

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

CHAS. F. & ADA E. SOULE, Pubs.

TOLEDO OREGON

The corset trust is not in good form.

An important question now is, will the advance in the price of wire add to the cost of political campaigns?

Dewey may be a many-sided man, but judging from the pictures printed he hasn't as many sides as he has faces.

In saying man is only a gorilla with a conscience, Dr. Parkhurst ventures perilously close to those people who make monkeys of themselves.

Men who suffer from misrepresentation can't well complain. There may be as good fish in the sea as ever were caught and yet both probably have been lied about.

There is a woman on the Pacific coast who wants a divorce because her husband is a bookworm. Yet there are people who profess to believe that literature's golden age is about to dawn in this country.

A woman who has been suing for divorce has been ordered to pay \$4 a week alimony to her husband pending the decision of the court. Here is a case that needs the attention of the reformers. Things are coming to a fine pass in this country when the court expects a man to live on \$4 a week.

The times are propitious for a change in campaigning. The stump speech has for some years been steadily losing ground. It has lost much of its old-time thrill. It is so much the same thing. The people are outgrowing it. The extravagance of phrase, the sweep of gesture, the venerable anecdote which characterize it and carry it along are not potent as they once were.

Voices made to order are the latest thing in surgery. Actual operations have demonstrated that the larynx, or vocal box, can be successfully removed, and the patient may not only survive the shock, but recover. In order to restore speech to the patient an artificial larynx and vocal cords are provided. The voice artificially produced is incapable of inflection, but, although it is a monotone, the patient is perfectly able to carry on a conversation.

While timely warning given by an honest press diminished the number of those who followed the Klondike will o' the wisp, yet there were thousands who braved every danger to get much less than would have been theirs with half the effort had they remained at home. It is the distance which lends enchantment to the view. It is safe to say that for every dollar which has so far been taken out of the Klondike country ten have been put in.

Americans have made two conquests of Cuba. The first was by the army and navy, the second by modern sanitation. When the island of Cuba was turned over to the United States by Spain it was the dirtiest spot in all the world. The cities were plague spots. And the problem was the more difficult because of the indifference of all classes of citizens. Families kept pigs and cows in one apartment of their houses. There was no sewerage. There had been no renovation of filthy premises for years. George R. Waring gave up his life for Havana and General Leonard Wood refused \$50,000 a year to go back to Santiago when the yellow fever broke out there. Thanks to Waring, Havana is a clean city and in Santiago a miracle has been wrought by General Wood. Yellow fever, whose food is dirt, has been conquered. The second conquest of Cuba is no less a matter of pride than the first.

The trouble that a little aquatic plant may make is illustrated by the water hyacinths, which are doing almost incalculable damage in the Gulf States by filling up the streams and paralyzing the lumber industry, as the logs cannot be floated out of the rivers and bayous when they are choked up with these plants: Congress has made an appropriation for getting rid of them, and Major Quinn has charge of the work. The Major has decided in favor of a dredge which throws the hyacinth into a mill, much like a sugar mill, where the hyacinth bulbs are crushed and rendered incapable of propagation. The New Orleans papers, however, favor a chemical agency which has already been used with success. The Times-Democrat says: "There are probably hundreds of miles in this section covered with this plant to a density of forty pounds to the square foot. No mill could do all this crushing, and it would cost thousands of dollars to do the work, and it is almost inconceivable that the dredge will gather in all the hyacinths, and therefore completely eradicate them; and if but a few seed are left it will start this water pest once more, and we will have to do over again what we are now doing." The chemicals, which were tried in a tailrace, dry up the sap and kill the

plant, and this without any danger to fish, and the plan is simple and inexpensive.

"Even in palaces life may be lived well," quotes Matthew Arnold. Mr. Chamberlain holds that "people who live in comfortable houses with modern improvements are happier than the inhabitants of snow-huts or dugouts." Not only are they likely to be happier, but also of a higher human type and every way more noble. Most right-minded people would sympathize with the old gentleman who says, "I never see a fine house without wishing that everybody had one—then I should have one!" Of course, grovelling, slum-like habit of mind is possible amid costly and elegant surroundings. To the eye that sees all things as they are, there may be a sty behind the front of marble or of brownstone, and a clean bit of heaven in the humblest hovel. And it is often necessary to add that many people are consigned to hovels by the greed and fraud which have made the mansion possible. But, other things being equal, the environment helps or hurts the whole man; and as a rule, it is the expression of his qualities, the outgrowth of his character and life. At any rate, it is desirable that every human being should be well housed, well fed, well clad; also that every human being should help himself to these things, without snatching or crowding. "Household" is one of the sweetest words in any language. Therefore it is worth while for the young people to put the creation of a good home into the program of their life, to focalize their forces on this point; to get and to save for the realization of this beautiful dream.

The widespread passion among men, during the last and present generation, to accumulate wealth suddenly has not contributed to the elevation of human character or the betterment of our civilization. Since the war between the States there has been a wild rush for riches. The war, like all great wars, developed a luxuriant crop of rascals, every one of whom was deaf to the claims of patriotism and honor, and who for four years groveled among the dead and the dying, and amidst the agonies of a panting, struggling country for dollars. The result was that millionaires appeared with the suddenness of the mushroom in the night, and inoculated the whole country and posterity with an abnormal love of money and with a large measure of disregard for the ways in which it might be accumulated. Bold, unprincipled men appeared upon the scene of action, and with marvelous, brilliant audacity, flaunted the evidences of ill-gotten wealth until the desire to be rich at any price was alarmingly general, especially among the young. But the suggestive fact is apparent that the man who is satisfied with moderate and steady gains, who is content to stick to his farm, at his forge or his bench, is far more fortunate than the average man who seeks fortune on the board of trade, in gold mines or among diamond deposits. More wealth has been expended in transportation and supplies by the seekers for wealth in the Klondike than has been taken from its golden repositories; and the snows of the inhospitable region are dotted with the dead, and the region has echoed with the walls of the hopeless.

A Button Code.

When Major Putnam Bradlee Strong went out to the Philippines he spoke Spanish to a slight extent, but was utterly ignorant of the rudiments of that polyglot language known as the Tagal dialect. He has picked up more or less of it by now. When he first got there he acquired a servant, or rather, the servant acquired him. Somehow or other, the servant, who was a bright-eyed Filipino, attached himself to the major and couldn't be shaken off. He didn't speak a word of English or Spanish, and his Tagal talk was unintelligible. Therefore, he was no help, and could only surmise what was wanted. The major dressed him up in an improvised livery. The coat of this livery was garnished with a half-dozen glittering brass buttons. While studying this impressive array of buttons an idea came into the major's head, and he immediately put it into effect. He took the boy solemnly aside and tied to the topmost button of his coat a cigarette. To the next button he attached a cigar. To another he tied a small cup out of which coffee was drunk. To another he tied a glass which was used to serve cooling drinks, and so on. When he had the boy properly decorated he stood back and surveyed him with satisfaction. Then, by means of signs, he conveyed the idea to his newly acquired servant that each button meant specifically the article attached thereto. Then he removed the articles and began experiments. It didn't take the native long to realize the system, and after that it was plain sailing. It was a case of touch the button and the native did the rest.—New York Tribune.

Keeping Mice at a Distance.

One of the best mouse preventives is the foliage of the walnut tree. Even after the foliage has been dried it is said to be effectual in scaring away mice.

GAMES OF SHARPERS.

TWO LATE ATTEMPTS TO CHEAT THE GOVERNMENT.

Schemes such as the Officials of the Redemption Division of the Treasury Have to Be Always on the Alert to Frustrate.

The Indianapolis Journal prints a letter from Washington about the attempts, successful and unsuccessful—mostly unsuccessful—to cheat the United States Treasury through its redemption division, so called, the division which has to do with redeeming partially destroyed government currency. We quote the story of such a wicked and foolish undertaking:

Not long ago a doctor in Alabama sent to the redemption division one-half of a ten-dollar bill, accompanied by an affidavit saying that while on a "sproc" he had used the other half to light a cigar. The half which he forwarded was nicely charred along the inner edge, and the story would have been very plausible if the redemption division had not received within twenty-four hours from an Alabama bank the other half of the same note.

The theory of the Treasury officials was that while more or less intoxicated the doctor had struggled for the possession of the bill with some one, who had wrested half of it from him; that the despoiler had turned the half into the bank and received five dollars for it; that the doctor, recovering his senses, had found the other half in his pocket, and not wishing to lose his money had conceived the plan of singeing the edge of the note, and saying that the other half had been destroyed. So he committed perjury in an attempt to rob Uncle Sam of five dollars.

A short time ago a man in Chicago sent an affidavit to the Treasury, accompanying the singed half of two twenty-dollar bills and one ten-dollar bill. This affidavit was typewritten and in perfect form. It stated that the deponent was a commercial traveler; that after returning from a journey he had been cleaning out his traveling bag, when, inadvertently, he had thrown into the fire an envelope containing fifty dollars in bills; that, in accordance with section so-and-so of the law of such a date he would like to have the money restored to him, etc.

The clerk who brought this document to Mr. Relyea commented on its lucidity and completeness.

"The story seems unnatural," said Mr. Relyea. "Hold up the claim for a time."

Twenty-four hours later a big shipment of mutilated currency came from the sub-treasury at Chicago. Mr. Relyea asked if there were any half-notes in the shipment. In four or five minutes a clerk brought him the missing halves of the bills which the Chicago man had sent in.

The attempt to defraud was plain. The matter was put at once into the hands of the Secret Service Bureau. An agent was sent to Chicago. The young man who had made the affidavit was put under arrest, and the story of his crime came out. He was of decent family, but had fallen into bad company, and had been persuaded to attempt the fraud by older companions. They furnished the money and prepared the affidavit. They cut the bills in halves, and for one-half of them obtained twenty-five dollars. The other half they singed and attached to his affidavit. When he was arrested they fled.

The gross profit of the swindle could not have been more than twenty-five dollars, and in trying to cheat the Government out of that amount the young man forfeited his liberty for a year and a half.

WELLESLEY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Miss Caroline Hazard, Recently Inaugurated, Not a College Graduate.

Miss Caroline Hazard, recently inaugurated as President of Wellesley College, is not a college graduate. She is, however, had many advantages.



MISS HAZARD.

Her father, Rowland Hazard, the wealthy mill owner of Peacedale, R. I., is one of the men who have led in working for the higher education of women, and his daughter was not neglected. While living in Providence she enjoyed semi-collegiate privileges at Brown University, and she has

tended lectures at other institutions. Miss Hazard has won a reputation as an author of papers on historical topics, in which she has shown traces of the gifts of her grandfather, Rowland Green Hazard, the philosophical writer. Miss Hazard is young for her important post, being only 43 years of age. As president of Wellesley she will have charge of eighty instructors and 700 pupils.

COMPARISONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

Relative Deadly Power of Various Dangerous Compositions

Readers of the daily papers are constantly seeing paragraphs stating that a new explosive more powerful than anything previously known has been invented by Prof. So-and-So. Many of these statements may be taken with a grain of salt, but it is an undoubted fact that high-power explosives are very numerous. However, the explosives that the world hears most about are nearly all "propelling" agents and used not to displace large masses of earth and rock, but to propel projectiles from guns and rifles. The terrible explosives which are capable of tearing out the heart of a mountain, turning aside the course of a great river or destroying a whole town can rarely be used in guns. It is found that, in addition to a want of uniformity in action, the strain caused by such substances would be far too great in the large charges needed for heavy guns.

The practical value of any explosive depends entirely upon the object to be attained. Explosive force is not in the least the same thing as explosive effect. The anarchist, with his little nitroglycerin bomb comfortably tucked away in his pocket, may not be able to do half as much with it in the way of destroying a building as might be done under certain circumstances by an entirely inexperienced person with an agent of far less explosive power.

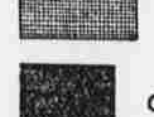
It is therefore a difficult thing to make a list of explosives in the order of their potential energy. Such a list can only be approximate. For example, probably fulminate of mercury is the strongest explosive, but, as it is too



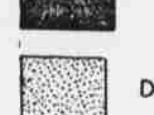
FULMINITE



BLASTING GELATINE



GELIGNITE



DYNAMITE



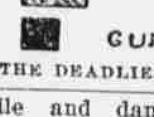
GUNCOTTON



PICRIC ACID



CORDITE



GUNPOWDER

THE DEADLIEST EXPLOSIVES.

volatile and dangerous for any but detonating purposes, it can only enter the list on sufferance. Precisely the same applies to nitroglycerin.

This, however, is the nearest that can be got to an absolute table:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 Fulminate | 5 Gun cotton |
| 2 Blasting gelatine | 6 Picric acid |
| 3 Gelignite | 7 Cordite |
| 4 Dynamite | 8 Gunpowder |

There is very little to choose between 3, 4, 5 and 6 as regards power. Gunpowder, it will be seen, is at the bottom of the list.

FILTER FOR SOLDIERS.

Inventor Claims It Will Be a Great Boon to Men in the Tropics.

An Illinois man has invented and patented a filter which fits inside a soldier's canteen. If the soldier has time he can filter his water through it into the canteen. If he is rushed for time he can simply fill his canteen and then put the filter in place. In this case the liquid will gradually seep through into the filter, from which he can always get a drink of pure water. The inventor claims that with this invention in use half of the danger from climatic diseases would be avoided.



FILTER FOR SOLDIERS

Telephone Methods in France.

All telephone lines in France are owned by the government. There are 112 towns outside of Paris supplied with telephones, with an aggregate population of 6,000,000 and with only 18,000 subscribers. The latter are expected to bear the expense of running the lines—about 3 cents a yard—and then buy the outfit at a cost of about \$25.

When it is said of a woman that she lives up to her ideals, it means that she continues to curl her hair when her husband doesn't treat her right.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

President McKinley Issues the Usual Proclamation.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

"A national custom, dear to the hearts of the people, calls for the setting apart of one day in each year for special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year.

This honored observance, acquired with time a tenderer significance, enriches domestic life; it summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love. Seldom as this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shore; liberal employment waits upon labor; abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national finances have been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequalled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character. Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been, in a large degree, spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now at friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The hurricane which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers. While the instruction still continues in the island of Luzon, business is resuming its activity and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

"For these reasons, and countless others, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, hereby name Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations in order that in the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the Most High for a continuance of the divine guidance, without which man's efforts are vain, and for divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for our country.

"I recommend also, that on this day, so far as may be found practicable, labor shall cease from its accustomed toil, and charity abound toward the sick, the needy and the poor.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Is It Malaria or Alum?

Langour, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and devitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health, and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every housewife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family. A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about forty-five to fifty cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less, something is wrong; if you are paying twenty-five cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

Always bear these simple facts in mind when purchasing baking powder.—Popular Science Monthly.

Music Kills a Horse.

Music caused the death of a beautiful 8-year-old filly at Florence, Ala. the other day. A farmer drove his valuable young mare into town, and he was driving up the principal street a brass band suddenly struck up its blaring music. The mare had never heard a sound like that before and so startled was she that she dropped dead in the shafts of the trap. A veterinary surgeon who examined the carcass declared that the mare had died of heart failure due to excitement caused by the sound of the unaccustomed music of the brass band.—Roanoke News.