

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Many a girl shatters her ideal when she marries him.

It is twice as easy to fool yourself as it is to fool other people.

The Hon. Jerry Simpson, we are credibly informed, wears 'em now.

Ten cents' worth of help will make more religion than a dollar's worth of argument.

A Michigan county clerk reports that he issued 350 "dear" licenses and 217 deer licenses last year.

Herbert Spencer was supposed to be a very wise man. Yet he left a will that is three columns long.

The operations of trust promoters are often like those of the prestidigitator—pitiable simple, once they are exposed.

There are 144,000 Mormons in the United States, but just now Senator Smoot is the only one who is especially conspicuous.

The whereabouts of a warsnip is sometimes regarded with more interest by various governments than any official utterances of a diplomatic nature.

Thirty thousand orders for automobiles have been placed with American manufacturers for this year. The horseless age may not be in sight, but the good roads age is.

According to the United States Supreme Court, the Porto Rican is neither a citizen of the United States nor an alien. He is simply a Porto Rican, and that's all there is of it.

It is music of this sort which they recall who listen for the notes of the old melodeon and the voices of those who gathered about it; and for them the piano is no substitute.

If Frau Wagner should pick up an American magazine and see an advertisement of "Parsifal breakfast food" it is probable that she would die and come over to haunt Conried.

Some Chicago statistician has figured out the charitable, educational and similar bequests of the United States for 1903 at \$76,934,978. Good! Now tell us how much we spent in alimony.

A gentleman who resides in Switzerland announces that he has invented an electrical contrivance which will kill off an army at a single shock. It won't do. Where would the heroes come in?

Science tells us that out of fifty skeletons measured the left legs of twenty-three were longer than the right. Evidently there are many of us who contrive to conceal our pulled legs, even after death.

The steel trust expects to save about \$12,000,000 as the result of Mr. Carnegie's salary reduction plans. If there are twelve cities in the country that have not been supplied with libraries, they should file their applications at once.

There is humor in the story that Russian disciples and admirers of Maxim Gorky, lately tramp, beggar and anarchist and then successful author, now declare with great indignation that he has grown comparatively rich by his books and is therefore "changing his point of view." They all do it. Every mother's son of them who preaches that "property is robbery" changes his tune as soon as he gets any property of his own.

The reading public knows that the Egyptian government completed the great Assouan dam a year or more ago; and that the construction of the dam was one of the most stupendous feats of engineering in modern times. The public has not been informed, however, whether the dam is a success. Pleasing to relate, it is. Completed at a cost of \$12,500,000 the dam has improved land in the Nile valley to the extent of \$25,000,000—or a first yearly dividend of 200 per cent on the investment.

The picturesqueness of shipping suffered from the introduction of steam in place of sails, and has further declined since the "fore-and-aft" has superseded the square-rigged craft. Still another change is taking place—the loss of topmasts. The experiment has been made successfully on the Pacific coast, and is being made on the Atlantic seaboard. A new four-masted schooner, lately launched at Mystic, Conn., has no topmasts. The reason for the change is the same as that which has made the other modifications—economy. Fewer men can handle a schooner without topmasts, and the topmasts which are thus abolished

are said not to be worth the additional original cost and the expense of handling.

Advocates of shortening the college course to three years, or even to two years, have sometimes urged the change on the ground that the average age of students at graduation is greater than it was fifty years ago. A professor in Columbia University thought that, aside from its relation to the discussion about the college course, it would be interesting to find out whether this was true or not. Accordingly he examined the records of eleven prominent universities and colleges in the East and middle West, and discovered that the average age of the graduates in the decade between 1850 and 1860 was twenty-three years and one and three-tenths months. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 the average was twenty-three years and one and nine-tenths months. When one compares the list of subjects which the students studied fifty years ago with that which they study to-day one is inclined to respect the capacity of the modern young man. There has been no deterioration of intellect, else the average age at graduation would be much higher.

Juggling for millions, as it is performed by trust experts, deserves the reputation which is following the exposures. Turning water into money is safer than selling gold bricks, because the trust manipulators purchase the ablest legal talent. Morally, between such performances and easy-mark thieving schemes there is no difference, says Collier's Weekly. When the eleventh commandment, or "Thou shalt not be found out," is broken by these voracious plutocrats, we stand aghast at the unconcern with which they bleed the public. Lying for money seems to be consistent with high position in society and business. Men most conspicuously desired in society have fattened on bribery and false pretenses. Some of them have been honored with public office. Nothing could be more respectable than they. They are our nobility, as able to ride over the scruples of classes below them as the nobility of birth once rode over plebeian bodies which blocked the streets. The exposures in Wall street may diminish the prestige of "success," as accumulating wealth by disregarding honesty is called. If they do they will accomplish a profound improvement. "Pluck, skill and determination," says a humorist, "will in time work wonders, but they get much quicker returns by working suckers."

In the death of "Citizen" George Francis Train there passes from among men a figure most eccentric and pathetic. As an erratic genius, full of apparent contradictions and brilliant achievement, he stood unique among the psychological wonders of his time. So eccentric was he, and yet so potential in performance and so complete and brilliant in his mastery of great undertakings, that he excited the interest and wonderment of all who came in touch with his odd personality. With our vague and confused notions regarding the human intellect and the line of demarcation between sanity and insanity, not many men will care to take the responsibility of passing upon the mental soundness of George Francis Train. It is recalled that very few men of learning and sense did not believe him insane even during the later years of his life, when he withdrew himself from contact with men and sought the companionship and acquaintance of children and birds. A builder of ships, organizer of the Union Pacific Railway, founder of the City of Omaha, a vigorous and virile writer, a deep philosopher, a globe-trotter and a dweller in many climes, a promoter of great and daring enterprises, "Citizen" Train was a marvel of initiative and energy. He added to his manifold experiences by being thrown into jail fifteen times without being guilty of a crime. Whether sane or insane, Train was remarkable for genius and possessed of the unconquerable "American spirit" that fearlessly defied all opposition and swept all obstacles aside. Even in the sad decline of his powers he gave flashes of genius that made him a strangely interesting as well as a most pathetic personality.

**Followed The Same Craft.**  
In the days when Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was a leading figure in Victorian politics there sat in the Melbourne parliament a wealthy but not well-informed butcher. The chief secretary of the day was deprecating the attitude of the leader of the opposition, whose conduct was, he declared, worse than Nero's. "Who was Nero?" interjected the knight of the cleaver, with equal scorn and sincerity. "Who was Nero?" replied the delighted secretary. "The honorable gentleman ought to know. Nero was a celebrated Roman butcher."

**No Cause for Alarm.**  
"I have been troubled with insomnia for nearly a week," said the weary-looking man.  
"Oh, well, it isn't dangerous," replied the absent-minded doctor. "There is no occasion for you to lose any sleep over a little thing like that."

## Science AND Invention

London produces ten lunatics per day; New York nearly as many, with greater proportionate increase.

The self-lighting Bunsen burner of a German chemist depends upon the igniting effect of a pellet of palladium sponge, which is passed over the escaping gas as the tap is opened.

Over-fatigue is regarded by Dr. Burton-Fanning as the determining cause of 10 per cent of his cases of pulmonary consumption. Even a single excess—as unusual bicycling, climbing, hunting, or even dancing or tennis—may bring into activity unsuspected latent tuberculosis.

The statement is generally made that the principal geysers of the Yellowstone Park greatly exceed in size and power all others in the world. J. A. Ruddick, now of Ottawa, Canada, contradicts this, and says that the Waimangu Geyser in New Zealand far exceeds in proportions anything described in the Yellowstone region. Mr. Ruddick has never himself seen Waimangu in action, but has often witnessed the eruptions of the geysers called Fairua and Pohotu, the former sometimes playing to a height of more than 200 feet.

The curious electric heater of M. Camille Herrgott consists of conducting wires woven into carpets and other fabrics, and it is designed to give a moderately high temperature to the fiber—hemp, cotton, linen or silk. It does not affect the pliability or appearance of the material. It is claimed that the heater is perfectly safe, and that the wires cannot be raised above a certain temperature. The arrangement can be applied to many purposes. Carpets, rugs, etc., can be kept at the temperature of the body or higher, and dry or wet medical applications can be kept easily at 150 deg. C. In the industries numerous uses are suggested, as in filters for fatty or gelatinous matters, and for warming carriages or trains, etc.

New materials from which paper can be made are continually found. Recently in our Southern States yellow pine waste has been successfully manufactured into that universal substance without which so many features of modern civilization could hardly survive. Fine paper can be made of corn stalks and of rice straw. In addition to spruce, whose usefulness in paper-making has caused great uneasiness concerning the ultimate fate of the beautiful White Mountain forests, marsh pine, fir, aspen, birch sweetgum, cottonwood, maple, cypress and willow trees all contain fiber suitable for the manufacture of paper. Hemp, cotton, jute, Indian millet and other fibrous plants can also be used for this purpose, so that there seems to be no danger of a dearth of paper.

Major Powell-Cotton's expedition in Eastern Equatorial Africa resulted in the discovery of six tribes of men previously unknown to the civilized world. One of these tribes is known to its neighbors by the name of the Magicians. The Magicians dwell on the high lands half-way between Lake Rudolph and Lake Albert, and their villages consist of two-story houses built of wattle, and grouped together on the upper slopes of the hills. They inspire great awe among the dwellers in the valleys below, although the latter outnumber them a thousand to one. Their formidable reputation appears to be based upon their superior intelligence. None of the new tribes discovered by Major Powell-Cotton had ever met a white man, and they treated their visitors in a friendly manner.

### LAUNDERING IN WINTER TIME.

**Methods by Which Clothes May Be Kept White and in Good Condition.**

Many housekeepers find difficulty in doing their laundering during cold weather. In the summer season cottons and linens can be bleached on the grass and dried in the warm sunshine, and, while they are whiter for being frozen and thawed, there is seldom warmth enough in the depth of winter to thaw them on the line, and if they are handled in the frozen state they are apt to crack. For this reason good housekeepers will not allow fine table linen to be dried out of doors in the winter, even though it may be slightly yellowed by indoor drying. Fine handkerchiefs are very easily torn and delicate underwear can be ruined more quickly by being taken from the lines and folded when frozen than in any other way.

If white cotton garments are much stained freezing will restore them to their proper color, and if there is time they can be left out on the lines until they freeze hard and thaw out, provided they are not handled in a frozen state or left to flap about in the wind. Loosely woven materials, like stockinette may also be left outdoors on the lines until they are dry enough to bring into the house.

A large laundry is a very useful place in winter, as the clothes can

be dried there and the dangers of freezing avoided. Such a room is also very useful for ironing in hot weather. It should be provided with a laundry stove and the fire kept up until the clothes are dried.

Flannels and woolen stockinette ought to be dried on wooden frames, which any carpenter will make, and which will prevent shrinking. This is because the ultimate fiber of wool is spiral, and the drawing up and interlocking of the fibers being what constitutes shrinkage. In underwear factories the garments are always washed and dried on frames so that they may be offered soft and unshrunk for sale.

It is much better and easier to scrub soiled flannels with a small brush than it is to rub them clean on a board. A rather stiff brush about four or five inches long is the best article for this purpose. Scrub the bands and seams of heavy woolen shirts, as well as those of cotton, in this way. This small brush is excellent in washing corsets or any heavy pieces that are difficult to rub on a board. If the brush has a small handle the garments may be more easily cleaned with it.

Many excellent housekeepers disagree as to the best method of washing white clothes. Some of them prefer to soak their clothes overnight in cold water. Others who are equally good managers, after examining each piece to see if there are any stains or spots that need special attention, plunge them into boiling hot soapsuds and let them stand for several hours or overnight. This latter method seems to draw the dirt quite thoroughly, as the water itself will attest next morning. The clothes are then lifted out of this water into clean warm water, the few soiled places that remain are rubbed out and the clothes are put in the boiler to come to the boiling point. If the water is hard a tablespoonful of washing soda, but no more, should be added to every gallon of water in the boiler, the soda being first dissolved in a little boiling water. If it is put in without melting it may eat a hole in the clothes. If the water is soft a little melted soap should be used instead of soda, and soap should be rubbed over each piece as it is put in the boiler. Very few of the best laundresses boil their clothes longer than three minutes, just long enough to allow them to be thoroughly scalded. Longer boiling only tends to make white clothes yellow. When the clothes are taken from the boiler the water they were boiled in should be poured over them and they should be allowed to stand in it several hours or overnight. No woman who does this will ever be troubled with yellow clothes. There is no better way to bleach them in winter.

About once a month is often enough to blue clothes in winter, and the old-fashioned indigo bag, which costs only a few cents, is the best thing to use at any time.

### RATS MADE BEDS OF MONEY.

**When the Nest Was Found the Missing Bills Were All Intact.**

A short time ago Mrs. Mike Huller, who keeps a grocery on the corner of Eighth and Elm streets, hid away where she could easily find it, \$76 in bills for use at a time when necessity or desire required it. She thought of thieves, but not of the rodent description, and was, therefore, quite particular in selecting a hiding place. A few days later she thought she would take a look at her hidden treasure, with the view of assuring herself that the money was where she had hidden it, but on going to the place her surprise can easily be imagined when, on placing her hand where the money ought to have been, she discovered that it was gone.

Matters remained in that condition up to a few days ago, when, hearing a rat traveling around the house, the idea struck her that rats were the real purloiners of her money. Going to work with a vim she was not long in ripping up two or three planks from the floor of one of the rooms of the house and, instituting a close search, was greatly elated to find that rodents had actually stolen the money, packed it away and made a cosy bed of it, for there it was before her eyes. Every bill was found intact, not a dollar missing.—Henderson (Ky.) Gleaner.

### Rejected with Scorn.

A certain social organization, called the "Young Woman's Club," found itself in difficulties after the lapse of some twenty years. The "young" women were no longer rightly named.

The New York Times says that William H. Crane, the actor, was once consulted by some charming girls in regard to the name of their prospective club.

Their object, they wrote, was the building of character. They wished that to be suggested in the title, and also the fact that they were unmarried.

Mr. Crane replied that he had a name for the club—"The Building and Lone Association."

The cold truth is that while a visiting girl may have had occasion to keep an engagement book, no home girl ever had so many things going on that she couldn't keep them in her head.

### DENTISTRY AN ANCIENT ART.

**Greeks and Romans of Olden Time Understood the Craft.**

Although the profession of dentistry is commonly supposed to be one of the modern arts there are evidences showing that it was practiced many centuries ago in widely separated parts of the world. These discoveries establish the fact that the art is probably as old as many of the learned professions now known. The making of false teeth and the filling of dental cavities is so ancient a trade that it reaches far back beyond the bounds of history, although it has generally been considered as a science of modern origin.

The Greeks and the Romans had false teeth, as ancient allusions in the records tell. Perhaps the laughing pearls between the lips of Cleopatra were, after all, "store teeth" and Mark Anthony did not know it.

The ancients could fill teeth with gold, and far beyond the time of Greece and Rome the science of dentistry is recorded. Recent discoveries show that it extended even into time of the early Egyptian dynasties. Not long ago mummies were discovered on the banks of the Nile. For 5,000 years or so they had been grinning with false teeth in their sarcophagi. Teeth filled with gold, such as a dentist would fill the aching void in a tooth today, have been discovered in some of these mummies.

Excavations among the ruins of the prehistoric cities of Central America have brought to light the fact that the profession of the dentist was one much esteemed and profitably followed in the days of that mysterious civilization which once existed there.

The dentists of those prehistoric American days filled their patients' teeth not with gold but with little discs of bright green jadeite. The skulls of nearly all the people who were buried in costly tombs and who were evidently people of fashion have been found to have teeth in them filed down to a point and set with these little green discs.

It is thought that the filling was not put in to stop a prehistoric toothache, but as a matter of ornament. Probably the custom originated at first from the same causes which now induce us to have our teeth filled with gold, but it soon became to be thought ornamental and so became a fashion and badge of rank.

The common people, living on coarser food, were supposed to have sound teeth, but the pampered nobles, living on rich and delicate food, had teeth which decayed and so were supposed to require the attention of the dentist.

So, though dentistry has no known founder, like medicine, it is an ancient and honorable profession which can dispute with its kindred science for the palm of antiquity.

### POOR MEN ARE OVERLOOKED.

**Hints to Brides Galore, but None for the Bridegroom.**

A thoughtful young man of Washington was heard to decry the other day the fact that while there is a deluge of don'ts and do's for the bride to follow, the bridegroom must shift for himself.

"There is absolutely nothing to guide a man but his own awkward self. It isn't fair," he said. "From the time a girl is old enough to detect sound she understands the importance of having things done properly at a wedding, while the prospective groom is only something necessary to complete the picture. Nothing short of inspiration can get a man through a marriage ceremony gracefully."

"In order to impress the bride and spectators that he is enthusiastic about it, he appears with a sort of frozen grin on his face that you expect to melt at any moment and run down his collar. If he is too frightened to respond in a loud voice some of the bride's girl friends will whisper that 'it was plainly evident he was unwilling from the start.' Again, if he replies in a loud, stern voice, another bunch in another direction of the church will huddle together and express how glad they are that they are not marrying him, while the attitude of many is that they are signing away their life and all worth living for. So I, for one, think it high time that somebody is writing a few hints on how to behave, that we men may appear enthusiastic about being married without being ridiculous and proving a target for the world in general to knock at."—Washington Post.

### Essence of Orange Leaves.

One of the remarkable industries of Paraguay is the preparation of essence of orange leaves. More than 150 years ago the Jesuit priests, who then ruled that secluded country, imported orange seeds and planted groves which have now become immense forests, filled with small establishments for extracting the essence, which is exported to France and the United States for use in soap and perfumery-making. It is also employed by the natives in Paraguay as a healing ointment and a hair tonic.

A hair restorative is advertised that will make hair grow in one night. One that will make hair grow in a year is hope enough.