

Lebanon Express.

H. Y. KIRKPATRICK,
Editor - and - Proprietor

THE ELECTION.

Hon. William McKinley has been elected to the presidency of the United States by a large majority of the electoral college and of the popular vote. We have been promised many good things. If those promises are but half fulfilled, we will be the most prosperous nation on the globe today. The avenues of business will be cleared of the wreck of hard times. The wheels of prosperity will begin to move and their vibrations will fill with life and vigor the clogged arteries of trade. The meek face of the sheep will gladden with the knowledge that wool will greatly increase in value. Our wheat will no longer chase the elusive dollar mark, but will at once be worth one hundred cents. Hops will not give the sparkle to the beer glass for less than twenty cents a pound, cash. Laborers will receive their two dollars and a half per day and carpenters will not drive a nail for less than three or four dollars for eight hours. These and many other blessings too numerous to mention will be showered upon us immediately if not sooner. Trade, commerce and manufactures will not wait for the 4th of next March, but will at once begin to rush with new life, because Mr. McKinley is elected. We have been promised all these blessings. We cannot wait for years, nor months, for these blessings. They were promised to come as soon as confidence was restored. The day of our salvation is at hand. Let the faithful be rewarded for their faith at once, and let the doubting ones be silenced forever in a deluge of prosperity. If not, then the apostles of the gold standard have taught us unwisely to worship the golden image—and we are still in the soup.

The power of great corporations is alarming. All of them supported Mr. McKinley and did much for his election. The people will have four years in which to think over the evil influence of these giant political manipulators in politics. For the country's sake, we hope that our next president will gather enough courage between now and the 4th of March to bring these proud dictators within the pale of the law. If he will only do it, his claim to greatness will be established.

The people of the United States will never be satisfied until silver is restored to its rightful place along side of gold. There will never be a full revival of business until this is done. A majority of the people of the union are at heart in favor of silver, but party feeling ran too high for party lines to be thoroughly broken in this election. Four years hence, the same old contest will again be waged.

A man down in San Francisco has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for trying to swindle a man out of \$20,000, and it did not take them but a short time to do so either, but about two years have passed and one of the most villainous criminals in the history of the Pacific coast—one Durrant—has not suffered the penalty which he so justly deserves.—Prineville Review.

William J. Bryan is the pride of the silver party whether in victory or defeat. He is the wonder of the age. His equal has not appeared in politics since the days of Lincoln. He will be the standard bearer of his party four years hence and he will lead it to victory.

Bryan's eloquence is wonderful but Hanna's money is more effective.

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TURKEYS ON CRUTCHES.

How a California Physician Cured His Fowls of Rheumatic Troubles.
Capt. Bridge, of Shasta county, Cal., who has an extensive reputation in that district as a cultivator of high-class poultry, has developed a very philanthropic spirit toward his wards. Recently he noticed a peculiar disease spreading among the turkeys. It exhibited itself by a gradual swelling in the legs from the thigh, or time honored and much respected "drum stick" so popular among youngsters about Thanksgiving time. It spread down the legs and in a few days the turkey unfortunate enough to be afflicted was unable to walk with that proud and haughty step so frequently employed by this royal bird. The captain found that by regular hot water applications the swelling could be reduced, but this manner of treating was so slow, says the San Francisco Call, that the patient was compelled to lead a life of idleness, much to his disgust. At times the captain would have several of his fattest birds in the hospital, and it required almost all his attention to give them the hot water treatment. This state of affairs went on for some time, when finally he was inspired to introduce a little Yankee ingenuity into the flock, and being rather handy with his pocketknife he fashioned a cradle pair of crutches about seven inches in length and secured them under the turkey's wings. They were just a fraction longer than the bird's legs, and every time the rheumatic would take a step forward the crutches would be brought into play, and progress, instead of being torture, was a pleasure. In a few hours the cripples became familiar with the new order of things and were able to hobble around the yard at a more rapid gait. Almost any time during damp weather, when the rheumatism is on, one can see half a dozen turkeys on crutches at Capt. Bridge's farm. They are learning some new tricks of late, but so far are not sufficiently expert to fly up and light on the fence.

INFESTED WITH RENEGADES.

The "Bloody Peninsula" of Texas Overrun by Thieves and Murderers.
William Ferguson, United States customs inspector for the San Antonio district, has returned from a trip through the Big Bend country, commonly known as the "Bloody Peninsula" of Texas. In his report of his visit he says: "The custom officers at Boquillas, in the Big Bend country, have the loneliest station in the southwest. There are no Americans within fifty miles of them. They are in a country where every man sleeps with one eye open and his right hand near his six-shooter. There is necessity for precaution. Both above and below Boquillas are bands of renegades and cutthroats who only await a chance to steal and murder without provocation. They are barbarians. A year or two ago these outlaws attacked a man named Ayres and shot him dead. His wife saw the deed, and her grief was so insupportable that she fled to the mountains and hid in a cave. She was found by the outlaws, and they cut off her head, set her body against a wall, placed the severed head in the lap and left the corpse in that position. I talked with a gentleman from Alpine, who helped to bury the husband and wife. This horrible incident shows the spirit of the gangs that infest that country. They live by stealing and robbery. Cattle men who formerly had cattle in the lower part of the Big Bend were unable to raise young stock. The thieves and renegades stole them. Nearly all the stock has been moved out of that country, and the owners are doing their best to get the remainder out. I should like to see the state rangers tackle those renegades. I should also like to see some of those legislators who cannot see the use of rangers spend a short time in that country. Their minds would undergo a change. The renegades are from Mexico. They cannot live in their own country and should not be allowed in ours. It may seem strange to most Texans that there is such a set of outlaws in their own state. I have drawn the case mild and colored it not a bit. Plenty of testimony, I think, could be obtained in Alpine and Marathon and vicinity to substantiate my statements."

Found of Strength Expended in Striking a Note Heavily.

It requires more force to sound a note gently on a piano than to lift the lid of a kettle. A German composer has figured that the minimum pressure of the finger playing pianissimo is equal to one hundred and ten grams—a quarter of a pound. Few kettle lids weigh more than two ounces, says the Musical Courier.

The German's calculations are easy to verify if one takes a small handful of coins and piles them on a key of the piano. When a sufficient quantity is piled on to make a note sound they may then be weighed and these figures will be found to be true.

If the pianist is playing fortissimo a much greater force is needed. At times a force of six pounds is thrown upon a single key to produce a solitary effect. With chords the force is generally spread over the various notes sounded simultaneously, though a greater output of force is undoubtedly expended. This is what gives pianists the wonderful strength in their fingers so often commented on. A story used to be told of Paderewski that he could crack a pane of French plate glass half an inch thick merely by placing one hand upon it, as if upon a piano keyboard, and striking sharply with his middle finger.

Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage which takes two minutes and five seconds to play. The total pressure brought to bear on this, it is estimated, is equal to three full tons. The average "tonnage" of an hour's piano playing of Chopin's music varies from twelve to eighty-four tons.

Why We Have So Many Flies.
In one summer it is possible for the descendants of a single fly to grow to 2,000,000.

VALOROUS MACDADE.

An English View of the American Globe-Trotter's Task.
Dispensing, according to the conditions of his wager, with railway trains, ocean steamers, horses, mules and donkeys, sedans and palanquins, the valorous Macdade, says the London Telegraph, is bound to wear out an enormous amount of shoe leather, unless, indeed, he does as many more or less distinguished pedestrians have done before him—travel barefoot. An English tramp, unencumbered with shoes, will do his twenty miles a day blithely, and if he continued to trudge six days in every week—resting, of course, in some kindly union workhouse on the Sabbath—he would have walked six thousand two hundred and forty miles in the course of twelve months. It is, however, more than double that distance from Alexandria to the antipodes, and as he is bound not to avail himself of any of the ordinary facilities of travel, Macdade must go, perforce, a good deal out of his way at various points of his journey; thus he will have to walk much more than twenty miles a day. Seeking continually for the dry land, he may have to wander through Russia and Crim Tartary into China, and he may even make the acquaintance of the north pole. Does he take any money with him, or will he adopt one of the most ancient and, according to Charles Lamb, one of the most honorable of callings, and beg his way around the world? In any case, he has plenty of difficulties before him, even if the absence of cash enables him, like the traveler in the Latin adage, to sing in the presence of thieves. There may be lions in the path, to say nothing of tigers, bears, wolves and rattlesnakes. There may be fevers and agues; there may be sunstroke, and there may be frostbite. However, there are some daring spirits in whose dictionary the word "impossible" is not written, and among these exceptional individuals may be Mr. William Macdade.

HER CLAIM TO DISTINCTION.

Brightest Girl in College Tells of Her Subsequent Experiences.
She was the pride of the faculty and the pet of the class—a girl who grappled with logarithms only to lay them low, and whose Latin and Greek were as perfect as could be desired, says the New York Sun. All sorts of brilliant things were expected of her after she left college. The president said that she had one of the finest minds the college had ever had the privilege of cultivating. The literature professor prophesied that she would make a shining place for herself in literature. The professor of mathematics shed tears at the thought of her absence from his class. As for the girls, her fellow students, they each and all regarded her as a sort of George Eliot and Maria Mitchell rolled into one. And, in spite of these many fond hopes and bright predictions, the girl, immediately after she was graduated, married. Ten years later her class met for a reunion. The members made it a sort of experience meeting. Each arose and told what had happened during the interval since they had last met. One had won renown in music, another in philanthropic fields. Another had written her heart out in verse, and a fourth had become a successful teacher. At last it was the turn of the girl with a mind. Everybody held her breath as she arose and began: "Girls, I, too, have not been idle. During all these years I have won a name like the rest of you. I am known in the city where I dwell as the woman who averages nine cooks a month."

NEW AMONG NATIONS.

Facts About the Azores, to Which Portugal Has Granted Autonomy.
Portugal has recognized the American principle of local self-government in granting autonomy to the Azores, and that interesting little community of rather less than three hundred thousand people will soon be legislating for itself, doubtless at Angra, the almost unknown capital of the group. The independent blue flag, with the white hawk and the nine stars, displayed by the islanders of San Miguel when the good news came from Lisbon, contains a sort of brief history of the group. It tells there are nine islands seven thick in the blue midocean, and that the emblematic hawk reminds the world that the name Azor, Portuguese for hawk, was conferred on the islands because of the great number of those birds found there by the navigator sent out from Portugal to take possession of the group. One story of that great feat in that Vanderberg, a Dutch merchant, being driven out of his course, chanced upon the islands, and reported them when he touched at Lisbon. Another is that Dom Henry of Portugal, having an old map upon which the islands were laid down, dispatched Goncalo Velho Cabral to search for them. At any rate, the navigator reached the islands in 1482, the very date ascribed to Vanderberg's adventure, and twelve years later took possession of San Miguel. All the nine islands had been rediscovered by 1487, and colonization soon began.

A Fakir's Ingenuity.
Enormous business has been done lately at French fairs by a man who professed to sell a rat powder that was perfectly harmless and that struck rats dead on the spot. In order to convince the skeptical, the man, first of all, prepared a slice of bread with the stuff, and ate a piece of it himself. Then he put the remainder under a glass case, in which a rat was kept in captivity. The rat went to eat the bread and instantly fell dead. At five pence a box the powder went off like hot rolls, and the lucky proprietor of the specific was in a fair way to make a fortune. But the police, who in France are very active in protecting the people from fraud, looked into the matter and found that the powder was nothing but ordinary sugar. They also discovered that the case was connected with a powerful electric battery, and the moment the rat touched the bread the current was turned on, and it was thus his death was brought about. The man was arrested at the fair of Albi, and he has been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

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