

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

According to the Medical Record there is in this country one physician to every 600 people.

After a preacher has made a married couple one they each immediately set to work to find out which is the one.

In view of various stories that come from the Flowery Kingdom, it is not always well to accept a bare rumor for the naked truth.

The man who announces that he has a method of making old bones assemble themselves and come to life probably imagines that he has a rattling good thing.

A trade journal estimates the American "output" of bicycles for the past year at about 850,000 wheels. More than 100,000 are exported, and about 700,000 were reserved for home consumption. Yet the bicycle is now no novelty. It looks as if the people who have supposed and declared that wheeling was merely a temporary fad would have to own themselves beaten, and aim their dismal predictions at the motor-cycle and the automobile.

No person in the civilized world who reads of the touching funeral ceremonies over the body of Italy's murdered king can fail to be impressed by the fact that anarchy is a very small sentiment after all, and that it makes a noise out of all proportion to its size. There is no hope for the anarchists in the universal mourning for the dead ruler, and the unanimity with which the peoples of the world protested against the stupid crime is a greater blow to anarchy than any of its paltry and mean successes can compensate for.

Chicago is congratulating itself—and with good reason—on the steady improvement in the health of its inhabitants. Records kept by the Board of Health show a constant decrease in the death rate during the last twenty years, particularly among children. Out of every thousand deaths during the first quarter of this twenty-two year period, five hundred and twenty were those of children under 5 years of age. During the last quarter the number has been only three hundred and thirty-eight. The gain is attributed to the diligence of the Board of Health in spreading a knowledge among the poorer people of the best way of feeding infants during hot weather, and to the establishment of day nurseries, sterilized milk depots, floating hospitals and other admirable charities.

In his address at Cambridge Mr. Balfour, who is one of the many scholarly and somewhat erudite British statesmen, professed a fondness for the eighteenth century. In those days men occupied themselves much with the future. Now people go ahead regardless of it. Instances are found in the thriftlessness and wastefulness of industrial wealth and the dependence upon methods which differ little from those used in the time of Watt. "Every new invention throws a new strain on the limited sources of power and sooner or later those sources of nature will give out." It is proof of the existence of the conditions of which Mr. Balfour complains that his words will not lead to any economy in the use of coal nor will they increase the slender precautions that are taken for the preservation of the forests nor lead to a movement for less wasteful methods of agriculture.

Men used to look about in deserts and wildernesses for the fountain of youth. Latterly they are more sensible, and look each man inside of himself. From teaching how to be young at 60, they went on to teach how to be young though a nonagenarian, and then how to retain youth's vigor for a hundred years. And now a man has written a book—and a mighty plausible book it is—on "The Possibility of Not Dying." Why not live forever? the advance school is saying. Is not the body renewed throughout every few years? Is it not merely a machine? Cannot proper care and intelligence always replace worn-out parts with new parts as good as the originals, or even better in many cases? Why not abandon the whole superstition about the necessity of dying? There was an account in the news recently of a youth of upward of 80 who was making century runs down in Pennsylvania. A wagon ran over him and broke several of his bones. He was in the hospital a few weeks and then resumed his century runs, feeling, as Teddy Roosevelt would say, "like a bull moose." And Physical Culture gives an account of a New Rochelle woman of 93 who is a great dancer, as frisky and limber as a girl at her first ball, and who is also a daring horsewoman and is only kept from jumping the rope and rolling the hoop by the entreaties of her great-grandchildren, who do not think it dignified. To resolve to live forever is a

laudable ambition. It is a good idea to hitch your achievement wagon to a star. If you don't attain the full measure of your ideal, at least you will save yourself from being a whining, shriveled, unsightly wreck of a human being at 70.

A Russian architect who has been traveling in this country to study American building methods was greatly interested in the elevator which he saw used for raising brick in the construction of a great apartment house. He even photographed the device, in order that he might have visual evidence of it to show on his return home. In his country no other method of hoisting brick is in use than the primitive one of carrying them aloft on the shoulders of men. Such incidents are of common occurrence. Many of the labor-saving devices in use in America are unknown elsewhere. Our own countrymen traveling in Europe, and more especially in Asia, are astonished at the slow and toilsome methods there employed. A failure to make use of labor-saving contrivances is not always due to lack of enterprise. Many of the inventions most useful to us "would not pay" where labor is cheap. Efforts to introduce the trolley car for passenger and freight traffic in the West Indies encountered an obstacle which the American promoters had not foreseen. The ten cents for which the company would carry a package five miles or more—a rate that would insure generous support here—did not seem small there, for the simple reason that many a native could find no easier way to earn ten cents than by walking the five miles and carrying the package on his head. If "a workman is known by his chips," he is also known by his tools. High-priced men do their work with high-priced machinery. The engineer of the mammoth locomotive which is pulling hundreds of people across country in a fast express train is well paid; the poor Oriental, dragging his single passenger in a jharokha, gets barely enough for his supper. Not only does the high-priced worker create the necessity for mechanical improvements, but the mechanical improvements in turn augment productivity. The less on, then, for nations and for individuals is to make themselves worthy of good tools. Human muscles were made for something better than the work which a few lumps of coal under a boiler will do more easily.

That there are too many studies in the public schools, in all grades and all departments from the primary to the high school, in nearly every State in the Union, is the general belief of schoolmen who understand and correctly apprehend the theory of education. There are no new disclosures, therefore, in the report of the elementary school committee of the "citizens' educational commission," appointed by the Civic Federation to investigate the Chicago school system. It is gratifying to note, however, that the committee's report affirms what has already been pointed out by progressive educators. The committee finds that the course of study in the elementary grade is so extensive that it is physically impossible for the average child to accomplish what is required without overwork. It found that the pupils who finish the elementary schools are, as a rule, deficient in English and can neither speak nor write the language acceptably. The committee is also in line with the most progressive educational sentiment when it declares against the teaching of foreign languages in the grades. The time and money thus expended could be employed to better advantage in the study of English and civil government. The plethora of books in the schools results from two causes—the growth of the "cramming system" in the public schools, and the continuous and persistent pressure of the school book publishers. One evil logically follows the other. Having engrafted the cramming system upon the schools, the demand for books is constantly enlarged, and the book publishers engage in fierce competition to supply the demand. The result is that the schools are loaded down with books and the old notion which regarded education as a "drawing out of the mental powers" instead of packing the cranium with useless and indigestible facts, has been discarded. It is not an uncommon sight nowadays to see a 10-year-old with spectacles on its nose, carrying to and from school a half dozen books. This is not education. The text book was originally designed as an aid to education. Properly used it is a guide in the mental processes that are necessary to develop the mental powers of a child.

**Below Zero All the Year.**  
The coldest inhabited country appears to be the province of Verchajansk, in Oriental Siberia. The mean altitude of the terrain is about 107 meters (about 350 feet) above the sea. A Russian servant passed one entire year in this inhospitable region and kept a daily record of the temperature, which he has recently published, and from which it appears that the daily mean of the entire year is 2.74 degrees below zero. The daily mean for January, 1893, was 63.4 degrees below zero.

## Science AND Invention

The insect Vedalla cardinals, introduced to California to feed on scale insects, has succeeded so well in its work that there is nothing left for food—and they are now in danger of disappearing through starvation.

The earth within the Arctic circle supports a considerable population, but the Antarctic circle is without trace of human life. Upon eight million square miles surrounding the south pole, the foot of man has never trodden.

In the islands near Singapore a new industry has been developed, that of producing pure gutta-percha from the leaves of the gutta-percha tree. The leaves are ground up and pounded in boiling water. Dry leaves contain as much as 12 per cent of sap.

Two of the largest Ruhmkorff coils ever made have been ordered in this country for a foreign government, and will give an electric spark forty-five inches in length, expending energy amounting to three or four-horse power, and having a potential of half a million volts.

It is said that the nut trees of the world alone could, if necessity arose, provide food all the year round for a total population three times greater than the present. It has been pointed out to the Washington Department of Agriculture that Brazil nuts around Para grow in such profusion that thousands of tons of them are wasted every year; with coconuts it is the same in many centers.

Every sufferer from nerves knows that a gloomy day affects him unfavorably, while the first ray of sunshine makes him gay again. It has been suggested that the green of vegetation, the blue of the sky and the blue-green of the ocean may thus have a powerful influence in calming the spirits. Parville, however, cautions his readers against too sweeping conclusions. All that we can say is that colors certainly appear to affect the organism, and that the subject will bear further investigation.

In winter months tornadoes occur only in the Gulf States, but in summer they occur in the North, in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota. The average is twenty-five a year. They are simple examples of vortex motion. A mass of air rotating at a low level runs into a vortex, and a tube is projected downward. The velocity of the lower end of the tube may reach two hundred miles an hour, and it is the partial vacuum caused by the whirl and the sudden inrush of the outside air that causes the disastrous explosive effects.

The black sands containing gold which are spread along the shores of Norton Sound, near Cape Nome, Alaska, are said to differ from similar sands found on the coast of California and elsewhere, because they show no indication of having been transported by streams of water. The flakes and nuggets of gold that have been found at Cape Nome are not water-worn, but sharp and angular in outline. A widely accepted theory is that they have been transported from a great distance by glaciers, their original source being yet undiscovered.

The report of United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright for 1893 on "Hand and Machine Labor" sets forth some very interesting facts. Aided by machinery, 4,500,000 men turn out a product which would require the labor of nearly 40,000,000 men if produced by hand. In America the advantage derived from machinery is about twice as great as in Europe, so that the actual population of the United States is equal in productive power to 150,000,000 Europeans. With labor-saving machinery, one generation of men can do the work of four or five generations of hand workers.

### SOME EXTRAORDINARY BATTING

**How a Baseball Game Was Won by Fierce Operations with the Stick.**  
"When I was playing right field for the Hurting Liliacs," said the man with the sandy whiskers to the man with the sun-burned neck, "I was considered an exceptionally strong hitter. But all records made by me, or by any one else that ever pretended to do things with the stick of hickory, were cast in the shade by the performance of a tall young man of the name of Plunk McGuggenheimer, who played one day with the Liliacs. I had seriously hurt my thumb while running bases, and Plunk was engaged to take my place.

The day he covered right for us went against the Whistling Thistles. We were very anxious to win, as we had won forty-nine games and had lost none, and we wanted to have fifty games to our credit with a clean record. "The game began, and the Whistling Thistles went to bat first. They had three men on bases, when the batter knocked a line ball toward third. Those on bases thought that it was good for a hit, and started to run, but our third baseman jumped into the air and caught the ball. He touched third

base, thereby retiring the runner, who had started for the plate. Then he ran toward second and met the runner and touched him out. He had made a triple play unassisted.

"The umpire had called two strikes on the first man up for our side when the opposing twirler made a tremendously wild pitch, the ball going about four feet over the catcher's head. Our batter had the presence of mind to strike at it, and he easily made first before the catcher could recover the ball. The second man let the ball hit him, and the third singled, thereby filling the bases. Then McGuggenheimer came up to bat, and we noticed that his club was re-enforced with steel bands.

"The first ball pitched, Plunk hit out, and, to the consternation of the Thistles, it could not be found. While they were chasing wildly around looking for it all of our runners scored. Just as Plunk was crossing the plate the first baseman discovered the ball. McGuggenheimer had driven it out with such force that it had penetrated the canvas of the first base and had lodged inside the bag. It was so firmly imbedded in the sandbag that it took five minutes to extract it.

"The second time Plunk came to bat he drove the ball eight inches into the ground, just in front of the plate. The pitcher and catcher dug frantically, but before they could exhume the ball Plunk had scored. Every ball he hit he banged to pieces, and seven new ones were used in the course of the game.

"The Whistling Thistles were so nervous after that that every time McGuggenheimer batted they threw themselves on the ground to escape injury. And they were so generally upset that we easily defeated them by the score of 49 to 7.

"At the end of the game McGuggenheimer had driven the ball into the ground three times, and had knocked four boards off the center-field fence."

### SOLID BRICKS OF YELLOW.

**Gold Cubes as They Reach the Mint Need Not Be Avoided.**

A paragraph in the New York letter of the Ledger stated that there had been received at one of the banks a lump of gold from British Columbia weighing 7,897 ounces, in shape of a cone, 13 inches high and 34 inches in circumference at the base, and valued at \$135,275. At the United States mint in this city it was stated yesterday to a Ledger reporter that it was unusual to ship gold in such large masses. It must have been cooled in a crucible, which was broken from it, judging from its shape. No such masses had ever been received at the mint.

The usual form of gold bricks is that of an ordinary brick, the very largest being valued at about \$30,000 and weighing about 1,500 ounces. That such bricks are not easily handled was easily demonstrated by the reporter, who was allowed to lift from a truck a brick from the Denver assay office, 8x4x3 3/4 inches in size. It was just the size of a building brick, only three-quarters of an inch thicker, but it weighed ninety pounds and was valued at \$21,000. Though small, it could not easily have been gotten away with.

Very little gold as it comes from the mines is received at the mint. A few small lots brought by the early Klondike miners is all that has been seen from Alaska. The dust, or flakes, is taken to the nearest assay office, probably at Seattle, and there sold to the Government, which purchases all that is offered. It usually contains more or less silver or copper or both metals. It may be refined at the assay office, but is usually refined at the mint. Many bricks shown to the reporter looked like silver, the proportion of one-third of that metal giving them that appearance. Some small bricks, worth about \$5,000 apiece, were shown which had been refined to 998 parts in 1,000, practically pure gold. These were for a prominent watch case manufactory for use in its business. Chemically pure gold is made only for testing purposes. —Philadelphia Ledger.

### Amusing a Princess.

When Princess Henry of Battenberg was a child, she and her nurse were allowed to ramble about the Balmoral estate, to visit the tenants, and sometimes to stay to tea.

One farm was a favorite resort, and one afternoon, tea over, good Mrs. D— looked round anxiously, perplexed to provide amusement for a Princess, presumably satiated with toys and joys of every kind.

"What can I do to amuse your Royal Highness?" she asked, and was promptly met by the reply: "Oh, Mrs. D—, do let me dance on your bed; I may not do it at home, and I do so love it."

Permission was gladly given, and the child danced to her heart's content on the snowy counterpane.

### M. Deibler.

M. Deibler, the French executioner, has accumulated a fortune of 500,000 francs by his skill in working the guillotine. At an execution in Paris, some time back, he had his little son with him, from which it is supposed that he intends him to follow the same profession.

Some one asks what house party is. It is a party where the hostess has to worry about sheets as well as table cloth.

### MONKEYS IN INDIA.

#### Are Unusually Ludicrous Counterfeits of Their Human Cousins.

"When I was traveling in Northern India," said a gentleman who had recently completed a journey around the world, "I was constantly impressed with the almost human ways of the monkeys there. You see they are never molested, which is also true of the birds, and they are as tame and impudent as spoiled children.

"I remember that one morning while we were sitting at breakfast on the veranda of our hotel suddenly we heard the loudest chattering, and down the main street of the town came a crowd of long-tailed monkeys, running a race evidently. They shrieked and chattered at every leap, tripped each other up, pulled each other's tails and seemed to be having a generally hilarious time. While we left the table to watch their antics some Indian crows that had been solemnly lined up on the veranda rail watching us eat, made a dash for the food and had quite a fight with the native servant before they were finally driven away.

"But the monkeys of India are surely the most irresponsible people in the world," continued the traveler. "I call them people because they are such ludicrous counterfeits of human beings. In many of the old temples there are monkey settlements. I remember one in particular which was sacred to the simians. There seemed to be thousands of the creatures, and I was told that 5,000 had recently been taken to the woods to get rid of them. But in this temple I saw little simian mothers nestling and rocking their babies in their arms for all the world like a Christian mother. I ventured to pick up one of the infants that was running about, and instantly the baby gave a typical infantile squeal and the excited mother came to me, chattering angrily. I put the infant down, and the mother, her eyes still blazing with anger, carried the little one to a corner and petted and rocked it, frequently turning to give me a scornful look.

"It is not uncommon for the monkeys in the trees to reach down and seize the traveler's hat as he passes.

"Perhaps the most remarkable sight in connection with the monkeys in India I witnessed early one morning. We were riding in the highway and by a vacant field. Suddenly from the neighboring forest a troop of monkeys entered the field and began a regular May dance, taking hold of hands and forming a large circle, then dancing round and round and chattering gleefully."

### LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Constitutional mandate of equality of taxation as near as may be is held, in *Drew vs. Tift* (Minn.), 47 L. R. A. 525, to be applicable to inheritance taxes and to be violated by exemptions which discriminate between different classes of persons.

An assessment for a street improvement under a resolution declaring the improvement expedient is held, in *Norfolk vs. Young* (Va.), 47 L. R. A. 574, to be unconstitutional for lack of due process of law, where the notice did not designate any tribunal, place or time where the party could be heard.

Contract to expend \$10,000 in "opening and developing" mining property which consisted of a large number of mining claims, both quartz and placer, and in erecting a ten-stamp quartz mill, is held, in *Stanton vs. Singleton* (Cal.), 47 L. R. A. 334, to be one which equity will not enforce by specific performance.

Authority of railroad commissioners to order a company to build and maintain a depot or station house is held, in *State ex rel. Tompkins vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company* (S. D.), 47 L. R. A. 569, to be conferred by a statute authorizing them to notify the company of improvements which they adjudge to be proper.

Power to decide between candidates for justice of the peace who have an equal number of votes is held, in *State, Crow vs. Kramer* (Mo.), 47 L. R. A. 551, to be in violation of the Constitution, which provides for the election of such officers without any provision for deciding the tie, while it does make such provision in respect to other officers. With this case there is a note on the decision of a tie vote at an election.

### The Work of an Oak.

A single oak of good size lifts 123 tons of water during the months it is in leaf, says Frank French, in *Scribner's*. This moisture is evaporated and rises to form rain-clouds. All the trees are busy doing the same thing, and the rank ferns and mosses and deep mould of the forest depths, acting as reservoirs for the rain which falls upon them, in their turn feed the springs and brooks. From this we can gain some idea of the immense forces which the forests exert in equalizing the evaporation and precipitation, and preventing periods of inundation and drought.

The costliest campaign is that which begins when a girl is 16, and terminates when she is 26 in her marriage to a \$50 a month man.

If a man meets six girls in the course of the day, five tell him that he is "real mean."