

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO OREGON

French military honor seems to have undergone a process of embalming.

A gallant bit a young lady while kissing her and the girl is dangerously ill. It was a toothsome kiss.

The government ought to own and control the politicians, and make them keep quiet a part of the time.

The county fair would not be such a bad thing if it would quit lending encouragement to the parachuter.

The judge who argues that a man has a natural right to die might give a personal illustration to satisfy the skeptics.

One of the saddest things of this mortal life is that you cannot bequeath your experience to your boy. He must get it for himself.

Representative Foss says that our navy is in its infancy. Still it is sufficiently well grown so that nobody will be likely to kidnap it.

A couple, twice divorced, have recently married again. When next they apply they might ask for a reduced rate, as being wholesale customers.

Learning Spanish in this country's schools is not a bad idea. It increases the chance of any words we may have with Spain hereafter being friendly ones.

Returning prospectors say there 's no room for newcomers in the Cape Nome gold fields. It may be natural for Alaskan miners to play a freeze-out game.

It is sometimes hard to find the morals in things. If Fred Funston hadn't "played hockey" and "gone in swimming" contrary to parental orders during his youth he might be sticking type on some Kansas weekly to-day.

A Virginia court has sustained a referee in deciding that the wife can never be the head of the house. The probabilities are that his honor, in private life, quails before his better half. Many a fearless judge has been a fearful husband.

To-day the store in which Stewart, the advertiser, made the millions which Hilton, the non-advertiser, lost, Wana-maker, another advertiser, has revived into the busy arena of trade where millions may be made again. There is a moral in this for all who care to read.

One may argue against prize fights or "boxing" contests to the end of the chapter, but when it is announced that Mr. McGovern earned about \$2,500 a minute by putting Mr. Palmer "to sleep" in less than three minutes the arguments, somehow, seem to lose their force.

It is something of a blow to sentiment to learn that the north star, that emblem of unswerving fidelity, is actually composed of three separate stars that are engaged in endless wild waltz-around with each other. The big Lick telescope is responsible for this startling information.

An English paper is authority for the statement that a number of transatlantic steamship companies have so far recognized popular superstition as to have avoided having anything on their boats bearing the fatal No. 13. The state-room schedule jumps from 12 to 14; the tables in the saloon and the seats at the tables do the same; and thus passengers are saved from a terrible fate.

A great American merchant once treated most generously an English customer whom morally and legally he might have seriously embarrassed in his business. When the Englishman thanked him, the American replied: "My dear sir, I do not mean that this shall be the last transaction between us." It is in such a neighborly spirit that the United States and Canada should treat in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. The people of either country do not want this to be a final transaction between them.

With all the manifest advantages which ensue from the extreme division of labor there is one serious misfortune for which we have not yet found a remedy. It is that most of our allotted work leaves many of our faculties comparatively inactive. Men who found a colony and who must learn to turn their hands to everything, to exercise their bodies and their brains alternately, to think and to act, to plan and to carry out, do not incur this danger. Their work is, of course, less perfect, but they are more evenly developed. With us, however, especially in our cities, the tendency is all the other way. Competition is so great, standards so high and superiority of achievement so rigorously demanded that he who would succeed must devote him-

self to his special work too exclusively for his own all-round improvement. This is becoming recognized by thoughtful persons, and plans are being suggested and tried to give intellectual stimulation to those whose work is chiefly physical and bodily exercise to those whose life is mostly sedentary. The value of change and recreation for all is becoming more and more apparent, and doubtless much will eventually be done to correct this evil.

There is a fashion in language, as there is in dress and in customs. One year "only cads ride bicycles," and the next year society sanctions the use of the wheel by members of the four hundred. Croquet goes out and tennis comes in, to be succeeded in popular favor in its turn by golf. So it is with our written and printed speech. A chance use of a word or the coining of a happy phrase is followed by the adoption and constant iteration of the favorite expression until the monotony of it grows wearisome. Unlike a fashion in dress, the new phrases are not discarded. We get accustomed to them and use them still, and we use also the new forms of speech to express other ideas. No one nowadays speaks of a tendency; it is always a "trend." Ten years ago "trend" was a fad-word; now it has quite superseded the use of the older and more accurate word. There were "combs" and "deals" before those words were invented, and there was no difficulty about expressing the ideas without them. We may call this era the Reign of the Intensive Adverb. A plain, simple, unattended verb is becoming unusual. Does any man complain? He is sure to "complain bitterly." He is also "bitterly disappointed," although his feeling of disappointment may be momentary. No one in this age fails without failing "utterly." These adverbs are additions to the old stock of awfullies, fearfullies, totallies, completelies and the like, which came in with the last generation. When all the superlatives are used up, where will the word-makers go to find forms of expression when strong and comprehensive words are required?

Discussion of medical ethics as a rule does not greatly concern the layman, but when a physician claims the right to kill a man who is suffering from an "incurable disease" humanity begins to prick up its ears. A well-known physician has made public announcement of his belief in the right of a doctor to kill a patient when his medical experience and his knowledge of the ailment satisfy him that there is no chance of ultimate recovery. This physician not only claims this right, but has been exercising it to the best of his ability for many years. He admits that he has produced death by chloroform in many cases of "incurable patients" during his practice, which has extended over a period of thirty-five years. In defending this practice he says: "My position has not been changed by the criticisms of the clergy and some brother physicians. I still think, and always shall, that if a patient is suffering from an incurable disease and he wants relief from his misery a physician is doing a deed of mercy if he helps him to end his life." The discussion was started by a paper read before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, President of the American Bar Association. The Judge threw ethics to the winds and vigorously maintained that a man had a right to claim the assistance of his physician in ridding himself of this "mortal coil" when it had been decreed that his disease was incurable. The paper has provoked much adverse criticism, but none as severe as it would seem to deserve. The promulgation of such ideas is reprehensible and does society incalculable harm in that it tends to lower the popular estimate of the sacredness of human life. Life is not such a trifling thing that the cords that bind us to human obligation are to be snapped asunder whenever a physician, who is only a fallible human being, decides that an ailment is incurable. The physician should not be allowed to supersede the Almighty in this matter, neither should he be above and beyond the law of the State. A man is entitled to all the aids that medical science can give to prolong life until finally summoned by the silent messenger.

Costly Pipes.

Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, the Shahin-shah (King of Kings) who reigns over the kingdom of Persia, owns the most expensive pipe in the world. The Kallian, or pipe of state, which he owns and smokes on Imperial occasions, is valued at \$400,000 and is set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds of the costliest kind. Not only are the mouthpiece and the upper and lower portions of the snake-like tank of pure gold, enameled and set with the finest gems, but the water bowl and pipe bowl are equally splendid and rich with lavish jewel work. The Prince of Wales visited the Sultan of Turkey in 1862, and was invited by the Sultan to smoke a narghile which was inlaid with diamonds (valued at \$15,000), and which was given to the Prince as a souvenir of his visit. A pipe made wholly of meerschaum and amber for Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria cost \$3,000.

NEVER TASTE WATER

QUEER FACT ABOUT HAWAIIAN HORSES AND CATTLE.

They Roam Over a District Where There Are No Wells or Streams, and Sake Their Thirst by Eating the Native Grass.

The proverbial horse which can be led to water, but which cannot be made to drink, exists in great numbers in the Hawaiian Islands. Among the cattle he has thousands of cousins of the same proclivities.

It is a surprising statement to make, and yet one that is literally true and so commonplace that no one there thinks anything about it, and there are hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle which never take a drink of water throughout the whole course of their lives.

On all the islands the upper altitudes of the mountains are given up to cattle ranges. The cattle run wild from the time they are born until they are rounded up to be sent to the slaughter house. Except during possibly two or three months of the rainy season, there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle range.

But everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass, known by the native name of manila. This is both food and drink. Horses and cattle grazing on it neither require water nor will they drink it when offered.

Our first experience with this fact was on a trip to Haleakala. A party were mounted on horses which had just been brought in from the range. The journey they made was fourteen miles, in which distance they ascended about 9,000 feet.

The party started in the afternoon, and about sunset halted for supper. They thought it strange that the horses should leave a feed of grain to nibble the scanty grass which grew near by, but were willing to trust their instinct in the matter.

However, before starting they insisted that they be given water. The native guide demurred to this, saying they didn't need it, but, with the good-natured complaisance of his race, yielded to requests, and led a detour of about a mile, which brought the party to a ranch house, where there was a well. But, to the utter amazement and stupefaction of the travelers, the horses would not drink.

They took it as another case of instinct, and assumed that the water, for some reason, was not good, and so refrained from drinking it themselves. It was not until the return, the second day, to Kawaapae, that the travelers learned the secret of the wonderful manila grass.

IKEY IS SADDER AND WISER.

Eye-Opening Experience of a Smart Man from New York.

"You know my brother Ikey, of course?" said the New York man. "Ikey and I have been partners in business for twelve years. He has always stuck to the desk, while I have done the traveling. Ikey had an idea that New York couldn't run a day without him. He also thought himself the cutest, smartest man in the big town. Other New Yorkers who never get ten miles out of town have the same idea. Things happened to me on the road now and then, and I told Ikey about 'em, but I never could get him to believe that there was a man outside of Gotham who knew enough to rattle in a poker pot with a straight flush in his hand. A few weeks ago I got hurt, and Ikey had to go out or lose customers. When he finally concluded to go he went with his hat on his ear and a pocketful of 50-cent cigars. He was prepared to dazzle everybody.

"Ikey," says I, as he was ready to go, "look a little out for gum games. You'll run across chaps who know a crowbar from a clock."

"Bah!" says Ikey, as he picked up his grip and started off with a smile of contempt on his face.

"Well, I'm near dead of laughing over his adventures. He got off at Albany and was lugging his grip uptown, when a boy steps up and says:

"Hello, Senator! Glad to see you. I'll carry that grip and make no charge."

"It tickled Ikey to be taken for a Senator, and it tickled him to save a dime, but the boy got away with the grip, and Ikey was hung up for two days until the police found it. At Rochester, as he was standing around the station, a stranger fell against him and said:

"Beg pardon, but ain't you the man who is going to build the Panama canal?"

"I'm thinking of it," said Ikey, sober as a judge, but three minutes later he finds his watch gone.

"In Buffalo, as he came out of his hotel, a stranger asked him if he wasn't the Governor, and then added: 'Excuse me while I knock that fly off!'

"Ikey rather carried the idea that he was the Governor, but the stranger had got his diamond pin. In Cleveland one of our old customers set out to make things pleasant for my brother, and after dinner said to him:

"Say, Ikey, we've got a new game out here, and maybe you'd like to take a hand in? It's called poker, and

there's a great chance to show your nerve by bluffing."

"A new game!" says Ikey, as he throws up his hands. 'Why, we've been playing poker in New York for the last 200 years!'

"And Ikey took a hand in, and when the Buckeyes got through with him he was \$70 out of pocket. Getting along to Toledo a man worked \$25 out of him on a bogus check, and in Detroit he was let in as a sure winner on a horse race and lost \$35 more. That same night a thief entered his room and stole all his clothes, and he had to telegraph me to get others to go home in. While he was on the way a pickpocket got his last dollar, and he couldn't even pay car fare home from the station. It's a sore subject with Ikey, and you fellows must handle him gently, but it will do him a heap of good in the end. The swelling in his head has gone down by a third already, and he is almost ready to admit that he isn't infallible."



Tyndall's plan for purifying water by means of electric currents has been tried successfully in the Bruges Canal in Belgium. After being subjected to a current of 1,000 volts the water became pure and palatable.

The acids of apples are exceedingly useful through their stimulating influence upon the kidneys, whereby poisons are removed from the body and the blood and tissues purified. The acids of apples are all highly useful as a means of disinfecting the stomach, since the ordinary germs that grow in the stomach, producing biliousness, headache and other troubles, will not grow in fruit juice or fruit pulp.

Attention is called in medical journals to the desirability of testing railroad employees for defective hearing as well as for color blindness. A recent examination in Europe developed the fact that out of eighty-two firemen and engine drivers only three possessed perfectly normal hearing. It is suggested that there should be a standard of hearing power for the examination of employees who have to depend upon sound signals.

According to Prof. Moritz, writing in a German medical periodical, the most speedy absorption of a drug into the human system is secured by administering it with water on an empty stomach. In many cases, he says, a definite effect will thus be produced, when no effect would be perceptible from the same dose administered shortly after the taking of food. Food taken immediately after medicine retards the absorption of the drug.

Scotch and Austrian pines have only two needles to a cluster. These trees, not being native to this country, are found only as ornamental foliage in parks and gardens. The Norway spruce so generally liked for Christmas trees has needles that do not grow in clusters, but singly along the short stems, and are not more than an inch or two long. Their great virtue is in being slow to fall; often the needles hang on a growing tree for six or seven years.

Among the places visited by the German exploring ship Valdivia, recently returned from the Antarctic Ocean, was Bouvet Island, which, although discovered in 1739, was only known to have been sighted twice since its discovery, and until the Valdivia's visit had not been seen for more than seventy years. The island is the summit of a volcanic mountain rising 3,000 feet above the sea. Its crater is entirely covered with ice, which caves down in a steep wall to sea level. It is situated about 1,800 miles west of south from the Cape of Good Hope.

The sky of Italy is noted for its clearness. The blue is deeper, not because the dust there is finer than in the northern countries, but because in the countries of the north, due to the greater coolness of the air, the vapor more readily condenses upon the dust particles. The dust particles thus become larger, and consequently not so effective in turning back the blue rays alone, but others are also reflected and a grayish effect is produced. In a single location the blue of the sky may appear bluer at one time than another. The sky is oftentimes said to be very blue when some white cumulus clouds are outlined against it. The sky is then a deep blue by contrast with the brilliant white. After a shower, when the lower stratum of air is washed of its coarse dust particles, a deeper and purer blue is the result.

Veragua Distinguished.

The Duke of Veragua has two claims to distinction in his own country—he is a lineal descendant of Columbus, and the principal breeder of bulls for the national sport of Spain. He has immense herds of splendid animals, which are under the charge of his brother, Christopher Columbus.

Polyglot Dark Continent.

Africa has very nearly 700 languages, and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.

SOME NEW CHAPEAUX.

Felt and Pique Hats Are Much in Favor This Season.

Felt and pique hats are much in favor. Some are rather mannish in their appearance. Mine. Rejane, in Paris, has been wearing a drab felt hat quite in the latter style, with no other trimming than a band of ribbon around the crown. Mile. Autocolski went further still; she wore a soft mauve pique hat



without any trimming at all; it had a straight brim like a man's hat and was worn over the eyes. Handsome hats for fall are trimmed with daintily twisted chiffonne. A new reddish straw hat is very broad, turned up on the left side, with two deep scallops, in each of which was lodged a Louis XV. bow in black velvet ribbon. There was no other trimming except some choice heads of feathers placed in all directions. For women who are inclined to be stout straw toques, with wide rolled borders, trimmed very low, are most becoming. A drapery of lace, mousseline de soie, or a few rosettes suffice for trimming. A bird of paradise feather drooping over the border of the hat and showing beneath a veil always looks well.

MASTERS IN "TOUCHING" ART.

Two Smooth Methods of Raising Funds Practiced by Dead Beats.

"The man who 'touches' you by means of a messenger-delivered note, containing a ballad-and-waltz story of the predicament he is in and his terrible need for \$2) instantly, considers the percentage about right when he puts one out of two such 'touches' under wire.

"I stood for one like that once," says a writer in the Washington Star. "Said his wife was ill, and that he needed the money the worst way. I split the amount of his 'touch' in two and sent the half to him. That evening I saw him out at a suburban resort, taking dinner with his wife, who looked to be, and was, in Amazonian health. He has hated me ever since. I wouldn't mind that, however, if he'd only make good."

"Then there's the jolly 'toucher.' "S'pose it's all off up at my camp," he says with all the good humor in life. Found my groceryman sitting on the steps when I went home yesterday afternoon, and I had to put up a scrap to get by him. S'pose he's seized one of the kids for ransom to-day."

"Why don't you pay your grocery bill, then? you ask him.

"Dern the luck. I don't know why I don't," he says, laughing all over. "Got mixed up in a poker game last pay day—and, say, what'd ye s'pose happened? I got four jacks in a jackpot, and I just ask you, man to man, didn't it look like a pipe? Well, sir, if one o' the other fellows didn't have four kings, I hope I may never, etc. If you haven't got the sense that you came into the world with you'll cough up more or less strongly to help out this jolly ass with his groceryman. (I grieve to remark, in parentheses, and in a hushed tone, that I didn't exhibit the sense I was born with once—just once.)"

Intricacies of the Language.

"Zee Americaine language ees one zat ees assly comprehendez, I don't zink," said the French boarder to the young man who never eats veal.

"You seem inclined to kick about it." "Oul, I am notations making of ze leetle oddities zat I encounter in zat vat you call orthography."

"Yes?"

"Oul. You spell s-h-o-e?"

"We do."

"And blue, b-l-u-e?"

"Exactly."

"And shoeling, s-h-o-e-l-i-n-g?"

"Well, what of it?"

"And bluing, b-l-u-i-n-g?"

"Well, haven't we a right to?"

"Oul. But why are you so economical as to smuggle out de leetle e in bluing and make him so conspicuous in shoeling? Ah! Zat is where I has got you!"

A Fisherman's Paradise.

The record just published of a fishing expedition in Lapland should be good reading for anglers. The party was one of two rods, with followers. They fished for eleven days, and secured a total of 282 salmon and 115 grilse, weighing in all nearly 5,000 pounds. The best day's catch for one rod was thirty-three salmon and twenty-two grilse, or a total weight of 553 pounds. It should be added that the fishing party had to wait their opportunity, for when they arrived at their destination the river was frozen, and when the thaw came there was at first too much water for fishing.—The Globe.