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GEN'L BRIGGS CAMP, No. 19, Division of Oregon, Sons of Veterans—Meet in G. A. R. Hall, every Saturday evening, except the third Saturday of each month, meeting the third Friday instead. All brothers of the Sons of Veterans and comrades of the G. A. R. are cordially invited to meet with the Camp.	E. G. CARR, Capt.
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LUNA M. WEST HIVE, No. 1, L. O. T. M.—Meets on the 25th, 4th and 5th Friday evening of each month at 7:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall. Transient Lady Macabees are cordially invited to attend.	A. A. HYDE, Lady E. E.
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For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by N. W. Smith Druggist.

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"I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine chest in itself.—Geo. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington."

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Notice.

All persons known themselves indebted to me will please call and settle at once as I need my money.

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Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75cts. Sold by N. W. Smith.

Insure your property with Peterson, Ross & Co. They are agents for the Old Reliable, Home Mutual, New Zealand, Springfield of Massachusetts, Continental and other good, reliable companies. They also have money to loan at 8 per cent, in sums from \$250 up.

The Boy Recovered.

Any one who has children will rejoice with I. E. Mulford, of Plainfield, New Jersey. His little boy five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope, and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of the croup." For sale by N. W. Smith, druggist.

Charged With Rape.

Before Justice J. J. Ellison, at Shelburn, recently, Mr. Carey was examined upon the charge of committing rape upon the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. Henry Kay. The evidence showed that the girl was in the habit of going to Mr. Carey's house with the other children, and had been enticed to submit to assault, at least the report of physicians was to the effect that she had been assaulted. Carey was bound over under \$1500 bonds to appear before the grand jury. The bonds were given.

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CURE

25cts., 50cts. and \$1.00 Bottle. One-cent a dose.
It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Inipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.
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SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Inipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose 25cts., 50cts., and \$1.00. Sold by N. W. Smith.

A JUST JUDGE.

Judge Gaynor's decision in regard to the Brooklyn street railroads is one of the few decisions of courts in such matters that the people can heartily commend. The employees struck because they considered that they were not treated fairly; the company goes into court and wants its property protected and its exactions judicially sanctioned. But Judge Gaynor simply says, in effect: "Run your cars or forfeit your charter. You are a creature of the people. They have granted you certain valuable privileges on certain conditions. The principal one of these conditions is that you run your cars and accommodate the public. If you do not do this, your charter will be forfeited. It is not the business of the court to settle difficulties about wages. You must do that yourselves. But in any event you must operate your cars. You must provide transportation for the people. It was for this purpose that the people gave you a right to exist as a corporation. Either keep your cars moving or give up your charter."

This is remarkable, because out of the usual course of modern judges. But it is not only good law, but, better than that, evident justice. Heretofore, general, all a corporation had to do to make its oppression of workmen effective, was to rush into court. It must be confessed that as a rule the judges seemed to have an ear for the employers only. But Judge Gaynor has set a refreshing example of requiring such corporations to do its duty and perform its obligations.

If there had been such judges to consider the strike troubles last summer, judges who would have said to the railroads: "Run your trains, with or without Pullman cars, as you please or as you can, but run them, and transport passengers and freight and carry mails, or lose your charters," the great strike problem would have been speedily settled, and settled right, too.

Judge Gaynor deserves the thanks of every friend of humanity and lover of justice in the United States.—Sun.

The Penitentiary.

A gentleman of this city, just returned from Salem, who visited the penitentiary, says that the 347 inmates there are having a quiet time, as no work is being provided for them. The foundry is partially operated every other day only, and that ends the occupation of the convicts for the present. Nobody seems to know how soon, if at any time in the near future, any labor will be provided for the prisoners. Every day they are taken out in details of 25 for an hour's work, under a heavy guard, to vary the monotony of their cell life.

This gentleman says that a murderer is granted greater favors in that prison than are accorded to petty thieves and hotel thieves for whom the officials have utter contempt. Although it is generally known, and it is in violation of the law, the cat-o-nine-tails, or a similar instrument for corporal punishment is in vogue there to cure rebellious spirits.

"Rev." W. A. Williston, incarcerated for forgery, has but one day's work since being landed in the state prison; Charles Ashby, formerly in the employ of Sael, Heitshu & Woodard, also there for forgery, is a bookkeeper, and has a soft job; Harold Pilkington, the lawyer, who was sent up for defrauding his clients, has nothing to do; George Morey, whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment for the murder of Gus Barry, in 1892, is in charge of the prison laundry.—Telegram.

A great deal has been said about broad tires for wagons. They certainly are the need of Oregon. The following wide tire test was made at the Ohio State University. An ordinary wagon with a new 3-inch tire was loaded with two long tons, or 4,480 lbs., and the draft was measured by dynamometer. On an ordinary earth road in good condition and hard, the draft was just 254 pounds. On a grass field it was 468 pounds. On newly plowed land it was 771 pounds. As the draft of an ordinary horse 1,000 lbs. is 160 pounds, two horses could draw this load with ease on an ordinary road and a ton and a half on a grass sod, while with a narrow tire, half as much or a single ton, is a full load for a double team. Besides this, the broad tires roll and level a road so that the more it is used the better it becomes, while narrow tires cut it into ruts if at all soft.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Wholesaler's Price Highest Award.

SECURED A BOOTY

SOUTH-BOUND TRAIN HELD UP

The Express-Car Robbed of About \$25,000—The Passengers Were Unmolested.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 25.—The south-bound Cotton Belt train was held up near here by two masked men at 7:55 p. m. The robbers were riding on the blind baggage, and as the train went through a deep cut, the engineer saw them crawl over the tender of the engine. Before he realized what was up, he was looking into the muzzle of a pair of 45-caliber revolvers. The robbers commanded him to stop the train and marched him to the express car, which was in charge of Messenger J. W. Massey. Massey was covered by the bandits' guns, as was also Conductor Harris, who had come out in the meantime. They took the money Harris had on his person. The amount taken from the express car cannot be ascertained. After an ineffectual attempt to open the safe in the express car, the bandits compelled the passengers to assist. The amount taken from the safe is estimated at \$25,000. The watch and chain taken from the conductor was returned. It is thought they are members of the Cook gang, No. 2. The passengers were not molested, nor was any one hurt by the bandits.

Black Miners' Experiences in Coos Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Eighteen negroes, who were induced to come from West Virginia under promise of lucrative employment in Oregon, have arrived in this city and tell a story of great hardship and imposition. G. W. Anderson, the leader of the party, said today:

"There are eighteen of us now. Seven are women who came out with their husbands. One of them has work and is now in service, but the rest of us cannot get work. We lived near Keystone, Dowd, county, W. Va., where we had pretty good jobs as miners. About December 16 last, J. B. or B. B. Earl came among us. He represented himself as the superintendent of the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Oregon Navigation & Coal company, and promised us work in Oregon. Earl got up a party forty-nine, including five or six white men, and we started for the mines up north. This superintendent told us at home that we would be paid forty-five cents per ton, for mining coal, and that at that rate, we could make from 25 to 37 per day. He said we would have comfortable quarters and good treatment. The men were dropped off the train at Roseburg and had to walk over through the country for sixty miles to Beaver bay, where the mines are located. There were no houses, and when the women joined us, after coming another route, we had to live in a box car. We set to work and built houses out of green lumber, which we had to cut from the trees. The rain dropped in on us all the time we were there, and ice was on the floor nearly all of the time. It was almost enough to kill us, for we were not used to cold weather. But we are strong and would have put up with it all, if we could have made money.

"We worked like slaves, but at forty-five cents per ton could only make ninety cents per day. We had to work in mines where the wet mud dropped down on our heads, and we had to cut through mud and earth to reach the coal. All this time we had to pay the company for our board and lodging. When we discovered that we could not stand it, we complained to Graham, the foreman. Earl had slipped off, after locating us. Graham told us that we were trying to get up a strike and ordered us to pay what we owed the company and leave. We had no money. Some of the miners down at Marshfield, Newport and Empire heard of our distress, and after we had trudged ten miles, the good people raised enough money to ship us to San Francisco. When we got here we lived in one place and another until we saw our funds running low and then we picked out one to keep the money. J. W. Miles was the man selected to hold the sole of the party until we could get more for traveling ex-

periences. Miles came out with us, and we trusted him like a brother. He has absconded, however, with \$111 belonging to the party and \$75 of his own. We were in danger of starving to death when Mrs. Peter and some other charitable ladies came to our help. She and the ladies of the Baptist churches, the Church of Zion and other churches rented this house for us and we got food." The others present corroborated the statement of Anderson.

A \$10,000 Fire at Corvallis.

CORVALLIS, Jan. 28.—The grocery store of Pease, Clark & Company, the Ben Woldt saloon adjoining on the south, and Zeis' building formerly occupied by Jack Kirk as a saloon, and the Wheeler Bros., embracing all the buildings from Skipton's livery stable to the corner north of the Occidental hotel known as the Sorbin corner are, this morning, almost a mass of ruins.

The loss at this time is not known, but it is believed that it will foot up fully \$10,000, with insurance of about \$3000. The fire had its origin in Pease, Clark & Company's grocery store. By the time the alarm was given a big blaze had burst out through the roof, and before the fire apparatus arrived on the scene there was an explosion throwing boards, window glass and other articles in every direction, some of them dropping across the street.

In a very short time four big streams were playing on the fire, but on account of the great headway the flames had obtained, nothing could be done but to prevent it from spreading to other buildings. For some time it was thought that the livery stable of Skipton Bros. was doomed, and the total absence of wind together with the superhuman effort of the firemen alone, saved it from destruction.

The alarm was turned in about four and it was twenty minutes after seven before the apparatus was housed. Solie Smith while climbing up stairs in Skipton's stable to get out on the roof to fight fire, fell to the lower floor. In the fall his ankle was broken and severe bruises and possible internal injuries sustained. Sam Case has a badly burned face and a deep cut in the palm of his left hand as a result of the fire. He stood in front of Pease, Clark & Company's when the keg of powder exploded. He was knocked down by the concussion and will suffer pain from its effects for some days to come. The concussion of the explosion was so great that it shattered the glass in one of the doors of Nolan's store across the street. Many are inclined to the belief that the fire was incendiary, but no attempts is made to fix the responsibility.

Mercy in a Stupor.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Josephine Holiday, wife of a coal-miner at Bradford, was found on the road two miles west of here Sunday morning, apparently dead. She was taken to her home as a physician summoned. The doctor told the relatives he could do nothing, as it was then too late for his services. The coroner was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest. As the coroner was about to proceed in the case, the supposed corpse raised up. The jury and relatives left the room in a stampede, the coroner alone remaining with the resurrected woman. He explained to her his presence there, and related how she had been found on Sunday. By this time the people on the outside had gotten over their fright and were fighting to get a look at Mrs. Holiday. She expressed her curiosity by walking out into the front room and ordering them away. Mrs. Holiday has been addicted to the opium habit for several years, and it is supposed she took an overdose Sunday and fell into a stupor in which she was found.

A Woman's Bravery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Gus Griffin, an all-round thief and burglar, is in jail as the result of the bravery of Miss Willetta Robinson. Thursday Miss Robinson caught Griffin coming out of her mother's room in a hotel here. She seized him and locked him in the elevator. Then she summoned assistance and the thief was locked in the parlor, while a policeman was summoned. Miss Robinson stood guard over the prisoner until the officer came. The first set of skeleton keys ever seen by the police were found on Griffin. The thief looks and talks like a gentleman, and when he left Miss Robinson, in charge of an office, he lifted his ilk had in a courtly manner and bowed with the grace that would have done credit to a Chesterfield.

Choked on an Orange Seed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28.—Robert Coigan, aged thirteen, while sucking an orange, swallowed a seed, which entered his windpipe. He was riding in a sleigh at the time, and, finding himself choking, jumped out, and started to a store for aid. On his way he met two men, and managed to say: "Quick, quick, strike my back." They thought he was joking, and only laughed at him. A pained expression came on the boy's face, and before the men aided him he fell to the ground, unconscious, dying within a few seconds, in an office to which he had been removed.

At Mare Island.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 25.—Carl Earl, a woman apprentice on the Independence, slipped off the deck of the launch Lively at 4:00 p. m., and was drowned. The launch was towing a pile-driver upstream, and as Earl was standing on the deck aft, the lurch of the boat caused him to lose his footing and go overboard. A strong tide was running, and Earl sank before help could arrive. Blaine, it would seem, attaches to some one for not having replaced the railing around the launch, which was knocked away in a collision some months ago. Grapplers are now at work.

Broke His Collar Bone and a Rib.

HEPPNER, Or., Jan. 25.—B. A. Hunsaker, proprietor of the Monument stage line, met with a painful accident last evening. He was driving from Hardman into Heppner, and when about half a mile from town the horses commenced to run, and ran into a fence near the light and water plant, throwing Mr. Hunsaker and two passengers he had with him out of the sleigh with such violence as to break Mr. Hunsaker's collar-bone and one rib. The passengers were also considerably bruised up, but not seriously hurt.

Wife Slasher Gets Ten Years.

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—Thomas McGee, the wife slasher, was yesterday sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Walla Walla, for the crime of assaulting Mrs. McGee with the intent to commit murder. McGee's attorney moved for a new trial, but failed to secure it, and immediately after sentence gave notice of appeal, so that the prisoner, who is described as a beast, will probably remain for a considerable period in the King county jail.

After More Officers.

Senator Raley of Umatilla county, has introduced a bill creating the office of grain inspector, for what purpose it hard to understand, unless it is to take what little margin is left to the farmer at the present price. The Oregonian gives some Portland comment upon it which will find a commendation from all who understand the situation.

Senator Raley's bill providing for the appointment of a state grain inspector does not meet with much favor from wheat men here. The bill seems to be looked upon as somewhat of a populist measure, introduced for the purpose of providing officers. W. J. Burns, local manager of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., said yesterday:

"I have not yet heard any argument in favor of the bill. All the people I have talked to, men in the grain trade here and dealers in the country, fail to see any occasion for it. I am aware they have grain inspectors in the East, but the conditions are different there, the grain being handled in bulk. It is easily sampled in the cars, and then it is put in the elevator, where its identity is lost. Here the grain is handled in bags, and it is impossible to sample all when in cars. There are no state inspectors in California, where the business is much larger than here. Altogether, I cannot see who will be benefited by the law being put into effect.

"A similar bill is now before the Washington legislatures, and there is quite a sensation in favor of it in that state; but I am sure the result will be very detrimental to the wheat business on the Sound. It will put an extra expense on the wheat handled there with no corresponding benefit. In effect, the passage of the bill in Washington will drive the wheat trade away from that state.

"The expense of maintaining the law will be on the wheat itself, even if it were to be collected from the exporter, who will take such charges into consideration when he purchases the grain. The total expense will be very heavy, much more than the amount named in the bill. It will be a burden which the wheat trade, of all stages of the present time, cannot bear."