centerville bridges were swept away.

J. A. West, superintendent of the Sumpter Valley railroad, was severely injured Saturday by a velocipede car on which he was riding jumping the track.

News has been received in Tacoma from the East that Paul Shultze has succeeded in placing \$1,000,000 bonds of the man de ditch, in the Yakima ountry.

The Newsboy's Union of Spokane

DOWN IN A CRATER.

Wonders Witnessed by a Moun-tain Explorer.

Indian Legends of a Fameus Extinct Vol-anno in the West - Strange Ant-mais Found in the Subter-raneau Coverns.

Crater mountain is one of the Umatilla Indiana' great spool depots from ancient time, says the Balcer City Dem-ocrat. Bucks that are now white with the heary frosts of many winters re-clicet langing in the trees tightly strapped to their nursing bourds, while their mothers roamed the forests in search of game for the lords of oreasearch of game for the lords of crea-tion or wood for the tepee, and from infancy love to relate how the great apirit spoke to them with the awful voice of terrific thunder in the bowells of the state of the state of the state and of the earth. Many are the stories and legends of Indian lore told of Crater mountain. One of the favorite ones is told of a great war between the Sheshones and Umatillas. When the Umatillas had conquered their focs they proceeded to slaughter old and

Diminias had conquered their loss they proceeded to slauphter old and young, regardless of sex. One beauti-ful Shoshone maiden, seeing that death was inevitable from her pursu-ing foes, plunged headlong into the burning crater, and instantly the vol-cante eruption ceased, much to the consternation of her pursuers, who on the following day found, on looking down the chasm of inky darkness, a resplendent light with the form of the shoshone maiden in the midst of the apparition. They told it to their dusky warriors- and to this day Crater moun-tain is looked upon with -reverence from an Indian point of view. The following is from the diary of J. A. Wright: "Crater mountain is located some eleven miles from the Camp of

A wright cover miles from the Camp of Cornueopla, on the south side of the range whose esps are tipped with eternal snow. Many chasms and in-sures have in the misty past cleft the mountains and left them in the most fantastic shapes. Vegetation ceases to grow after a certain height is reached, and close under the base of one of the great peaks is the famous extinct rol-cano. Ashes and lava are found in great profusion and in such indescrib-nole masses that it makes the proveable masses that it makes the ascent one of peril and great difficulty. How-ever, once at the top, a peek down into the blank, fathomiessabyse supplies the most morbid minds with all the sensa-timalism necessary for a lifetime. A favorite amusement was to throw rocks favorite amusement was to throw rocks down and listen to the sounds as they struck on the projecting sides of the dark chimney until the sounds died away, leaving nothing but for the mystified explorer to guess it had reached the bottom." Many have been the stories circu-inted of the wonderful cavern that ex-ised the top of the stories of the stories.

integ of the women in the great tended from the sides of the great chimney. A stont cable was provided and a basicet swung from a pulley. Hon. Joseph, with camera and note-book, was carefully lowered some three hundred and seventy-sight feet. when he noticed an aperture in the side of the chimney, and, by signals agreed upon, a halt was called in nis downward career, and he crawled downward career, and he crawled through a cleft in the great chimney, and the work of exploration began. The first sight that met his astonished raze was a most stupendous chamb from whose mighty dome hung stalac-tites of great beauty, which were en-hanced by the light of the candle, and fairly struck terror to his heart, as the lickering candle seemed to possess the power of some unseen hand that made millions of the brilliant stalactites dance in resplendent beauty. A great snowy owl blinked at the astonished

The explorer groped his way to the far end of the chamber, where he thought he heard the sounds of falling water-nor was he mistaken, for squeezing himself through an opening he found himself in another chamber he found himself in another chamber of great beauty, with a stream of hot sulphur water running into the earth. The incrustation from the sulphur water had transformed the cavern into a coral-like substance and left it in such fantastic shapes. He found in the water some lively little lizards and some frogs that change color on the slightest provocation and two large rats, who eyed the explorer with a cu-riosity that seemed to bode no good, and he longed for his little gun.

Life in the French penal colony at New Caledonia has been pictured as so agreeable, both by reason of the cli-mute as well as the leniency with which convicts have been treated, that

STRIPPED BY LIGHTNING.

The Startling Experience of a Mintana Man, Who II. Nurvely,

Charles B. Hoffman, of Bette, Moula was standing at the month of a milli not long ngo when he v lightning. The dounderlos first some? (lossroow het) ing, and it town hole in the list that out past of the rise. There is been size clothing into shreets and less him maked. Both his overalls and the shirt he was wearing presented the appear unce of having passed through a san sure mill. Nobady can tell him wity he was not killed by the disting. The bolt, he says after passing through his hat, struck him on the should be and his hat, struck him on the should are and ran the full length of his body, burn-ing the skin to a crisp on the side and legs. It also get his left to st on the side and bottom, breaking the bones of "My alothes were torn to piec-

thrown from my body," said Mr. Hoff-man to a writer for the New York Werld, "and my shoes were torn from my feet." He became unconscious as soon as he

was struck by the lightning and did not revive for an hour and a half. When he regained his senses Hoffman was in great pain and he was confined to the hospital for nine weeks. When Hoffman's dothing was exualned after the accident it was seen that in man places the lightning had out the cloth as peatly as if it had been done with a razor. Some of the cuts were long and straight. The lightning took his clothes off quisker than he chuld have clothes off quisker than he could have undressed binnelf, and it three them in a pile on one side of the track, with his shoes carefully deposited beside the pile. The clothes seemed to have been nearly folded until they wave exam-imed and found to be a pile of raps. Hoffman's "pants" had been yurked off him without the formality of pulling them over his feet. This secondary im-possible task was necessarily of possible task was necessible by the lightning first cutting each log open, and then it appeared to have take en them by the seal and dropped them on the cost, and to finish the job by depending Mr. Hoffman's straw hat on depositing Mr. Holmmin's straw hat on top of all. After is got through with Hoffman this remarkable streak of lightning ran along a motal track into the Glengary mine, at the month of which he had seen working, ran to the end of the shaft, which is four hundred fact helper its working of the remark feet below the surface of the ground. feet below the surface of the ground, and then it ran along a "cross cut" two hundred feet where it branched off and for sixty feet followed a "wirzs." There were averal men at work at this point, and all were more or be astronaet. The bolt of lightning work into the earth when it reached the end of the "wirzs." Hoffman is now known in Butte as "the human lightness of " Batte as "the human lightning rod."

SHAVING IN JAMAICA.

It is Usually a Very Primitive Proceed-

The antives of Jamaica have no need to buy sonp, for the woods abound in plants whose leaves and bulbs sapply very well the place of that indipensa-ble article. Among the best of these is the some tree, so called, though it is

more a bush than a tree. Its botament nore is built time i ree. Its counter, its bulb, when indice on wet clothes, makes a beaufiful lather, which anoths much like the common triver a sorp. The Jananes negroes, some of whom

are great dundles in their way, make a soap out of eccount oil and home-made lyc: and a five soap it is, smooth and fregrant. This eccount-oil soup is used for shaving. When a man wishes to shave in the

When a man whiles to shave in the morning he starts out with his secon-nut-shell cop and his donloy-nil breach and a bottle. It is rever any trouble to find an empty bottle in Jemaien, even in the mountains. At least twenty generations of thirsty people have lived there, and thrown away the empty bottles. The man carries no mirror, because he has none to carry. Not one argon

he has none to carry. Not one negro cabin in a dozen has even a cheap looking-glass. But nature provides the mirror as well as the soap. The man goes to a convenient pool in the moun-tain stream, where the water is still, and there is his mirror. He breaks his bottle on a stone and picks out a good sharp piece. Then he lathers his face profucely and begins to terrape away with his piece of glass, which works almost as well as a sharp razor.

A FOREIGN INDUSTRY.

A FOREIGN income a spin Steel Rings, But Don't Blake Any. "Twe handled and solid forty thou-sand gross of split key rings since 1807," said the little man in an overcoat and a white sweater, "and one of them was of American make

One of them was of Americain make." "Why, how is that?" asked a Now York Son reporter. "PiBecause lifete one house "infine" are this country." replied the liftle man, with a smile that lifted one corner of his gray mustache. "No, sir." he con-tinued, "the making of split steel rings is an art that we haven't got hold of yet, somehow, and I must say Γ often wonder at it."

"Where are they made, then?" "The best, sir, are made about fifty-seven miles outside of Paris, at a little manufacturing town whose name can't just now recall. The next be rings are made in Sheffield. England, while rings of inferior quality, made from Swedish iron, are manufactured in Alsace. I don't know that the steel in the French rings is any better than that used by the Sheffield manufac-avors, but the Frenchmen in this, as in curves, but the Frenchmenn this, as in o many things, have got the hang of whing their things look well. The medical rings are polished with oil and emery, and that gives them a dull deely look, while the French rings are polished by the dry process, with what they call 'crocus powder,' a sort of course rouge."

rouge. What are the extremes in size of

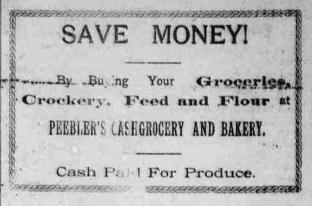
split rings?" the man was asked. "The smallest that I ever handled," be replied, "were three-sixteenths of inch across. They are gilded when hey reach this country and are used in heap jewelry. The largest key rings ever sold were two and a half inches I coursold were two and a half inches in diameter, and those 1 sold to the wardons at Sing Sing. In fact, they are called primrings. That leavy ring with the two little knobs or hosses through which you slip the key, is also a French manufacture, and indeed I have never seen an American key ring except that elumsy little thing where you have to move around a small round double plate with a notch in it, and then spring out the open end of the ring through this notch. I must say," con-cluded the little man, musingly, "I often wonder why we don't make rings over here. Even now there's a cty-five per cent duty on them, and acy could be sold at half their present octy-five vice and still bring a good profit. ity, just think, I sell over one hun-red and fifty thousand rings a year. ud there must be millions of them undled every year in this country.

MACHINE-MADE SPEECHES. urned Out with Marvelons Rapidity by Recent English Invention.

there is no doubt that both the type-writing machine and the phonograph are very ingenious and useful inven-tions, but the chief difficulty with them, says the New York Times, is tions. int they cannot be made to act auto intically. It is in order to fill this out that a distinguished inventor, rationly ose name is for the present with beld, has invested an automatic writer, and, judging from the private exhibi-tion of the muchine which was recently given in London to a committee of members of the Royal society, it bids fair to prove the greatest invention of

this or any age. In appearance the machine is said to not wholly unlike a typewriting whine. It, however, is provided with out of hopper, in which are placed which of type metal, each one of which provided with a complete word, in-end of a single letter. When this oper is filled and the small electric agine which furnishes the motive over all the machine is set in action if furth begins to mint. Of course stantly begins to print. Of course, but is printed depends in a good de-tra upon the selection of words which placed in the hopper, but it is un-tood the machine can be used for and uny sort of composition.

At the exhibition already mentioned be hopper was filled with a supply of words relating to the English political situation, and in ten minutes after the sugine had been started the machine had printed two-full columns, each of about the length of an ordinary col-num of a newspaper. When these were read they were instantly recognized to be a speech on home rule in the general style of Mr. Gladstone. The hopper style of Mr. Gladstone. The hopper was next filled with a choice selection of the very finest words in the lan-guage, and the machine thereupon gunge printed what was at once perceived to be an essay after the manner of Mr. Rusicin on political economy. More words were added and three pages of what any critic would have unlicsi-tatingly accepted as a passage from a agly accepted as a passage from a novel by Mr. Meredith delighter the committee. The last experiment was made with the hopper filled with words taken from the Slang Dictionry and the result was a story in dia int which was held to be superior to imost any dialect story hitherto pub linhud. Nore Pathetic Than Hamore An aged couple living south of Brazil, Ind., who had devoted their three one and ten to rural life and the dring of a farm, sold their posses-to for the snug sum of sigteen thereand dollars. When the purchaser called with a notary to close up the deal by inhing the deed of title, the included having signed and passed 1. to the wife, she positively refused to fign without a consideration, caying she had spont her life in making the farm, a had never realized onything the coals call her own and new was her oppor tunity. The husband failed to ently her and secure the signature. Then the purchaser naiced to know what she purchaser asked to know what the void take and tign the deed, fearful that she would be exacting toyond his nellination to comply. After a good dud of hesitancy she said she thought he ought to have two dollars, which is optimum to have two dollars, which has only to have two dollars, which have dollars time and then guin, have dollars time and the guin have dollars time and the guin have dollars time and the guint have dollars the she the take raid that we have the pool have a same with have over small a up he take I sould that no over and account the factor would all my over and account the factor would be to with market.



1854. Santiam Academy 1895.

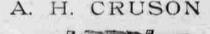
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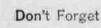




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Deckhands of the stemar Hoag saw in the river near Half-Moon bend an object they took to be a human body a few days ago. It is surmised that it may have been the body of Pryor Scott.

Hilda Johnson, a girl fifteen years of age, living at Olalla, Kitsap county, took strychnine Sunday morning, and died in two houre in great agony. She wanted to livs in Seattle if she staid on earth at all

The peculiarties of the Chinook wind are shown in the region south

which convicts have been treated, that transportation seems to have lost most of its terrors. Criminals do not con-ceal their preference for a long sen-tence in the beautiful Pacific island to a much shorter term with hard labor in one of the penitentiaries at home in one of the peritentiaries at home, and when perpetrating a misdeed have rought as a rule to render their offense as serious as possible, so as to entail transportation if captured. It is with transportation if captured. It is with a view of putting an end to this senti-ment that the French government has now decided to stop sanding convicts to New Caledonia, and is making ar-rangements to deport them instead to Gaboon, the fever-stricken and most pestilential of all districts of French Congoland in Africa.

Things Learned in the Morgue

The old keeper of the morgue in this city, who has seen hundreds of un-known bodies exhibited for identificawind are shown in the region south of The Dalles. All of the snow on the high ground, from Typh ridge to the Flue mountains, has disap-peased, while winter still reigns in the tower attitudes. A petition being circulated ask-ing the lapislature to appropriate the Bohemis mining district, the runk assisted to the farms of the fractions and for the features and see rather the bohemis mining district, the runk assisted to to Fairwiew gap p new tas Molegrantices

The men rarely cut themselves in the operation. "At first," says a New York San writer, "I trensbled for them, but afterward I tried the method myself. and soon became almost an experiatit.

WORK WITHOUT PAY.

Well-Known Authors Who Decline to Ac-

cept Money for Their Works. This is true of Count Lyof Mikolnievitch Tolstoi, the famous Ressing nuthor, who, while in the army as a member of the staff of Prince Gorischukeff, was present at the storming of Sebaatopol in 1855. Leaving the army, and diready a famous post and novelist, he devoted himself to liter ature, and agent a short time in the most brilliant literary and social circles of St. Petersburg. Since hi Since his marriage ho has lived more or loss in retifement, and during the Russian famines of 1801 and 1802 mide great

famines of usual and user minde great efforts on behalf of the personnes on mad in the vicinity of his estates. In the latter year Count Tolstoi resigned all social standing and privileges of his rank, and he now devotes most of his time and money to good works, while living as poorly as any of the peasan-try. He insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of Christian life, and he has expressly declined to avail him-self of any copyright in his works or in translations of them into other languages. Dr. John Charles Ryle, bishop of Liverpool, has written above two hundred tracts on religious sub-jects, many of which have been trans-lated and reprinted in French, Ger-man, Duich, Portuguese, Tutian, Russian, Norwegian, Swedish, Dunish, Hindoriani, and Chinese, and it is said that he will take making from the at he will take nothing from the

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