

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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

TOLEDO..... OREGON

French anglophobia is somewhat complicated with Fashoditis.

The American mule now has a chance to make a new military reputation for himself in South Africa.

There are people who admire a cheerful liar, but a cheap liar has neither admiration nor constituents.

There's something in a name. The physician who gives his patient's disease old-fashioned names will fail.

Now the mattress trust has decided to advance prices. Feathers are down, however—at least a few feathers are.

An important difference between the Boer and the Spaniard as an enemy is that the Boer can hit what he shoots at.

A father who tries to kill himself because his daughter marries a cyclist may be assumed to have the wrong sort of wheel.

In the brave old days the crown prince used to lead the troops to war. Think of the Prince of Wales in that capacity!

The English writer who is expatiating on the "Delirium of Dress" evidently has a feverish anxiety about the habits of other people.

That Oklahoma town which put itself on wheels and moved to a railway line certainly displayed true American-git-up-and-gitiveness.

While diamonds may be advancing even more in price the right sort of a lover will be satisfied if the girl only gets dearer and dearer.

A contemporary mentions the farmers as the country's best stockholders. As connected with the plow how about their being shareholders?

If any other hero wants a home, a sword, a silver service, or even so much as a napkin ring, he ought to speak at once. Pretty soon there won't be anything left but glory.

Zola says what impressed him most in London was the number of hairpins on the sidewalks. London must have adopted a measure of some sort to compel the women to throw away their concealed weapons.

A stage-struck woman is suing a dramatic instructor because he failed to make her a star for \$1,500. Some people couldn't be made stars for 1,500 times that amount. No amount of money will accomplish the impossible.

A bigamist in New York complains that he has been sentenced for marrying five women when in fact he only married three. It is astonishing how recklessly the courts will sometimes deal with facts. The delicate shades of difference between triple and quintuple bigamy should be held sacred.

The death rate in Cuba has this year been far lower than the average, and the death rate from the island's greatest scourge, yellow fever, has been only about half as high as the lowest ever before recorded. Such facts are not one whit less creditable to our army and administration than the most gallant conduct on the battle-field.

It is too often the case that college athletics are carried on almost solely for the purpose of achieving victory in intercollegiate contests. Training is often governed by the desires or prospects of victory rather than for the development and recreation it brings to the student. The victory and not the benefits of preparing for a contest is the incentive. This is evident not only in the manner of training but in the manner of accepting victory or defeat. Our victors are frantically jubilant and our vanquished are hopelessly despondent.

It is unquestionably true that up to a decade ago a great deal of advertising was characterized by bluster and exaggeration. The two essential features—reliability and instructiveness—which have rendered the present-day plan of advertising in a popular newspaper so successful were in a great degree lacking. The merchant seemed to simply want to yell to the public through the speaking trumpet of his advertisements. On the other hand, modern trade announcements engender in the public mind a confidence in the advertiser which is always certain to have a profitable effect upon his business.

The little State of Rhode Island appears to be in an extraordinary situation so far as its constitution is concerned. That instrument declares that "the basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government." The General Assembly three years ago passed a resolution for the

revision of the constitution, and the Governor appointed a committee of fifteen to do the work. The people in convention are the proper parties to do this work, as provided by the constitution, but the Supreme Court has decided no convention can be called for that purpose, as the General Assembly has no power to call it. This would seem to be a predicament with no way out of it.

A lumber journal reports that 35,000 men are engaged in cutting logs for the market in what is left of the pine forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The bulk of this forest denudation is in Minnesota. Wisconsin and Michigan's lumber supply is so nearly exhausted that it now counts for but little. At the present rate of destruction Minnesota's supply will be exhausted within ten years, and that will practically be the end of our white pine product. The days of the Southern pine are also numbered. If it is the intention of the lumber trust to destroy the forests entirely to satisfy its greed it is a little remarkable it has not put 70,000 men to work, or twice that number, so as to make an end of them at once. The entire denudation of the forests might be easily accomplished, as forest fires are now raging in various parts of the country. If the tree cutters, hunters and campers would only combine their energies and act promptly they could quickly secure the destruction of the timber supply and leave our wooded districts a howling waste.

One of the questions agitating those who concern themselves with the good of the race is the alleged remarkable falling off in the number of marriages. Many acute minds have sought an explanation for this state of affairs, and while suggestions as to the reason are sufficiently numerous an adequate solution of the problem is so far still wanting. Perhaps the most plausible theory is that emanating from a large class of philosophers who make selfishness the root of all human action. Building on this foundation, they allege that the desires of the modern wife as to those surroundings of her social position for the supplying of which a big income is indispensable, have become so exacting that it is impossible for the modern husband, unless particularly fortunate in a financial way, to supply them. Under these circumstances, it is said, the raw material from which husbands are made, the bachelors, prefer to endure the unquestioned discomforts and lack of perfect life harmonies in their solitary isolation, rather than suffer such sacrifices as might be implied in their entering wedlock. This theory no doubt fairly elucidates the situation from its point of view, but there is still another phase of the question that is well worth consideration. Its possible influence on the decimation of the marriage rate is not so obvious as the former may be, but it may exist for all that. Whether justly founded or not, there are certain beliefs current among men, usually, it is true, referred to in a jocose way, that at a greater or less period after marriage the wife becomes exacting as to a husband's hours, habits, companions and expenditures, and that where argument fails she sometimes resorts to such force as she is capable of to enforce her views. In the old days, in spite of these beliefs, woman was so generally accepted as the weaker sex that it apparently had no deterrent effect on men inclined to marry. But what of the present? If investigated it may be found this lamentable marital defection is contemporaneous with the advent of the athletic female. Every day we hear of her exploits in some new field of endeavor associated with such courage, muscle and miscellaneous ability to take care of herself, that the most careless observer must take heed. Of course, it is not to be asserted positively that the development of athletic females has had any positive effect on the marriage decrease, but the idea is given for what it is worth.

### For Young Men.

Cultivate a pleasing address. It is great essential to success and one thing necessary to it is the ability to express your idea in good, plain, smooth English. When you speak let your language be the exact expression of your meaning. Don't muddle up what you have to say, nor abbreviate nor tell the same thing over twice. Formulate your idea. That is, get a clear conception of your meaning yourself. Then say what you think in the plainest way you can. Avoid the use of large words the meaning of which some of your hearers may not understand. Speak so concisely and clearly that if what you say were written it would express your idea exactly. Then besides clearness there is in conversation an elegance that marks the good conversationalist. To acquire this you should make a careful study of the dialogue in good books. Listen to good speakers and try to catch their style. Get into a way of putting what you have to say in a smooth, pleasing way. This requires study and careful observation of others and constant vigilance to avoid awkward phrases and sentences, but you can improve yourself in this way if you are willing to undertake it.

## SLIPS OF THE TONGUE

### THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAID DIFFERENTLY.

#### Errors Into Which Clergymen and Others Are Sometimes Led by Bashfulness or Absent-Mindedness, or a Little of Both.

Mainly About People has collected the following curious slips of the tongue: A fashionable congregation was once startled by hearing the reverend gentleman announce that they were about to sing "Hymn No. 358—From Iceland's Greasy Mountains." After this they listened with equanimity when they were reminded that they should not covet their neighbor's house, "nor his loss, nor his axe." Preaching before a 'varsity congregation on the Queen's diamond jubilee, he remarked, impressively: "Now, my brethren, you have a queer dean, a very queer dean, a very queer dean indeed." As it was widely known that he had recently a serious difference with the dean of his college, the slip was intensely enjoyed.

The same reverend gentleman once assured his hearers that they all knew what it was to have "a half-warm'd fish" within them. "A half-formed wish" he meant. On another occasion he referred to "Bon the Japtist." Feeling dimly that there was something wrong, he tried to correct matters: "No, no; I mean the Japtist Bon!"

Another dear old college gentleman had occasion to reprimand an undergraduate who had wasted two consecutive terms in youthful follies. After lecturing the delinquent severely in his queerly high-pitched voice, the dean finished by saying: "I am sorry to have to speak so severely to you, but I am credibly informed that you have broken many rules of the college; you have been incorrigibly lazy, and, to cap it all, you have deliberately tasted two worms!"

"Are you fond of music, Mr. —?" "Yes," was the divine's answer, "but I don't know very much about it. I don't think I have a very good ear; in fact, the only two tunes I really know are 'God Save the Weasel' and 'Pop Goes the Queen!'"

And this reminds one of a dinner tale. The stage was dessert. Hostess—"What will you have, Mr. Jones? There are nuts, oranges, figs." Mr. Jones—"Pligs, fleas!"

At the licensing session held in a certain west-country town recently the chairman, dealing with the statutory limit of bona fide travelers and getting his expressions a little mixed, referred to it as being "three miles as the 'flow cries.'" A limb of the law who was engaged in the case ventured to correct his worship. With a deferential smile, this exponent tried to amend the phrase: "Your worship means as the 'fly crows'—or rather," he added hastily, "as the 'ery flows.'" No one was sufficiently rash to make a further attempt.

It would not be a fair to mention the name of the modern Mrs. Malaprop, who recently made the quaintest faux pas. The conversation turned on a forthcoming fancy dress ball, to which all the house party was going. She was asked what dress she proposed to wear. "I'm having a dress copied from an old French print. It's the period of the revolution. The picture is one of Marat being murdered in his bath by Charlotte Bronte!" It would have been most impolite to correct her, and no one ever knew whether it was mere ignorance, confusion of ideas, or absence of mind.

### TRANSMITTED BY MOSQUITOES.

London Royal Medical Society Asserts Manson's Theory to Be Correct. One of the most important works undertaken by the Royal Medical Society during the past year was assigned to Major Ross, the well-known English army surgeon, who was designated to



EXAMINING THE MOSQUITOES.

make investigations with respect to Dr. Patrick Manson's theory that the mosquito is the main means of transmitting the malarial microbe, which has created such a dire havoc within the ranks of the English army. Major Ross went to India to study the conditions best in their natural state, taking with him machines of the greatest delicacy with which to pursue his investigations.

As a result of his labors he has de-

veloped that the mosquito, or a certain species of mosquito, the anopheles, is unquestionably the agent, if not the direct cause, of the wide spread of malaria through all the tropical countries. Major Ross' report says: "We have found (a) that local species of mosquitoes carry malaria. (b) That these species breed in a few stagnant puddles.

"For many scientific reasons we have come to the conclusion that the truly malarial fever is caused solely by the mosquito—probably entirely by the anopheles species. We estimate, then, that most of the malarial fever can be got rid of at almost no cost, except of a little energy."

In the course of his investigation he has studied the mosquito most thoroughly. His treatment of the insect is quite remarkable. The most striking machine which he uses to facilitate his research is a guillotine, which cuts the insect into sixty distinct and separate sections so small that every minute detail can be studied under the microscope.

In order to do this the body of the insect is hardened by successive treatments with various kinds of acids and spirits. It is then plunged in melted wax. When this wax cools it sets hard around him and enables the keen blade of the guillotine to cut him into the most minute shavings, each of which can be mounted and then examined under the microscope.

In this way the minute stomach of the insect is studied carefully, and the deadly microbe which he keeps there discovered and examined.

### THREE OLD BROTHERS.

Combined Ages of Three Russians Are Said to Amount to 350 Years.

It is not popularly supposed that the conditions which surround the lives of the peasants of Russia are conducive to good health or longevity, yet the Russian papers have recently printed



THREE BROTHERS WHOSE COMBINED AGES AMOUNT TO 350 YEARS.

pictures of three peasants—brothers—who are, beyond doubt, the three oldest members of a single family alive. The family name of the three remarkable old men is Kovalenko. Michael, the eldest, is 120 years old, the same age as was Moses at his "passing." The second brother is only two years younger, having already celebrated his 118th birthday. The youngest of this remarkable family has seen 112 summers and winters. The venerable brothers are still strong and healthy, and have lived in the same place all their lives. There is no question of doubt about the correctness of the ages given, for every Russian must have his "papers," in which the date of his birth is officially entered, and without which he cannot live in any part of the empire.

### VELOCITY OF FALLING.

In a Vacuum All Fall Alike—Not So in the Atmosphere.

The old-time query as to which of the two, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers, dropped from the same height at the same time, would first reach the ground, seems ever new. Some one propounded it to the wise man of the Scientific American last week, using instead of lead and feathers an ounce and a tone of iron. And this is how the wise man responded:

"This matter was put to the test of experiment by Galileo at the Leaning Tower of Pisa in the seventeenth century, with two balls of lead, weighing one and ten pounds respectively. The followers of Aristotle had taught for centuries that the balls would fall in proportion to their weights, the heavier one falling the faster. Galileo pointed out the fact that the lighter one would reach the ground first because the air would resist the fall of the larger one more than it would that of the smaller. He had previously demonstrated the law of falling bodies that the velocity under the action of gravity is independent of the mass of the body. Experiment confirmed his position. The small ball reached the earth first. In a vacuum all bodies fall with the same velocity through any distance. As a practical statement, it may be taken as true that small dense bodies will conform to the theoretical laws, falling any distance less than 200 feet, in the atmosphere. But with an ounce and a ton there would be a perceptible difference. The ounce ball would fall the faster. Facts like this are nowadays demonstrated by even elementary students in almost every class in physics in the country."

## CENSUS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Requirements of the Law in Regard to Statistics.

The law requires the statistics for the 12th census of dairy products (farm and factory) to be taken on separate schedules.

The division of agriculture will take the amounts of milk and cream produced and sold, and the amount of money received from their sales; also the quantity and value of all the butter and cheese made on the farm.

On the manufacturer's schedule will be taken the quantity of butter and cheese made in factories, co-operative and otherwise, together with the quantity and cost of raw materials (milk and cream), cost of labor, capital invested, character and value of plant and machinery, etc.

After the two forms of schedules shall have been returned to the census office in Washington, the like statistics of dairy products on each will be consolidated, and thus show, what never heretofore has been shown, the total yield of milk in the United States and the amounts and values of its several products.

This assertion is based on the assumption that the farmers shall furnish to the enumerators, fully and accurately, the information which the schedules may call for.

In some sections the records of cheese factory and creamery operations for the current year are destroyed, agreeably to previous vote of directors or patrons. For 1899 they should vote, instead, to have prepared and preserved for the use of the census enumerators, who will appear on June 1, 1900, the statistics which the law says shall be gathered.

In many cases a failure to do this will prevent the enumerators from securing any returns, because new managers, or new secretaries, or new boards of control may be in charge on June 1, 1900, who will know nothing of the factory statistics of 1899—and the figures for 1899 are the ones which the law says shall be taken.

Farmers who keep no records of their transactions will find themselves in the same dilemma, on the arrival of the census enumerator, as a factory which destroys its records. Therefore, Chief Statistician Powers is appealing to all of them to prepare in writing, while the necessary facts are fresh in mind, such a statement of milk, cream, butter and cheese products as will enable them to reply promptly and accurately to the inquiries which the law says the enumerators must make.

If they shall fail to do this, the statistics of dairy products in their county will be incomplete, and will compare unfavorably with those of counties wherein the returns are more accurate.

### THE POPE WORKS HARD.

How the Supreme Pontiff Passes Each Day at the Vatican.

Rome, October 23, 1899. (Special Cable.)

Pope Leo is an early riser, and by that I mean a man who is out of bed and at work at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a light breakfast—a little very weak coffee with plenty of milk, and a piece of bread. He works, reading or writing and receiving some visits, until lunch time. In the afternoon he takes his walk, and when in ordinary health spends some time in the gardens of the vatican; then he returns to his apartment, where he says his rosary. He may then receive a few visitors, after which he takes a nap and dines. At ten P. M. he reads the newspapers and then retires for the night. The Pope thus really works all



day long, and latterly he has taken nourishment four or five times a day but always of a light character—a little meat, soups, bouillon, a glass or two of Mariani wine and a good deal of milk, which forms the larger part of his diet.

During his recent illness very little medicine was given him; the physicians relied principally upon rest, nourishment and stimulants every now and then, but always in small quantities.

The Pope's nervous energy, as already noted in a previous letter, is something remarkable in one of his advanced years, and when he comes out of his apartment he almost runs—walking so fast that his attendants can hardly keep up with him.

When he is to be carried in state into the Sistine Chapel, to attend or preside at any ceremony, the clanking of the sabres of the noble guard on the marble floors can be heard a long distance off, and several minutes before the procession reaches the chapel. The Pope, it seems, although sleeping well and enjoying his afternoon nap, which he takes every day, does not sleep so much at night, during which he may get up several times, and even go to work.