

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO OREGON

When an umbrella trust can be broken up it just means that the trust will not always reign.

Zangwill insists that he finds the highest form of truth in fiction, and in this he seems to be telling some of it.

W. K. Vanderbilt has given Kissam hall to the university at Nashville, but as it is a coeducational institution the boys probably had not waited for that.

If this money lending by Uncle Sam goes on he will pretty soon have on hand a lot of second-hand crowns and coronets put up as collateral by members of the effete monarchies as security.

Prince Inkathar of Cambodia has had to pawn his jewels for ready money. This indicates that the prince is already married. Otherwise he would have come over with his jewels on and married an American girl.

The father of Cornelius Alvord, Jr., the man who stole \$700,000 from a New York bank, took \$100,000 from a Syracuse bank forty-one years ago. If there is a third Cornelius Alvord he is likely to have more or less trouble finding a job in a bank, unless he adopts an alias.

An edition de luxe, limited to 500 copies and offered for personal subscription at 1 guinea, will perpetuate a newspaper prepared by British officers while prisoners in Pretoria. The Gram, thus edited, was produced by means of the hectograph. When the time comes for a complete and dispassionate history of the South African war, the Pretoria paper will be an interesting witness.

Commenting on the late Mr. Huntington's assertion that there is great danger of overeducating the young, Abram Hewitt declares: "If I were to have the choice of one hundred million dollars or the pleasure I had in my college days and the pleasure I have had as the result of my education, I would quickly choose the latter. Were I to choose the millions, I should receive, and I should expect to receive, the scorn of my fellow-men."

The Earl of Chatham used to bow so low when he met a bishop that his nose could be seen between his knees. A suavity no less appalling to its subject marks, nevertheless, the ascent of our Indians in the social scale. A teacher in an Arizona mission school lately noticed a big boy holding a discussion with a little girl at the school door. He was explaining to her that girls should always "go first." She was accustomed to seeing the woman carry the load behind the man, and hung back, abashed at such gallantry. Of hundreds of young Indians the political phrase may truthfully be used, "Not dancing, but advancing."

A muddy river betokens one of the greatest of national losses. It means that the rich soil, which Jack Frost and other natural agencies have been ages in forming, is washing away into the ocean. Tillers of the land could do much to prevent the loss by keeping the ground on hillsides covered with trees or with sod. It is the cultivated field on a slant which washes away most rapidly. It is contrary to public policy, or at least to the welfare of the future, that the top-soil of such land should be sent down to the ocean when it might be yielding grass crops. Many rivers that are now muddy were clear before the coming to this continent of civilized man.

What means of redress is open to the man who is bamboozled into buying a ticket for a bad theatrical performance? Is he to suffer in silence or has he a remedy? These questions are of added interest owing to a recent decision, the learned judge holding that, though the show be of the kind professionally known as "rank," the deluded ticket holder is not entitled to manifest his resentment by hissing or other evidence of disapproval. Few people will approve this decision. It violates natural justice and it conflicts with the innate instinct of man to raise some kind of a disturbance when he finds that he has been swindled. As well say that the restaurant patron who finds tough beef-steak or dubious eggs set before him is not entitled to offer a few emphatic observations to the entire establishment, from the proprietor down to the dishwasher. Of course, it may be argued that the theatergoer who has paid good money to see a bad performance has his remedy at law—that he may sue for and recover the amount that he paid for his ticket. But even if this proceeding were not tedious and expensive it would still afford inadequate relief. The outraged patron of the drama is in equity entitled to express his resentment of the imposition that has been practiced upon him. He has a right to voice his indignation so that it will be heard of all men. No objection ever is

offered to the applause which greets good plays and competent actors. Why, then, should bad plays and incompetent actors be exempt from the reprehension which they have incurred by their unworthiness? The question is one which will not be finally settled by the pronouncement of a judge. If merit is entitled to praise imposture deserves public rebuke. The bad actor is going to hear sibilant testimony to his shortcomings despite any decision that may be formulated by the courts.

Among the arts which the world is wont to place in the lost column is the art of conversation, for at regular intervals some one arises to assure people that they do not know how to use their tongues. Perhaps the injunction to children, to be seen and not heard, may have had something to do with this decadence, for certainly it does seem as if the tongue had not kept pace with the pen. The author of a pertinent editorial article in Scribner's questions whether the art of talking is not dying out because of specialism, the absorption of each individual in his own career. "The result of devotion to a speciality," he says, "is to reduce original subjects of interest—that is, the subjects which one has in common with other people, 'topics of conversation,' as they are called. We speak of our modern world as wonderfully broadened in interests and sympathies by the telegraph and the newspaper. Yet for even a high type of individual it may be a constantly narrowing world." One is sometimes inclined to the conviction that conversation as well as composition ought to be taught in schools. It might lead to the stiltedness and the artificiality that the author of this article finds in the fine talk of the past, but it would insure a glibness that is as good as gold at times. Tonguetidness is worse than stiltedness and incoherencies more pathetic than artificiality. It is this lack of the right word which is responsible for the imperfect sympathies that exist between people, and conversation might perhaps help to bridge over those "estranging seas" which, as the poets have it, separate individuals.

The requirements are so many and the examination is so strict that a man who joins the regular army of the United States must be, physically, an almost perfect man. It is the government's interest, of course, to keep him so. In time of actual war he may have to bear some deprivations as well as face the ever-present risks of battle; but ordinarily he is well sheltered, clothed and fed, and if the generous army ration does not satisfy him, he can buy a great many luxuries for a very little money. The subsistence bureau of the War Department does not often figure in print, but the enlisted man, at least, knows that it does much for the army's health and contentment. Virtually it conducts a department store for soldiers, selling everything at cost price. Private Jones of the Fourteenth can buy a fine razor, for instance, cheaper than his brother in New York can, and if the private has a fancy for toilet soaps and silk handkerchiefs, equally good bargains are open to him. To supplement the rations is, however, the principal business of the subsistence bureau. It provides almost everything that is eatable—condensed milk, jams and jellies, pickles, dried fish, maple syrup, olives, crackers and cakes, and a bewildering variety of canned foods, including soups, meats, vegetables and fish. Recently candy was added to the list, and although our boys in China are out of the latitude of chocolate creams, they can buy cake chocolate and all the gumdrops, lemon tablets and similar hard candies that they wish. Our army has no exact equivalent as yet for the "field bakeries" employed by the French and other foreign armies, which furnish fresh bread every morning to the troops in the field. But on the whole, United States soldiers are probably better cared for than those of any other country. It is a truism that they deserve the care. The army is so small, compared to the fighting forces of other nations, that the country has been able to set a high standard, and enlist men who are as worthy to enjoy luxuries as they are strong to endure hardships.

FASHIONS FOR WINTER.



STYLES IN OUTDOOR GARMENTS.

A Strange Tree.
In the village of Millbeck, near Keswick, England, is a most curious freak of nature. Two trunks rise on each side of a spring of clear water, and join together three feet above, forming one tree.

Science AND Invention

It has been suggested that it would be well for legations in barbarous regions to have a wireless telegraphic apparatus, as communication could not then be interrupted by hostile forces.

The number of stars distinctly visible without the aid of a glass is put by Gould at 5,333. Prof. Newcomb says their number is 7,647. These are up to the sixth magnitude. Prof. Newcomb estimates the number up to the 14.5 magnitude at two hundred million.

The new electric locomotive for the steepest portions of the Jungfrau Mountain Railway will be the most powerful electric rack-wheel locomotive ever constructed. The two motors will each have 125-horse power, and will make 800 revolutions per minute driving the toothed wheels.

A new application of electricity comes from Portugal, where an invention has been taken out for facilitating fox and badger hunting. It consists of a small electric lamp fixed to the collar of a dog, which is to enter a burrow. The effect of this light is to frighten "Br'er Fox" and cause him to come out of his burrow.

Dr. F. Larroque reports to the French Academy of Sciences that his studies of the action of sounds upon the human ears prove that the auditory apparatus of each ear operates independently of the other. This appears to have a bearing upon the question whether the loss of hearing by one ear exercises an injurious effect upon its mate.

Orchids are famous for beauty and general attractiveness, but it is not generally known that they have a place in the arts that minister to the physical wants of man. But in some parts of the tropics where orchids abound, a delicate fiber is prepared by the natives, which they use in the preparation of the many ornaments these races prepare for trade with the paler races of men.

Lack of proper nesting places, too little water, the English sparrow, boys, collectors, birds on hats and the cat are among the causes of the decrease of song birds enumerated by D. Lang. He suggests protection and encouragement of the birds by planting trees and shrubs for them to live in, putting up nesting boxes for breeding, providing water for feeding and bathing, and feeding in unfavorable weather.

A German physicist, G. Tamman, has recently discovered some hitherto unnoted facts concerning ice and the freezing point of water. He finds that not only does the freezing point vary with the pressure, but that three different kinds of ice can be produced, each possessing its own crystalline structure. Thus water may now be said to have five known forms, namely, water vapor, water as a liquid, ordinary ice, called by Tamman ice I, ice in its second form, or ice II, and ice in its third form, denominated as ice III. Some non-scientific people would, in hot weather, add a sixth form generally known as ice cream.

Through the insertion of inductance coils into the electrical circuit, Prof. Pupin, of Columbia University, has greatly increased the efficiency of long-distance telephony through cables. The insertion of the coils enables the cable to transmit 6,000 times as much current as it is able to transmit without them. With an experimental cable thus provided, it has been found possible to carry on a conversation distinctly at a distance of 250 miles. By applying the principle to oceanic cables, it is believed that telephonic messages might be sent to and fro across the Atlantic. It would also greatly increase the rapidity with which ordinary telegraphic signals can be transmitted by cable. The principle is likewise applicable for extending the range of telephonic communication over aerial wires.

KILLED BY A FLY'S BITE.

Child Suffers Great Agony and Expires in a London Hospital.

At St. Bartholomew's hospital the other day Arthur C. Langham, deputy coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of Lydia Maria Chamberlain, aged 9 years, the daughter of a riding instructor, lately living with her uncle at 53 Chelmsford road, Walthamstow.

Alfred Lewis Chamberlain deposed that the deceased, his niece, was playing at the window on Friday with his own little girl, when she suddenly complained of having been bitten by a fly. Not much notice was taken at the time, but in the morning the spot on the nose where she had been bitten became so much inflamed and swollen that it was thought advisable to call in a doctor. Afterward she became very delirious, and eventually lapsed into unconsciousness. By this time her nose and eye had swollen to an abnormal size, and it was thought advisable to have her removed to the hospital. Despite every effort which was made by the whole of the staff of the hospital the child gradually sank and died. It was a case of such rarity that it was

watched with intense interest by all the doctors.

"You are sure it was a fly that bit her?" asked Mr. Langham.

"What she said was, 'Oh, I have just been bitten by a fly and it is painful.'"

Dr. Nixon, house surgeon, deposed that when he admitted the child she was unconscious. Having heard the history of the case, he never left her until she died. The face was so swollen that he was unable to say at first where the bite was. He had since made a post-mortem examination and found inside the lower lid of the right eye an ulcer. This ulcer had set up inflammation, which had penetrated into the skin and into the cellular tissues of the orbit. So great was the inflammation that the pupil of the eye was forced out from between the lids, the pain being, no doubt, most terrible. On examining the lungs he found infection, showing that a blood stream had run from the head and carried the poisonous microbes over the body.

"Have you ever heard of such a case before?" Mr. Langham asked.

"Yes. We have records of one or two cases of the kind, but they are extremely rare."

"The bite of the insect caused the micro-organisms, then?"

"I can see no other cause, from the history of the case." Continuing, witness said that death was due to general blood poisoning set up by the microbes.

The jury returned a verdict of death from blood poisoning set up by the bite of an insect, the death being caused by misadventure.—Pall Mall Gazette.

DUTCH HAVE RICH ISLANDS.

Holland, Next to England, the Greatest Land Owner in the Pacific.

The Pacific ocean, westward of Hawaii and the Marquesas, is like a federation of European nations on Asiatic soil, united by the free commerce of the seas. The nations vary in size, strength and importance, as the states of Europe or of the American Union. Great Britain commands the field with a landed area of nearly 3,250,000 square miles. Poor Spain's once magnificent empire is shrunk to less than fifty square miles, a smaller total than belongs to black King George of the Tongas. Holland, the country from which emanated the doughty Boers, owns over 735,000 square miles, settled with nearly eight times as many people as inhabit the larger area owned by Great Britain. Germany, the new civilization among the nations, has dominance over more than 100,000 square miles and about as many people as there are miles. France, with less than one-tenth of Germany's land, is at some of the most important points of strategy and at the point of greatest travel. Several independent states lie in the midst of this federation, as Switzerland does in Europe; several others in the unhappy, suzerained position of the Transvaal in South Africa.

If all the islands could be put into a continuous body of land they would form a most heterogeneous empire. They would include, in addition to European peoples with their various political and social systems, a tangle of aboriginals, a confusion of savages and semi-civilized cultivators of soil and commonwealth; an emporium of products more diversified than a bazaar on a midway plaisance, a mystery of traditions as inexplicable as the origin of the American Indians. Profoundly forested in the Dutch East Indies, the islands become in western Australia more barren than the lava beds of eastern Oregon and more irredeemable than the uppermost wilds of British Columbia. Fertile, balmy and luxurious in the beautiful lands of New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Tahiti, they are transformed into uninhabitable coral reefs or into hot and malarial beds of struggle in the guano-covered or copra-producing dots on the map north and east of a line drawn from the Philippines to New Guinea and through Samoa to the Society Islands.—Ainslee's Magazine.

A Happy Ending.

A boy about 10 years old came into the Central Police Station of a Kansas city, leading a fine shepherd dog by a piece of rope. The boy's face was red and he was crying. A big policeman kindly asked what was the matter. It was quite a long time before the boy could stop crying long enough to reply. "My mother," he sobbed, "is too poor to pay for a license for Shep, and I brought him here to have you kill him."

Then he broke out with another wail as if his heart was breaking. Shep stood mute and motionless, looking lovingly at his young master. A policeman blew his nose very loudly, the desk sergeant walked out into the hall, while the captain remembered that he must telephone somebody. Then the chief of police led the boy to the door, and patting him on the head, said gently: "There, little fellow, don't cry any more; run home with your dog. I wouldn't kill Shep for a thousand dollars."

The boy shed tears of joy now, and ran off with Shep barking and bounding at his side, and it was hard to tell which was the happiest.

Prohibitive Export Tax.

The Republic of Guatemala has imposed a tax of \$70 a head on all cattle exported from the country. It is intended to be prohibitive.

MUSSELS ARE GOOD FOOD.

Their Use in the United States Has Been Very Much Neglected.

"There is one shellfish, the mussel, the use of which as an article of food seems to be totally neglected in the United States," observed an Englishman of several years' residence in this country to a Star reporter recently. "In fact it is so seldom employed that it may be said to be practically unknown on this side of the Atlantic. It is rarely seen in your markets, and near the salt water bays and estuaries in which it is taken it is used, I am told, as a manure for certain crops. This lack of recognition of mussels as an epicurian delicacy probably arises from the popular superstition among Americans that this shellfish possesses poisonous qualities. Such an impression is, however, rather absurd, for in England they are largely consumed by the poor and middle class people, and if they contained any injurious properties their use would be promptly prohibited.

"It is well known that some persons are unable to eat of particular sorts of shell fish—to some oysters, clams or lobsters are more or less poisonous, but mussels are only 'noxious' to the greater number for the reason that they deteriorate more rapidly when removed from the water than any other species. There are mussel beds within a radius of ten miles of New York and other eastern cities of sufficient capacity to supply millions of people with a clean and nutritious article of food; one that would lessen to a large degree the exhaustive demands made upon the clam, oyster and lobster fisheries.

"To prepare mussels for the table they should be selected of medium size and care should be observed to wash them carefully and place them in a vessel of salted water for several hours, so that they may clean themselves; that is, discharge the dirt and grit found within their shells. When this process is completed the bivalves should be placed in water and boiled—or steaming is better in the vapor generated by their own juice. When they are done they may be easily taken out of their shells and are ready to be used in one of the many forms of which they are susceptible."—Washington Star.

COSTLIEST SAUSAGES MADE.

Some Made in France that Only Capitalists Can Afford to Eat.

"The costliest of all sausages," said a man familiar with the trade, "is Lyons sausage, imported from France. Lyons sausage sells in Paris at 2 francs and more a pound. Here it is sold at 80 cents to \$1 a pound. Lyons sausage is also produced in this country. That made here is even finer than the imported, but sells here, however, for somewhat less.

"Lyons is rather a large sausage. It is put up in the largest size hog casings and it is made of beef and pork. The meats used in making it are of the very best, and they are prepared with the greatest care. From the beef all the sinews and veins are removed, and there is left only the selected parts of the meat. The beef is chopped very fine, so fine as to make of it practically a paste. The pork used is from the back fat of hogs. This is not chopped fine, as the beef is, but is cut into irregular shaped pieces which show in the sausage when it is cut. The spices used in the seasoning are, of course, of the choicest. The Lyons sausage is hard smoked.

"The art of sausage-making has so improved in this country that now, as you can say without reservation, the finest sausages produced in the world are made in the United States. This is true without exception. The American Lyons sausage, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

"Lyons sausage is served in the very finest of hotels and restaurants, and it may be found on bills of fare, before the soup, served as an appetizer. For that purpose it is very excellent. I fancy that its increasing use in this manner in New York in recent years is due in great measure to calls for it from Russian visitors. The Russians have always been fond of Lyons sausage, as they are also of caviare."—New York Sun.

A Curious Street.

Canton, China, possesses the queerest street in the world. It is roofed in with glazed paper fastened on bamboo, and contains more signboards to the square foot than any street in any other country. It contains no other shops but those of apothecaries and dentists. Physic street is its appropriate name.

A New Will.

"Hello, Jasper," exclaimed Spenders, stopping his rich uncle's valet, "how's uncle this morning?"

"Well, sir, he says he thinks he needs a change of heir."

"So, he's sent you for the doctor, eh?"

"No—for his lawyer."—Philadelphia Press.

Ticking of a Watch.

A watch will tick 160,144,000 times in a year if it is kept continuously running.

If hard work is creditable, how many creditable men there are!