LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Above all, don't treat the grip as a joke.

The wife beaters think the whipping post is an outcropping of "that coarse and brutal strain."

Emperor William knows how to preserve strict neutrality. He has decorated both Stoessel and Nogi.

King Leopold of Belgium has been acting recently as if he considered himself old enough to begin to be good.

Premier Balfour says that England is too great. Doubtless he intended to say too big, for no country can be too great.

John D. Rockefeller says he weighs 200 pounds. It may be that the Ida Tarbell treatment was exactly what he needed.

The Paris doctor who has discovered that kissing promotes digestion needn't expect any rake-off from the pill-makers after this.

Spanking is now prohibited in the New York public schools. This decision meets with the hearty indorsement of the small boy.

Croker has decided to quit being an English squire and move over to Ireland. Poor old Ireland! Will its troubles never cease?

A Frenchman who had fought 70 duels died the other day from natural causes. Is it necessary to add that they were French duels?

The census shows that there are 18,187,918 students at school in the United States. Yet there are people who don't know enough to come in when it rains.

In the woman suffrage states the habit of kissing the babies is spreading. The fact is cited in proof that the ballot doesn't separate the women from the love of home.

That orator who advises women not to marry until they can support a husband, is evidently a rude, mean man, who thinks Cupid carries a typewriter in one hand and a frying-pan in the other.

Secretary Hay says there is no way to guard against the malady of old age except to associate with young people. Yet women find fault when their husbands are "out with the boys" a few nights in the week.

Russia threatens to do awful things to China if the latter country doesn't begin right away to be more careful about preserving neutrality. Perhaps Russia expects, in case China doesn't heed, that the Japs will sit still and wait while she runs over to administer the slapping.

It is said that the stroke of a lion's paw is the third strongest force in the animal world. The first is the blow of a whale's tail and the second the kick of a giraffe. People who can speak from experience will be likely, however, to cling to the old belief concerning the power appertaining to the hind legs of a mule.

The Cleveland board of public service has been called upon to decide whether a woman may be arrested for washing dishes so early in the morning that the rattling of them disturbs the neighbors. The question need cause no general alarm. The matter seems to be in competent hands, and doubtless stern measures of repression or warning will be taken in time to check the spread of the evil.

One acre in five of a wonderfully rich agricultural valley was sold under foreclosure of mortgage during a year of stringency and low prices. To-day the occupants of the same land are prosperous and happy, and all because of the larger reward which now follows their husbandry. The impetus which recent prices of cotton have given the South can hardly be overestimated. The factory operative of the cities should remember, as he pays a little more for his barrel of flour or for his cotton shirt, what this additional price means to those who raise the great staples of life. Live and let live!

A boy went up to the desk in a public library not long ago with the request, "I want a story in rime called 'Sohrab and Rustum.' Can you tell me where I'll find it?" After the boy had secured the book the librarian remarked, "There is a compliment to Matthew Arnold. That boy's desire for the book is proof more positive than all the criticisms, that 'Sohrab and Rustum' has life in it, has blood and tears in it." This same librarian said, also, that the children of the poor read the classics much more eagerly than the children of the well-to-do. It is from the children who are devouring the classics with the eagerness of hungry souls that the producers of the classics of the future will come.

Lord Curzon's return to India as viceroy for an additional term beyond that for which he was originally appointed, calls attention to the success of the British in finding the right men for administering the affairs of government in their colonies, and their wisdom in keeping the successful public servant in office The case of Lord Cromer, as the British representative in Egypt, is another illustration of the point, and Lord Milner is regarded, even by those who disapprove his policy in South Africa, as a brilliant administrator. The Americans did not fall much, if at all, behind the British when they were called upon to solve similar problems. Judge Taft proved, in the Philippines, that he was an administrator of the first rank, and Gov. Wright, his successor, belongs in the same class.

The practice of educating boys for the professions, which are already overstocked, or for the mercantile business, in which ninety-five in a hundred fail of success, is fearfully on the increase in this country. Americans are annually becoming more and more averse to manual labor, and to get a living by one's wits, even at the cost of independence and self-respect, and a fearful wear and tear of conscience, is the ambition of a portion of our young men. The result is the mechanical professions are becoming a monopoly for foreigners, and the ownership of some of the finest farms, even in New England, is passing from Americans to Irishmen and Germans. Fifty years ago a father was not ashamed to put his children to the plow or to a mechanical trade; but now they are "too feeble" for bodily labor; one has a pain in his side, another a slight cough, another "a very delicate constitution;" another is nervous; and so poor Bobby or Billy or Tommy is sent off to the city to measure tape, weigh coffee or draw molasses. It seems never occur to their foolish parents that moderate manual labor in the pure and bracing air of the country is just what these puny, wasp-waisted lads need, and that to send them to the crowded, unhappy city is to send them to their graves. Let them follow the plow, swing the sledge, or shove the foreplane, and their pinched chests will be expanded, their sunken cheeks plumped out, and their lungs now "cabined, cribbed and confined," will have room to play. Their nerves will be invigorated with their muscles; and when they shall have cast off their jackets, instead of being thin, pale, vapid coxcombs, they shall have spread out to the size and configuration of men. A lawyer's office, a counting room, or grocery store is about the last place to which a sickly youth should be sent. The ruin of health is as sure there as in the mines of England. Even of those men in the city who have constitutions of iron only five per cent succeed, and they only by "living like hermits and working like horses;" the rest, after years of toil and anxiety, become bankrupt or retire; and having meanwhile acquired a thorough disgust and unfitness for manual labor, bitterly bemoan the day when they forsook the peaceful pursuits of the country for the excitement, care and sharp competition of city life.

No Trust in Horses.

I have spent much of a long life in the observation of horses. I have reared them, broken them, trained them, ridden them, driven them in every form from the plow to four-in-hand. The result of these years of study is summed up in one sentence: I believe the horse to be part maniac and part idiot. Every horse at some time in his life develops into a homicidal maniac. I believe any man who trusts himself or his family to the power of a horse stronger than himself to be lacking in common sense and wholly devoid of ordinary prudence, writes a Kentuckian to Harper's Weekly. I have driven one commonplace horse every other day for six years over the same road, and then had him go crazy and try to kill himself and me because a leaf fluttered down in front of him. I have known scores of horses, apparently trustworthy, apparently creatures of routine, go wild and insane over equally regular and recurring phenomena. No amount of observation can tell when the brute will break out. One mare took two generations of children to school over the same quiet road, and then in her nineteenth year went crazy because a rooster crowed alongside the road. She killed two of the children. If anyone can tell me of one good reason why man should trust a horse I should be glad to know.

In Brilliant Society.

"Are Mrs. West's entertainments very exclusive?"

"Well, I should say so; she intends to make application to have the conversation of her guests copyrighted."

When a man makes one mistake, he usually follows it up with three or four before he recovers his balance.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WOMAN RETARDED BY DEFERENCE PAID HER.

By John A. Howland.

The mother is reverenced in her home simply because she is a mother, not because she is superior in character or brains. Her husband and her sons not only wait on her, they ask her advice, defer to her opinion. A mother in her own home is a kind of goddess to be worshiped simply because she is a mother. This attitude obtains with all refined people among Christian nations. So, the sister and the daughter are placed on a kind of pedestal in their homes simply as objects of affection because they are women. If they are tender and gentle and goodly to behold, nothing more is required of them in the family circle. They are women, therefore to be reverenced simply as such.

But for all this woman herself pays a mighty price. This deference blinds her to her own deficiencies. This chivalrous attitude fosters the flattering belief in woman's mind that she is necessarily the individual superior of the creatures of blood and iron who bow down to her. She is not to blame for thinking that she personally is a superior creature. Why should she not be conceited? Every voice swells the chorus of praise, every man friend she has bows the knee. Everything conspires to make her think that her pleasure is law enough for any one. She does think that her pleasure is righteous law and she continues undeveloped as a rational creature as long as she accepts man's deference to her as a personal individual tribute.

The truth is that this deference is paid to the sex of woman without regard to her individual development as a rational creature. If women recognized this their conceit would not be so impenetrable. But women have small chance for finding this out and little incentive for believing it should any one tell them the truth. Of two ideas presented to the mind, one naturally believes the pleasanter. It is far more pleasant for woman to believe that the universal deference paid her by the men of her acquaintance really represents the meed of praise her character deserves than it is to believe that this deference is paid to her sex—a quality bestowed upon her at birth and a quality for which she can certainly claim no credit.

HOW WE REMEMBER.

By Dr. Andrew Wilson.

It was the discovery of Broca, much questioned at first, but now generally accepted, that there are within the brain centers round which the different cells required for its different functions are grouped—that there is one center for the sight, another for the taste, another for the hearing, and, what is more extraordinary at first sight, centers for the hearing of spoken words, for the vision of written ones, and even centers for articulate language, and, it is said, for the act of writing. Hence, if we leave out of the account the separate memories of nerves and muscles, and consider merely cerebral memory, or the memory of the brain, we find that, in the words of M. Ribot, there is not one memory but many memories.

The best proofs of the correctness of this theory in the occasional lapses of memory from which we all suffer at times, but which, when they take place on an extended scale, are dignified with the name of aphasia. The different kinds of aphasia have lately been systematically studied by Wernicke, Kussmaul, Charcot, Dejerne, and others, whence it has been found that the loss of memory involved sometimes affects the power of writing, sometimes that of speaking, sometimes that of remembering the form of written or the sound of spoken word, and that parallel differences may sometimes be observed in the case of musical sounds. But these defects have all been discovered to correspond with lesions of some particular part of the brain corresponding in their turn to the centers indicated by Broca and his successors, and thus supplement the cruel, if necessary, experiments upon living animals, upon which he chiefly founded his generalizations.

We all know how, if a vein or artery be cut out, one of the other veins or arteries after a time steps forward to supply its place, and before long does so efficiently enough. It is only by some such process among the neurones that we can explain how aphasias depending on actual brain lesion, and not only, as most of them do, upon some temporary stoppage in the supply of blood or energy to the part affected, generally become, with time, more or less completely cured. As for memory systems, all those that I have seen involve the learning by heart of a number of catch words or phrases which probably have only an indirect effect; and is it not better to commit to memory something which is of direct use to the rememberer rather than that which has none?

WHY THE NEGRO SHUNS THE FARM.

By Booker T. Washington.

A few days ago I spent a day in one of the rural counties of Georgia and heard a great deal of discussion about the scarcity of efficient farm labor. After spending the day in the country, I returned to Atlanta for the night. Between 10 and 11 o'clock I made a tour through Decatur street. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that I found enough people who were not regularly employed to operate successfully fifty of the largest plantations in the State of Georgia. This single example represents a condition more or less prevalent in practically all of our larger cities and in all of our Southern States.

As an economic problem, therefore, we have on the one hand a surplus of idle labor in the cities and on the other much vacant land, unpicked cotton, and a scarcity of farm labor. In the cities of the South, wherever I have gone, I have found a floating class of colored people. I made individual inquiry as to why they preferred an uncertain existence in a city to a life of comparative prosperity upon a farm, either as owners, as renters, or laborers. While I shall not attempt to use their exact words, I sum up the reasons they gave me in a few sentences. A large class of colored people give the following as chief reasons for leaving the farms: Poor dwelling houses, loss of earnings each year because of unscrupulous employers, high priced provisions, poor school houses, short school terms, poor school teachers, bad treatment generally, lynchings and whitecapping, fear of the practice of peonage, a general lack of police protection, and want of encouragement.

The practice of peonage in a few counties of the South has also caused a fear among an element of the colored people that prevents their going into, or remaining in the country districts that they may be forced to labor involuntarily and without proper remuneration. I have said that such lawless conditions exist in only a "few" counties in the South, and I use the word advisedly. In the majority of the counties in the South life and property are just as safe as anywhere in the United States, but the harm comes because of the widespread notoriety that a few lawless communities and counties have given the South, and this serves to spread the idea pretty generally among the colored people that if they want police protection when they are charged with crime or under suspicion they most hastily seek the confines of a city. Fear has stripped some counties of its most valuable colored labor and left the dregs of that population.

In regard to the duties and obligations of my own people, I would say that unless they realize fully the opportunities that are before them in the South and seize every chance to improve their methods of labor, the time will come when Italians and other foreigners will attempt to displace them in the labor work of the South just as the Chinese are displacing the negro in South Africa.

MILLIONS IN TOOTH FILLINGS.

In Ten Years It Is Estimated $15,000,000 in Gold Has Been Used.

Of the wealth of this country there is a certain part that has never entered into the reports of the census or fiscal departments of the government. There is, if the estimates of men who should know are to be taken as authoritative, over $15,000,000 personal wealth in the shape of gold, of which the government is entirely ignorant, or, if not ignorant, has decided not to mention in its financial reports. Each year there is over $2,000,000 worth of gold that disappears, says the Boston Post, that is lost to the moneys of the world, and yet it is not lost.

More than $2,000,000 worth of gold is used annually in caring for the mouths of citizens of the United States who have been neglectful in the matter of their teeth. This $2,000,000 is practically wealth that is fixed in the mouth of a dentist's patient; it ceases to exist as a precious metal of importance in the world of finance, and is only a plug in a tooth, a base article, lost forever as an article for which men have fought and died and murdered and perjured and sold themselves, since the world began.

The figures seem vast when the small amount used in making a filling is considered, but they are undoubtedly correct. The man in charge of the gold department of the largest dental supply house in the country arrived at these figures after extensive research and calculations, and his estimate is verified by other men in a position to know.

Two million dollars taken out of its stock of gold is the price that the country pays annually for having its teeth cared for in an up-to-date manner.

Ten years ago it is estimated that only 25 per cent of the people of this country ever went to a dentist except to have a tooth pulled. Five years ago the percentage was 33 1-3. Now, it is declared, 50 per cent of the population pay visits to the dentist's chair for some other reason than that of having an aching tooth extracted. This increase in the number of dental patients in the country has resulted in a consequent increase in the amount of gold used for this purpose. Practically all of the 50 per cent who are numbered as the dentists' patients have some gold in their teeth. Thus ten years ago there was only about $1,000,000 worth of gold put into the mouths of the citizens, as against the $2,000,000 of to-day.

Using the rate of increase each year for the last ten years as a basis, the average yearly consumption of the precious metal in this manner has been about $1,500,000 a year. This would make about $15,000,000 worth of gold which has been put into teeth since 1894. For this amount could be built three of the best battleships in the world, the President's salary could be paid for thirty years, every voter who goes to the polls this year could be paid a dollar for his trouble, and still leave a million for good measure.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Mrs. Airly—I've just had a letter from my son Reggie saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how delighted I am. I——

Mrs. Plainly—I can understand your feelings. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agriculutral show.

Not a Pioneer.

"What I like," said a beautiful creature, "is a man who can do something original."

Whereat he caught her in his arms and kissed her, foolishly thinking no other man had ever done that before.—Spare Moments.

It always pleased us to hear that a boy is "getting along." Boys are abused so much and so many times unjustly.