

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO OREGON

It costs much more to avenge a wrong than to suffer it.

Love's grand sweet song sounds best arranged as a duet.

The woman with a sour face ought to apply for a position in a pickle factory.

The Empress Dowager of China still hangs out the sign, "Please shut the door."

A misplaced switch—A man found his fiancée's false hair on a table and broke off the engagement.

As an Asiatic nation China is not alone on the down grade. Corea also appears to be losing ground.

A transportation company spent \$2 in collecting 13 cents. There was certainly more money than sense in this.

Curfews for children also have a moral for grown folks. It may be more or less serious if the law finds them out.

There should be an official spanker to look after 15-year-old boys who have a desire to reduce the world's supply of princes.

When a boy begins to be particular about the crease in his trousers it is a pretty sure sign of an attack of the first symptoms of love.

With regard to that boy's attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales, if the schoolmaster is abroad he's allowing the young idea to shoot the wrong way.

Even the order of official precedence recently settled at Washington shows the common American longing on one man's part to somehow get ahead of another.

Andrew Carnegie is only 5 feet 6 inches long. If everybody who has tried to pull his leg had succeeded, however, he would be more than 10 feet tall.

The name Borchgrevink has been made forever famous by the discovery of the south magnetic pole. Details of the achievement will be awaited with the liveliest interest.

If Professor Sheldon is correct in his assertion that three-fourths of the ministers are heretical, they may some day make it exceedingly uncomfortable for the remaining fourth.

President Harper of Chicago University sees Mr. Rockefeller's \$2,000,000, goes him \$3,000,000 better, and takes the \$5,000,000. Evidently President Harper knows all the intricacies of the game.

"Discussions on the war and the twentieth century," reads a notice on the wall of a hotel in Glasgow, Scotland, "will not be allowed until the close of both." So far as this generation is concerned that seems to be a prohibition until "the day after never."

The Chickasaw Indians have passed a law requiring any white man who desires to marry a dusky heiress to pay a license fee of \$1,000. There are many Caucasian parents who would be glad to protect their daughters from the pursuit of fortune-hunters in the same way.

There is one redeeming prospect following the recent attempt of a crazy youth to puncture the anatomy of his royal highness Albert Edward with a 32-caliber bullet. It may now become thefad for the "chappies" and Anglo-maniacs to hire young and inexperienced marksmen to stand off at forty paces or so and discharge murderous-looking weapons at them. And if a few of the imitators should accidentally be hit in a vital spot the public would be immeasurably the gainer.

During the year 1899 American railroads were more active in building than in any year since 1890. A total of 4,500 miles of new track was laid. In the meantime there was a great decrease in the number of roads going into receivership. The long, dark era of railroad bankruptcies, which culminated in 1893, when seventy-four companies, with nearly 30,000 miles of lines, were handed over to receivers, has ended, and the new era starts with the railways of the United States in a solvent and hopeful condition. The receiverships for 1899 cover only 1,010 miles, or a little over one-half of 1 per cent. of the present mileage.

The army of young physicians now waiting for a bald spot on their heads—and for the practice that is supposed to come with it—will doubtless hear with interest of Russia's summary plan for preventing a surplus of doctors. By a recent decree of the Russian Minister of Education the admission of first year students to the medi-

cal colleges of the empire is limited to a fixed number. The University of Moscow is limited to 250, Kiev to 200, Kharkov to 175, Dorpat to 150, Warsaw to 100, Tomsk to 120, and Kasan to 100. This limits the number of students allowed to take up the study of medicine to about a thousand a year. The number seems small for so great an empire, especially in view of the unlimited output of American medical colleges, but it is by no means certain that the autocratic Russian idea is an unmixt evil. A multiplicity of medical graduates eager to begin experimenting with their knives and boluses upon the defenseless public is not the greatest blessing of a land of liberty.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Gruby, of Paris, recalls many interesting features of his long practice among the eminent folk who were his patients. The list includes Heine, George Sand, Marshal MacMahon, the elder Dumas, Daudet, Ambrose Thomas, Chopin and Liszt. Although he cured many of them of various real or fancied maladies, he seldom administered or prescribed a dose of drugs. Exercise, abstinence and occupation were his therapeutic agents; but knowing that orders to take these simple remedies were seldom obeyed, he resorted to various little tricks to attain the end. To one patient who needed exercise, he gave a little sugar and water, with orders to walk from the Bastille to the Church of the Madeleine every morning before sunrise, and at every sixty-eighth step to crack a grape-seed between his teeth. Another nervous idler was ordered to move into four rooms on the fifth story of a house with no elevator, to have each room papered a different pattern and shade of green, and to select, himself, the rooms and the paper, and to superintend all the work. By such devices, he lured his patients into doing what they otherwise would not have done, and thus was enabled to effect many cures. It was a shrewd use of mental foibles for the cure of physical ills.

Somebody who has access to the quasi-private correspondence of a New York concern, and who is unable to keep a good thing to himself, makes public the following extract from a letter written to the house by a friendly firm in an interior town:

Upon our recommendation, Mr. and Mrs. _____ of our city, will shortly visit your New York house, with a view to making extensive purchases. If suited, they may prove to be valuable patrons. Be sure to pay particular attention to the tastes of Mrs. _____ (second wife). Kindly consider this communication confidential.

It is hardly necessary to direct attention to the implication contained in this friendly hint from one business firm to another. The point which the out-of-town concern wished particularly to emphasize was that no amount of attention bestowed upon Mrs. _____ would be thrown away, for the simple reason that she was Mr. _____'s second wife. Long and careful study of the relations that exist between a husband and his second wife seems to have convinced the intelligent mercantile classes that the latter is very apt to exercise greater influence over the former than any first wife possibly could. We are left in doubt as to why this should be so, but people who are engaged in vocations which demand the exercise of more than ordinary good judgment in dealing with humanity in general, and whose aim is always to please, are not likely to err greatly when they assume that, while a husband may occasionally disagree with his first wife, he seldom or never finds it pleasant to differ from his second, particularly on a shopping tour. There is in the letter quoted above a suggestion for that large and worthy element of our population which is striving constantly to explain the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of human character. It cannot be, of course, that a husband is so entirely chastened or cowed by his first wife that he submits gracefully or slavishly to the domination of his second; nor is it to be presumed that one who has passed safely through his first matrimonial venture has been so well trained that he invariably makes a better husband for the second than he did for the first woman of his choice. No amount of theorizing over this matter will result in a satisfactory conclusion. It is probable that in the present instance there were special reasons why the New York firm should be particularly pleasing to the second wife. The out-of-town concern could not safely enter into these reasons. A hint was thought to be sufficient, and, without knowing anything to the contrary, we must imagine that the New York firm acted on and profited by it.

Private Cable for the Queen.

The Queen, when at Osborne, has her own private submarine cable, which is laid from the Isle of Wight to Hurst Castle on the mainland, where Charles I. was kept for a few days before his trial and execution. Her majesty uses this cable to communicate with her ministers.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who used to accept invitations as follows: "Miss Smith's compliments to Mr. Jones, and she would be pleased to accept his kind invitation?"

THE MOUNTAINEERS.

KENTUCKIANS WHO LIVE AS IN COLONIAL TIMES.

Class of People Who Have Little Ambition and Practically No Enlightenment—Fully 2,000,000 Americans Who Are Absolutely Benighted.

The political conditions in Kentucky, culminating in the assassination of Senator Goebel, the Democratic contestant for Governor, brought the mountaineers of that commonwealth into considerable notoriety. These mountaineers are of a type common to a large and rugged region, extending from the Ohio River to Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga. The extent of the region has been concealed from the fact that it is parceled out among nine different commonwealths, writes William Goodell Frost, President of Berea College, in the Atlantic Monthly. It has no coastline, no navigable stream and no inland lakes. The lack of waterways, or other means of communication, has barred all progress.



MOUNTAIN GIRL.

In this region are 2,000,000 people, who are living practically in conditions of colonial times. The difference is that the colonial people were consciously in motion and felt themselves to be in the front of the progress of their time, while the mountain people have a depressing sense of being behind. Yet the people are not to blame. The conditions affecting them are the result of environment.

These people are more destitute of all the opportunities that go with education than any other people of our race in the world. There may be twenty counties in one group which do not contain a printing press. The average



A TYPICAL MOUNTAIN HOME.

preacher of the mountains is inclined to be suspicious of the "book larnin'" which he has failed to acquire. Religion itself is a melancholy affair chiefly connected with funerals and sectarian squabbles.

The fighting propensities of the mountaineers are to be classed with other survivals of old-world temper and ideals. It is well to remember that the whole South is far nearer than the other parts of the country to the age of chivalry, when all gentlemen wore side arms and felt that the government was simply to defend them from foreign foes, while they were to rely upon their own prowess to protect their households and their honor. So far, then, as the backwoodsmen are affected by the example of those who have enjoyed superior advantages, they have been continuously taught to avenge their own wrongs rather than appeal to law. And quite naturally they have shown less restraint and good taste in such matters. It is to be added that the administration of justice in the mountain counties is attended with even more delays and uncertainties than elsewhere. Add to this the fact that the mountaineer has the independent spirit born of solitude, constant practice in the use of fire-arms, and that the civil war, in which the mountains were plundered by both armies, rekindled the belligerent spirit of their ancient blood. It gives us hope for their future that the frequent homicides are not committed wantonly nor for purposes of robbery, but in the spirit of an Homeric chieftain on some "point of honor."

FAMOUS WAR WRITER.

Archibald Forbes, Who Recently Passed Away in London.

Archibald Forbes, who died recently in London, was one of the most famous war correspondents in the world. He was a Scotchman by birth and for ten years was a soldier in the British army, an experience that was of great advantage to him when he became a war correspondent.

At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he attached himself to the German forces and was present at the first fight at Saarbrück. How curiously his experiences were afterward woven in with the subsequent history of the last imperial Napoleonic family is shown by the facts that he witnessed the defeat of the French at Sedan, saw Louis Napoleon surrender, afterward gazed upon his dead face at Chiselhurst, and was with the party which gathered up the remains of Prince Napoleon in Zululand.

He was present at the battles of Courcelles, Vionville and Gravelotte, and advanced with the Germans to-

ward Paris, around which he was the first civilian to ride before its complete environment. He was able to enter Metz before the capitulation; he was the first noncombatant to enter Paris after the siege; he saw the overthrow of the Commune, was in the midst of the fighting, and was almost torn to pieces by the mob. He saw some fighting in Spain after the abdication of King Amadeus.

In his capacity of correspondent he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through India in 1875-'76. He was witness to the plucky attempt at Serbia to throw off the yoke of Turkey. He followed the Russo-Turkish campaign in the summer and autumn of 1877, and, attached to the Russian army, was present at the battle of



THE LATE ARCHIBALD FORBES.

Shipka Pass and under fire during Skobeloff's magnificent attempt to take Plevna. He went through the Afghan campaign of 1878, and on one of the expeditions he was mentioned in the general's dispatches for saving a wounded soldier's life under close and heavy fire.

From Afghanistan he proceeded to Mandalay, the capital of King Theebaw, and had some interesting interviews with that potentate. Thence he was ordered to Zululand, where he arrived in time to see plenty of fighting and to carry the news of the battle of Ulundi alone at night through the enemy's country for 120 miles to the nearest telegraph wire at Durban.

Mr. Forbes' labors shattered his health and in 1879 he abandoned the duties of a correspondent. He afterward lectured in Great Britain and America and was the author of many books. In 1886 he was married to Miss Louisa Meigs, daughter of the late Gen. Meigs, of the United States army.

Expert Tobacco Testing.

The greater part, in fact, nearly all, of the tobacco raised in Cuba and not used by the Cuban cigar-makers is shipped to the United States. At certain seasons of the year the Havana hotels are filled with tobacco buyers from the States. Some of them deal through the brokers in Havana, but some who know the country and the language go out into the tobacco district and deal directly with the planters, often buying a promising crop before it is picked. The tobacco buyer has necessarily to be a good judge of tobacco. He goes down into the very center of the bale of tobacco he is examining, extracts some samples and tests them in different ways.

The first test is that of smell. The Cuban tobacco has a strong and peculiar odor. A little variation one way or the other makes the tobacco good or bad. After smelling it the buyer is likely to roll a rudely constructed cigar out of the leaf and smoke it. He will inhale the smoke and endeavor to determine exactly the flavor. He will also examine the ash carefully and test also the combustion of the tobacco—that is, try to find out how long it will hold fire. It is a great annoyance to a smoker who is talking or writing or otherwise engaged to put his cigar into his mouth and find that it has gone out. No cigar ever tastes so good after it has met such a catastrophe. So one quality sought for is that of holding fire. If a sample smoked by the buyer will keep lighted four minutes it is considered very good. Some will burn for five minutes and even longer without being puffed.—Ohio State Journal.

Death by Anarchists.

The German Emperor is probably the only European monarch who carries a revolver. Firmly convinced that he is going to die by the bullet of an anarchist—this fate having been prophesied to him long ago—he is determined to fight for his life if necessary, and accordingly is never without his revolver. He is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and his jaeger, or body servant, who accompanies him everywhere, inspects it every morning to make sure that it is in perfect order.

Where Tommy Beat Him.

Mrs. Tindler—Why, Johnny, what is the matter with you? You've been fighting. And I told you to count 10 when you were angry.

Johnny—I did, but Tommy Tinker played roots on me. He didn't count his 10 until after he'd plunked me in the eye.

Women are not of a warlike nature, yet they frequently storm piano-fortes.

RE-FORMING THE RIVER NILE.

Great Engineering Feat Designed to Equalize Its Flow of Water.

One of the most ancient islands, and one rich in historic associations, is threatened with destruction. When the Nile reservoirs planned by the great Wilcocks were first made known to the world, and it was found that he, although offering six or seven sites for his cyclopean designs, really only highly recommended one, the construction of which would wipe out the Island of Philae, the loveliest spot on the Nile, there was a universal howl of opposition. This got to such a height that Sir W. Garstin and his engineers may have felt a grim kind of relief when they found that the French would allow them no money from the Caisse to realize their scheme for storing the blessed water, and they had for a time to abandon the whole affair. So when, one fine morning, John Aird, Sir Benjamin Baker and their friends unexpectedly called at the office of works in Cairo and offered to make any amount of dams, canals and locks wherever they pleased, for no present cash payment, in accepting their wonderful offer the government cut down the level of the great reservoir by nearly one-half. Wilcocks wanted to store up 120 feet of water. Sir Benjamin Baker was told to content himself with twenty meters (about sixty-five feet) of Nile storage.

And so the artists and the tourists and the general opponents to the drowning of Philae were appeased, or at least silenced, and the greatest engineering work that the world has ever seen was quickly started and within a year 20,000 men were employed at Assouan and at the supplemental dam at Assout.

When the dam is completed and at its high level Philae will have its temple pylons and a few of the higher ruins standing out of the water just to mark where its ancient beauties were, but all its loveliness, its verdure, its palms, several of its temples, its storied walls and its Nilometer, its colonnades, its Roman quays, will disappear beneath the waters. An island will be lost, but a continent will be saved.

The Hero of Mafeking.

Of the hero of Mafeking's school days Dr. Haig Brown, the former head master of Charterhouse, has been telling a correspondent: "I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced," said the doctor. "The 'a' in Baden is generally given the sound 'ah,' but it should have the usual sound of 'a' as in 'bathing towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school. The boy was essentially the father of the man; he was very active, lively, full of fun and amusement, and exceedingly popular with his schoolfellows. An extremely clever boy in every sort of way, his accomplishments were numerous. He was fond of athletics of all kinds, and in all he undertook showed faculty of resource, coupled with a keen sense of humor." Col. Baden-Powell, two days before he left England for South Africa, paid a visit to Dr. Haig Brown, and characteristically remarked: "I hope they will give me a warm corner." He was given his wish.

Napoleon and the Press.

"When I returned from Elba," Napoleon is quoted as saying, in the Century, "I found, among other papers of the Bourbons, an account of 6,000 francs paid monthly to the editors of the Times, besides taking a hundred numbers monthly, and I had an offer from them to write for me for payment. I had offers from the editors of several English newspapers to write for me, even during the time of war, previous to my going to Elba, and to insert news and everything else I wished, and that money would be taken to send them to France. I did not do it. I was wrong, however; I ought to have accepted their offers, and then my name would not have been held in such odium in England as it was. This they said themselves to me. For in the end these newspapers formed the public opinion, and always will do. I was very wrong; I see it now."

Why She Refrains.

"It is true. My wife never scolds, never scowls, never frowns."
"Do you expect us to believe such nonsense?"
"I do. Why not? I can explain."
"Then explain."
"She doesn't scold because it twists her mouth; she doesn't scowl because it gives her crowsfeet, and she doesn't frown because it brings wrinkles."
"Good. But inwardly?"
"Don't ask me. The question is too harrowing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Foreman Printer in Stripes.

The prisoner printers on the Star of Hope, published in Sing Sing prison, objected so strongly to having a prisoner for foreman of the office that he has been removed and another man not a prisoner put in his place.

Self-reliance means learning early that if you are in trouble, no one is going to get up in the night to help you out.

Time, patience and industry conquer all things.