

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

China admits that in the door business Russia practically has a cinch.

Arbitrating arbitration is a new feature in connection with industrial disputes.

As a genuine fisherman Mr. Cleveland believes in speaking easy and carrying a long pole.

Booker Washington might circumvent the Amalgamated Union of Chamber Ladies by carrying a cot with him.

Some men have about as much chance to become president as they have to earn the fifty thousand a year in any other way.

Dr. Rainsford, of New York, wants the churches to combine. What does he expect the preachers to do when the consolidation is affected?

The foot-and-mouth disease is degrading the New England's fairs. The hand-to-mouth disease is a complaint of long standing almost everywhere.

A Chicago man had an otherwise fatal bullet stopped by a roll of bills in his pocket. A roll of bills is one of the best life protectors there is.

Within the last twenty years at least sixteen J. Wilkes Booths have told their secret to the world and died, usually in some distant and unobserved spot.

There is a certain prominent politician or statesman, he should be nameless here, who is palpably suffering from foot and mouth disease, the former being entangled in the latter.

And now they say pigskin is better than rubber for automobile tires. There is also a certain fitness in its use by those automobilists who take the whole street and want more.

The minister who wants women to solve the servant girl problem by doing the housework themselves must be one of those unfortunate people who never have had a chance to know many women well.

Miss M. E. Braddon has just published her sixty-fourth novel. It is almost terrifying to think what might have happened if Miss Braddon had been the wife of Cyrus Townsend Brady.

One of the lady doctors says men are more emotional than women. But perhaps she has merely drawn her conclusions from the actions of mothers and fathers over the arrival of twins and triplets.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale has been collecting opinions on the question, "Should boys fight?" Most of his correspondents answer in the negative, but they would probably admit that the other boy should be served with an injunction to restrain him from knocking off the chip.

It is proposed in Stockholm to tax all adult persons weighing more than 125 pounds because fat is an evidence of good living consequent upon prosperity. And yet we have seen millionaires whose dyspepsia kept them as thin as Job's turkey. But what a demand there would be for anti-fat nostrums under such a tax!

Wireless telegraphy will have to compete with ocean cables for some time to come. A company has recently been organized to lay a cable from Seattle to Valdez, Alaska, and thence to Vladivostok. The cable will bring Asiatic Russia and the gold-fields of Alaska into close communication with the markets of the United States, and expand the interest of Americans in the Orient.

The London Lancet says that athletics in England have developed too much into gladiatorial displays by picked competitors struggling to win prizes or to earn wages before huge crowds of spectators, and can hardly be regarded as effective agents in the development of the physical strength and physical activity of the people. There is the same tendency in this country, but the fact merely serves to make more imperative the need of supporting and extending such systems of physical training as have for their chief aim strength and not fame.

There is too little elbow room on modern United States warships, especially in the general mess, and this is one reason for the discontent which causes many recruits to desert. Desertions during the last month numbered more than 300. The general mess system has resulted in a very well cooked and plentiful ration of considerable variety, but the space for the mess tables is so small that the men have to sit very close together and all their

food is placed on the table before mess call is sounded. This detracts from the neatness which could be obtained by more roomy mess quarters. The extremely large batteries now being placed on shipboard necessitate larger complements on battleships and cruisers, while large amounts of auxiliary machinery take up a great deal of deck space.

Our friends, the Reformed Episcopalians, have decided that, while they expect to go on reforming to the end of time, they will leave the marriage service intact for the present. There was a disposition to cut out the word "obey" from the bride's response, presumably on the theory that it is a dead letter and should be transferred to the masculine part of the ceremony, but it was finally agreed that it might be left untouched, inasmuch as women consider it a matter of no importance, and they "needn't mean it, you know." As Dr. Bishop says: "What's the odds as long as we do the Lord's will?" By which is meant that woman, as an excellent judge of the Lord's will, may be relied on to obey according to the impressions received from on high, a very sensible and convincing view of the case.

America, being a big country and a rich one, is able to spend on its pleasures sums which reach enormous totals each year. There are plenty of amusements which have a place on the country's balance sheet in the hundred million class, but most of them are of a kind in which all or nearly all of the people participate to a great extent. One form of pleasure, however, which comparatively few people can enjoy, and which yet ranks high in the total amount spent on it, is foreign travel. An expert in the navigation business has been recently making an estimate of what our tourists will spend abroad this year, and he places the amount at \$100,000,000. From the port of New York there will be sixty-seven sailings of first-class steamships for Europe each month. They will carry approximately 21,500 cabin passengers a month, or \$6,000 in the four months of the season. Enough tourists will sail earlier or later, it is estimated, to bring the total to 125,000. For their passage this army of travel will pay \$31,000,000, and for their living and other expenses a good \$70,000,000 more, or a total of at least \$100,000,000. As the steamship lines are owned almost entirely by foreigners, it is near the truth to say that this sum goes into foreign pockets, where it becomes an important factor in the settlement of the balances of foreign trade. Lately the United States has been sending abroad each year goods to the value of \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 more than the value of the goods it buys abroad. Foreign nations have, therefore, just this large balance to settle for in some other way than by sending us manufactures in exchange. The \$100,000,000 worth of services they give to our tourists helps them out materially in the settlement.

It is a critical period in a boy's life when he reaches the age when he considers it manly to call his mother "the old woman." All boys may feel proud when they can prove by the almanac that they are old enough and wise enough to guide themselves. They may well rejoice when they have outgrown the maternal petticoat. We can forgive the premature youth who exultantly exclaims, "I'm my own boss." It is the spirit of 1776 come home again, and we admire independence in all its phases. But there is no excuse for the boy who belittles his parents by calling them names which "smart boys" invent. Smoke cigarettes, stay out nights or swear like a teamster if you consider it manly, but never fail to treat your mother with the respect due her. Honor the dear old mother. It is homage which the president in his chair and the convict in his cell are not too high or low to deny without everlasting remorse. Time may have strewn snow flakes in her hair, may have plowed furrows in her brow, but she is sweet and pretty to-day. The marks of time which have sunken her lips should sink into your memory how those lips kissed many a hot tear from a childish cheek. Though perhaps dimmed with age, the same devoted eyes are sending forth rays of love. The weight of many years may have enfeebled her step, yet she will go further to carry you aid when needed than all others in the world. Infirm and crippled, yet her love has triumphed over age and there is no cloud dark enough to keep her from your side. With a love kindled at the cradle side her arms will follow you to the scaffold's awful brink. When the world forsakes you, and your fellowmen leave you at the roadside to die reviled and scorned your mother will find you. She will lift you up in tenderness, nurse you and comfort you till you forget the bitterness of life. The grandest religion on earth is the love for mother; the greatest sin is to dishonor her.

Immigration of Jews.

Russian Jews to the number of 24,000 came to New York during 1902.

Science AND Invention

Recent observers have found that plumb lines for accurate work should be of copper or bronze. A steel wire in a deep shaft was slightly deflected by the earth's magnetism.

In his latest researches Professor Curie has found that radium keeps its own temperature at 1.5 degrees C. above that of the atmosphere. This paradoxical substance emits more than enough heat to melt its own weight of ice, yet there is no combustion nor chemical nor molecular change.

Peat fuel in freight locomotives in Sweden has hauled the maximum load, the cost being about the same as with English coal. To avoid the expense of an extra fireman, however, the peat is now mixed with an equal weight of coal, and the mixture has proven so satisfactory that it is to be tried on passenger trains.

A new form of safety lamp, giving no heat and possessing no flame, has been invented by Professor Hans Molisch, and described before the Vienna Academy of Sciences, but it may not prove commercially successful. It consists of a glass jar lined with a compound of saltpeter and gelatine, in which a colony of luminous bacteria is caused to develop. Such a lamp gives a bluish-green light, sufficient to render coarse print legible, and to make faces recognizable at two yards' distance, and the luminosity lasts for several days.

An English invention for the use of a current of electricity instead of steam to heat a radiating surface consists of a layer of powdered carbon, placed between enameled iron plates, and kept in position with asbestos cardboard. This constitutes the radiator, into which are led three copper strips, one at the center and one at each end, and a continuous current of electricity is passed from the center strip to the end strips. With a current of eight amperes, at 200 volts, a heating surface of 25 square feet can be kept at an average temperature of 190 degrees Fahrenheit.

A new kind of glass that resists great heat as well as sudden changes of temperature is made from Brazilian quartz pebbles. The pebbles are heated red hot and then thrown into distilled water. The purest pieces are next selected, and welded with the oxyhydrogen blow pipe into long stems like knitting-needles, from which glass vessels of any shape can be made. At present the quartz glass is chiefly employed for making laboratory apparatus. Into a test-tube made in this way a white-hot coal can be dropped without breaking it. Vessels of other forms can be heated white-hot and then plunged into cold water without cracking.

Records are now being searched for notices of the rare white water, or phosphorescent fog, of the Indian Ocean and other seas. This appears as a weird haze, but proves to be a luminosity without mist, and it has been encountered as an ocean river a mile wide and as a broad area through which a vessel sailed fifty miles without touching the limits. One observer found the sea to the depth of a foot to be densely packed with luminous fishes an inch long, while at another time microscopic animals were obtained in chains three inches long. The phenomenon has been seen before violent storms, and it has been suggested that some unusual atmospheric conditions may drive the luminous ocean animals in shoals to the surface.

BUTTONS ON BUSHES.

Strange Nut from Which Buttons Are Made in Great Numbers.

No, the ivory buttons you wear do not represent the death of an elephant in the wilds of Africa; your pearl buttons were probably never nearer than you took them to the shell of a bivalve mollusk, and the probabilities are that no rubber tree was ever tapped to produce the hard rubber buttons that adorn your overcoat. Down in Central America there is a fruit producing palm that has quite metamorphosed the button business and formed the nucleus for one of the most important industries in the United States. The seed of this fruit contains a milk that is sweet to the taste and relished by the natives. The milk when allowed to remain in the nut long enough becomes indurated and turn into substance as brittle and hard as the ivory from the elephant's tusk. The plant that produces these nuts is called the ivory plant. Most of the buttons now used in America, whether termed ivory, pearl, rubber, horn or bone, come from this ivory plant. Thus the probabilities are that your buttons are made from a vegetable milk, and they grow on bushes.

The ivory plant is one of the marvels of the age, and is rewarding its growers with vast fortunes. The nuts are brought to the United States by the shipload and hauled across the

continent to the big button factories, from which they issue forth in every conceivable design, color, grade and classification of button.

The ivory plant has recently been discovered in California, but the nut it produces in its wild state is of inferior quality and will not make good buttons. It is believed, though, that with the proper cultivation the fruit would be as valuable as the Central American. If so the growing of buttons in America would become an industry of importance second only to the growing of corn, wheat and cotton, for everybody wears buttons.

The best ivory nut for commercial purposes is found on the banks of the River Magdalena, in the United States of Colombia, where by some it is called the Tagua palm. The fruit forms a globular head about twice the size of a man's head and weighs from twenty to twenty-eight pounds. The head is a kind of cluster of bulbs, and in all contains from fifty to sixty seeds. The seeds are allowed to dry and are harvested several times a year by the natives.

The Apparel Gazette, the great dealers' authority on everything that people wear, says: "The ivory nut is used almost solely in the manufacture of buttons, though some factories also make poker chips from them. The nut, however, has superseded the archaic mud, rubber and bone buttons in vogue formerly. It admits of wider and more varied treatment for this purpose than any other known substance, and is easily worked. The United States consumes more than one-half of the world's product of ivory nuts and nine-tenths of the vegetable ivory is manufactured into buttons."

"When the nut reaches the button factory it is cut into three slabs. In the process of cutting out, the button is partially shaped. Afterwards the thread holes are drilled and countersunk. The button is then sent to the polisher, who uses the shavings and powder made in drilling to polish them in their white state. Afterward they are sent to the designer, who traces on the buttons in indelible dyes the designs needed to make them match the various weaves, coloring and textures of fabrics. After receiving these outlines, if the buttons are to remain smooth and receive another coat of coloring, they are put into dye. If they are to be stamped with a serrated pattern, they are put into a pressing machine fitted with dies of the pattern desired."—Popular Mechanics.

CROWNING IS UNNECESSARY.

Plenty of Monarchs Reign Comfortably Without the Ceremony.

The suggestion is made in certain high quarters that the coronation—unless privately performed—should in future be discontinued altogether.

There are various potent reasons for this. In the first place, the sovereign in these days does not require coronation. The fact of his being on the throne is sufficient justification for his sovereignty. In the old days, before the ceremony became a mere religious function, as at present, it was regarded as essential to crown the king before his right and title could be looked upon as unquestioned. He was then actually accepted by the nobility and the people as the rightful sovereign, against whom all pretenders had ever after no legal claim.

Nowadays the coronation does not even serve the purpose of symbolizing kingship. That fact is assumed by the accession ceremony following the death of a predecessor. That the coronation ceremony is not now regarded in the same light as heretofore is attested by the fact that most of the reigning kings of Europe have never been crowned.

The kaiser, who has now been on the throne for over twelve years, will probably never have the crown, either of Prussia or Germany, placed upon his imperial head.

There is a story prevalent on the continent that the bishop of Posen, whose predecessors have crowned Prussian kings for many generations, is persona non grata with the kaiser, and that as long as the present bishop lives the sovereign will not allow him to perform the ceremony; but there is also a belief that the kaiser is not particular whether he is crowned or not, so long as he is on the throne firmly and irreversibly.

Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, has not been crowned; nor has Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who, though her coming of age was generally mistaken for a coronation, has not yet had her crown placed on her head.

The same is true of the king of Spain, whose coming of age and accession were not an actual coronation. The sultan, who is now one of the longest-reigning monarchs in Europe, has never had the ceremony performed, and it is certain that he never will be crowned. There is no crown symbolic of Ottoman sovereignty.—London Express.

Their Identity.

Inquisitive Party—What are those peculiar-looking things?

Dealer—Pressed family skeletons for the closets of flat dwellers.—Judge.

When a man is stuck up, they say that he has a feather down his back.

ONCE A SLAVE

He Is Now a Respected Judge in the State of Wisconsin.

The current discussion over measure of political rights which should be accorded to the negro



J. C. PERKINS.

a special significance to a judge in Wisconsin of colored man, a first instance of kind, it is said, the history of State. The position might be more correctly defined that of a judge of the peace, judicial office requiring no legal training, but a highly important one nevertheless, for justices' courts are nearer to the people than any other judicial bodies, and where presiding over by the right kind of men are tremendous influence for law and order. The chief requirements for a presiding magistrate in one of these courts are good common sense, a well-balanced judgment, and an impartial mind. Such are said to be the qualifications of J. C. Perkins, who a few weeks ago was elected judge of the local court in the town of Shelby, in the city of La Crosse, Wis. Judge Perkins was born in slavery in 1835, five miles from Holly, Miss., and at the outbreak of the war went into the Confederate army as the servant of Maj. Perkins, whose name he assumed. In 1863 he joined the Union army and was in the battles of Shiloh, Gunter and Nashville, besides many minor skirmishes. Judge Perkins went to Chicago at the close of the war and later opened a barber shop in Galena, Ill. Later he removed to Milwaukee and entered the Turkish bath business. He met Gen. Grant during the war, and when President Roosevelt visited La Crosse, April 4, he was the only colored man to shake his hand, presenting him also with a bouquet of American beauty roses on behalf of the colored population of Western Wisconsin.

OYSTER BAY'S WHITE HOUSE.

Suite of Rooms Over a Grocery Store for President Roosevelt.

It is surprising how many people want to live in Oyster Bay, L. I., the place President Roosevelt calls home. It is impossible practically to rent or buy a house in the village at the present time. Realty prices have soared and lots which would have been dear at \$300 two years ago are now worth \$1,000. One piece of property jumped from \$10,000 to \$20,000 while a New Yorker was thinking of taking an option on it.

During the past two years the village has grown greatly. Five new



OYSTER BAY'S WHITE HOUSE.

business blocks have been built and others are in process of erection. The most interesting building in the place is the Moore Block, which during the President's summer vacation will be the real "white house" of the country. For executive offices the President has secured the entire second floor and the quarters are now being placed in readiness for him. Part of the ground floor space is used as a grocery, where the villagers drop in from time to time to swap yarns. That the store will be much frequented while the Presidential offices are being occupied is very certain.

They Missed the "Colt."

When the Grant family was in camp in the Adirondacks, during General Grant's first term as President, Mrs. Grant had some trouble with the washing. A guide recommended a woman who lived a little way down the lake. Mrs. Grant engaged her. Two days afterward she saw the washerwoman paddling toward the shore in a dug-out, with a heap of snowy linen piled in front of her.

"Less'n a year ago," said the woman, apologetically, "I wouldn't had to 'a' used the boat. I'd brung it by the colt. But one day he jes' got colic or something, and rolled over on the grass and died. My, how we miss that colt! We'd had him for twenty years."—New Times.

Automobile Perils.

"Yes, our 'Black Spook' was demolished by running into a barn."

"Then I suppose you had to walk?"

"No, we had to run. The farmer came after us with a pitchfork and a bulldog."—Philadelphia Record.