

# Lebanon Express.

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NO. 1.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

## Secret Societies.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7, K. O. T. M.—Meets in G. A. R. Hall on Thursday evening at each week. Transient Knights are cordially invited to visit the Tent meeting.

HONOR LODGE, No. 35, A. O. U. W.—Meets every Tuesday evening at G. A. R. Hall.  
I. E. BROWN, Sec.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
A. E. DAVIS, N. G.  
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PEARL REBECCA LODGE, No. 47, I. O. O. F.—Meets at 10 O. P. Hall first and third Wednesday evening of each month.  
MRS. CLARA BOYLE, N. G.  
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LEBANON LODGE, No. 44, A. F. & A. M.—Meets Saturday evening, on or before the full moon in each month, at Masonic Hall, Cor. Main and Grant sts. Signifying brethren cordially invited to attend.  
E. E. HARMACK, W. M.  
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GRAND LODGE, No. 18, 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. CARB, Comd.  
A. TANNY, First Sgt.

HINA M. WEST HIVE, No. 1, L. O. O. F.—Meets on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Friday evening of each month at 730 P. M. at G. A. R. Hall. Transient Lady Macarbons are cordially invited to attend.  
A. A. HYDE, Lady R. K.  
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Ladies if you are thinking of getting a pair of shoes or a new dress next week, you will want to know where to get the best for the least money. Mr. Baker always carries the best.

## A COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been many years since I have done any scribbling for public, but as this seems to be a row, I thought I would come in as a free lance in the fight. I cannot agree with all that Patron has said, but the most of his communication is very near right. I know that few streams run higher than their source, but my sink is long ways lower. And all the vicious children do not come from bad homes. There are many causes, that lies far back of their training that are mostly responsible for their dispositions, and if to a bad inherited nature, is added bad training, can you expect a good obedient child, either at home or at school? When I was a child, our home was a home for many of the teachers as boarding around was in vogue in those times, between fifty and sixty years ago, and my mother had been a teacher in her young days, so she knew what it meant for the teachers to travel over a large district to get a place to eat and sleep. We had plenty of room and was near the school, so it came to be a common thing for most of the teachers to make their home with us, or with a friend of ours that lived still nearer than we did. Teachers are like other people, they must have some one to tell their troubles too, (and children are not always asleep when their eyes are shut.) So I heard one of our most successful teachers talking to mother of her school. She said she could not understand how the children in two families in her school could be so bad when the parents and even the grandparents were all such model christian people, had for years and years held authority in the church, and the children were in such good christian homes. The answer to her was: "Poor children, get along with them as well as you can, for they are 'id be pitted, not blamed." I have wished to speak about those children, they are very hard to learn, do not have any encouragement at home, their teachers openly found fault with them, they do not learn as fast as some of their neighbor's children, and are often severely whipped for some trifling misdemeanor, and some grave fault no attention paid to it, if their father is in a good humor.

I think when a child loves their teacher, they almost always think they know even more than their mother. So as I was going to school, in a moment of childish confidence I told her all of her and mother's conversation, and although so many years have passed, I have always recollected her talk to me. That I must never tell what I knew was not intended for me to hear, and she wanted me to understand that it was not right for her to talk about her scholars but she was so troubled she wanted advice, and that was how she came to talk as she did.

In the other home it was want of united government, and a careless manner on the part of the father in talking before his two children. He would tell all of his doings when he was a boy and going to school, that he would never mind a woman, that a woman could not control a boy and if a woman had ever tried to whip him, it would not be well for her. This man had a nice home and a mild lady like wife. He was a man well liked by his neighbors, he would not have done anything to injure any one, and when his boy and girl began to go to school, he did not know why they could not get along with the teachers. They had laughed when their teacher tried to make them mind, and before the boy was sixteen neither father, mother or teacher could do anything with him, and at last he tried to kill his own father and then ran away and joined the army, soon deserted and came home to his mother, his father was dead, and died before he reached middle life. My brother was with him in his last sickness, and he talked of his wrecked life. He said some had to much trapping, some to little. He was one that had to little when he was small. When his father tried to whip him after he thought he was a man, he turned on him and nearly killed him.

One in my family that taught from the age of eighteen until he was sixty-five years of age was always very much opposed to the use of the rod in his school. One of his daughters was here a few years ago and we were speaking of his strict adherence to most bible rules, and one of the wise sayings you so often here quoted he did not believe in, and that was "He had the Rod and Spoil the Child." He had six children and they all were teachers.  
To be continued.

## DID THEY DEAL FAIRLY?

Those Who Now Want the O. P. Sale Set Aside?  
A correspondent in the Corvallis Times signing himself as Junius says: "On the 3rd day of January last, when the purchasers of the O. P. railroad made an application to the court to confirm the sale, a strong appeal was made to the court by certain parties for time in which to raise money to increase the amount bid, and strong and apparently sincere assurances given that the amount would be doubled. Under the extraordinary efforts made, the time for confirming the sale was extended to the 19th of the month, when there being no prospect of any better bid the sale was confirmed. Now then, parties are appealing from the order of confirmation on the order of October 20, 1894, ordering the sale as null and void. If that is true, is it reasonable to suppose they would have bid \$200,000 for the property at a void sale? There does not appear to be any good faith in the movement, and if they can get the sale set aside, the road will probably fall back into the hands of the court, and there will never be another purchase of the road will not; the enterprise will be abandoned; the whole Willamette valley will suffer and the ousted faction will have their revenge. What is to be gained by this appeal? Is there a man in this county who believes any better bid can be got for the road? If not, what other object can there be in this whole movement, except to kill the enterprise, now and forever, and wipe out entirely the Oregon Pacific railroad."

## Scored by a Committee.

The joint committee severely scored the soldier's home management, and no doubt Governor Lord appreciated the situation for by appointing a new board of directors. The Roseburg Review says: "The joint committee which investigated the soldier's home at Roseburg, made a very unfavorable report. They claim that the location was unwise, no competition being allowed in choosing a site for it, a purchase which could not be too strongly condemned. The building is, also, unsatisfactory in its arrangement and construction, the officers living below, while the old veterans have to climb the stairs. Twelve employees, the committee regards as too many, and the pay of the officers as too high. The board of trustees has held an unnecessary number of meetings, drawing per diem in violation of the law. Trustees Nickell and Mullen are scored for taking a jaunting trip to California at the expense of the state, drawing mileage for the same while using free passes during their travels. The big deficiency which might be provided for was largely the result of mismanagement and extravagance. The final resolution of the investigating committee concluded by saying that they have shown extravagant and useless expenditures of the fund and recommended the non-confirmation of the present board which is composed of the following names: J. W. Mullen, Charles Nickell, A. J. Bellows, S. S. Train and James Nyron. The committee further say they condemn most emphatically the system of petty larceny, inaugurated and carried out by the board. \* It is claimed that trustees have pilfered the state and varied the performance by back-biting each other. The report concludes by saying the management has not been able, honest, clean nor economical and besides recommending a non-confirmation of the board, recommend that suit be begun to force the board to return to its state stolen money. The report is signed: Of the senate: B. F. Alley and John A. Smith. Of the house: C. P. Yates, J. S. Boothby and J. E. Blundell.

## Their Pay.

Certificates were drawn and signed by the speaker, Wednesday for the amounts to which the several members declared to be entitled as per diem and mileage for attendance at this legislative session and for acting on committees to investigate the several state institutions, fisheries, public works, etc. The regular pay is \$3 per day for forty days and fifteen cents per mile to and from the capitol. Members of junketing committees are also entitled to mileage, so that some of the members received quite a little sum outside of their regular pay. The total amount covered by these certificates is \$11,504. Templeton received \$135.20, Smith \$134.40, Scott \$130.50. \* \* \*  
Every cash purchaser of \$10 worth of goods at S. P. Bach's store gets a crayon portrait of themselves or friend free, the supply of work in his window.

## AID OF COURT ASKED

INTERESTING INSURANCE FIGHT  
Temporary Injunction To Prevent Interference With the Continental Company's Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The trouble among the insurance men reached an interesting stage today, when W. S. Duval, state agent of the Continental Insurance Company, went before Judge McKenna, of the United States Circuit court, and secured a temporary injunction restraining the combination of insurance men, who recently organized as the board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Coast, from interfering with his business. Judge McKenna set the case for hearing March 28. The complaint filed today alleges intimidation and a conspiracy to boycott. The recently organized board, it is alleged, is a secret organization, the purpose of which is to coerce other insurance agents and companies and interfere with, vex, annoy and obstruct them in the management of their business. The complaint alleges that the companies forming the board have conspired by agreement not only to regulate their own conduct but to interfere with the rights and privileges of the plaintiff company and other companies which have refused to join the compact. It is recited that the constitution of this new board of underwriters contain a non-intercourse clause, through the operation of which agents representing the companies in the combine are prohibited from placing any insurance for or with companies not of the combine. Thus, the complainants allege, they are practically boycotted. It is alleged, too, that an attempt has been made to injure the business of the Continental Company by means of circulars and telegrams, which have been distributed throughout the Pacific coast states. Specific instances are cited of the operation of the alleged boycott in the cities of Seattle, Spokane, Oakland, San Jose and Visalia. It is alleged that many agents of the Continental have been coerced into abandoning their work for the complaining company. The injunction issued orders that the alleged interference complained of shall cease, and cities the defendant companies to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

## Oil Calmed the Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The American Ship Prussia arrived this afternoon from Hakodate after a 27-day trip. On the voyage over, the Prussia was struck by a cyclone and badly damaged. Her bulwarks were stove in and her cabins were flooded with water. "The gale was awful," said the captain. "In all my experience at sea I never encountered a worse storm. It was almost impossible to stand on deck without holding on to some part of the rigging or a railing. The wind acted very strangely. First, it was very light, then it blew up suddenly. Sails were shortened and we scudded along with very little canvas. The sea was terrifically high. Waves repeatedly boarded us and smashed everything that was not securely fastened down. The bulwarks were badly damaged. Oil was used on the water to some advantage. We fastened two bags forward and we felt their good immediately." The Prussia looks as if she had been through a rough experience, for her bulwarks and deckhouses are badly battered.

## Hot Springs Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—A special from Hot Springs, Ark., says: "Fire breaking out here at four o'clock this morning has raged without control, and four blocks of buildings have been destroyed. Fight people are so far known to have perished in the fire. It is feared the number dead will be much greater, as many people who lived in destroyed buildings are missing. The fire originated in the bakery over which were furnished rooms. The total loss is \$75,000 with very little insurance.

## Called Clownish Legislators.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Post has the following editorial: "The California legislature is the first to put in form the rage of the nation against the high theater but. It has passed a law forbidding the wearing of hats in places of public amusement and providing for a fine of fifty dollars for its violation. "What a silly thing this California law is. What puerile notion of their position must these unfortunates entertain who fancy their duties comprehend a censorship over dress. In other times and other countries laws were seriously enacted forbidding this class or that from wearing beads, or allowing their hair to grow long, or appearing in public in certain colors, donning blouses of a certain style, or boots of a certain length. But one would think that Americans of this century had gone beyond this sort of experimenting. Possibly the notion of the Californians was too fondly, which the clownish legislators have engaged in of late, in which case it is doubly reprehensible."

## Divers to Examine the Elbe.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Observer tomorrow will print a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, saying that the North German Lloyd's Company has employed three German, three English and two French divers, all of whom are experts, to examine the wrecked steamer Elbe and attempt to recover the postal properties, which are valued at \$87,000. The work will occupy about eight days. Each diver has signed a contract to descend nine times daily, and will receive 20 marks for each descent. The sum of 10,000 marks has been allotted as prizes for important recoveries. The sea is as yet too stormy for the work to begin. At the request of a passenger on the steamer Ems, who lost his wife and three children on the Elbe, the captain of the Ems allowed the ascent of the vessel on passing the place of the disaster, and the shipwreck threw a large leaden wreath aboard.

## Those at Sea.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The steamship Brunel, from Bermuda, sighted the Yarmouth schooner Emma S. February 13. The crew seemed to be in the rigging and on the decks, but were strangely motionless. After sailing to windward two miles, the Brunel saw the British ensign, with the Union down, slowly mount to the masthead of the Emma S. Captain Henderson signalled: "Do you wish to stand in your vessel?" No response came, and he signalled, "What do you want?" The Brunel ran within 100 feet of the schooner, but there came no reply, and the crew were still motionless. After waiting in a dangerous sea 5 1/2 hours, the Brunel steamed off. It is the opinion of shipping men that the crew was frozen to death.

## George Washington Wept.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was more elaborately observed by the military organizations here than it has been for a number of years. The additional feature was the patriotic exercises of the National Council of Women, now in session. Mrs. Kate Bronckle Sherwood said: "Washington's reverence for his mother was shown when he hastened to her side upon his election as the first president of the republic. 'Go, George,' was her good-bye, 'All the destiny that heaven has assigned you. You have your mother's blessing now as in the past. You will see me no more.' And the hero of two continents laid his head on his mother's breast and wept like a child."

## Terrible Train Wreck.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23.—A terrible train wreck is reported on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, about 40 miles south of Montgomery. It was a Mardi Gras train, and many persons are reported injured. A special train left here at once for the scene with all available physicians in the city.

## Relief Has Been Sent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Relief has been sent to the Morgan line steamship Hewes, ashore on Colorado reef.

## Will Lie In State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mayor Strong today granted permission to allow the body of the late Fred Douglas to lie in state in the city hall.