

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON

By falling heir to \$13,000,000 a stone-mason has laid the foundation for a comfortable future.

The water of the "immunity bath" is likely to be pretty badly discolored before the incident is closed.

Porto Rico wants civil and political liberty. Ah, another field ripe for the grafter and counterfeit patriot!

Sarah Bernhardt has not as yet, however, attempted to give "Camille" in three separate and distinct rings at one and the same time.

A Comanche Indian has been arrested for trying to kill a tax collector. Still, some folks contend that the Indians are not becoming civilized.

One of the unsatisfactory things about a battleship is that it can hardly ever be finished before it must be regarded as belonging to an obsolete type.

The Supreme Court takes jurisdiction of a Philippine divorce case. In other words, the Filipinos are in the Union only when they try to break out of a union.

Will the spelling reformers be so good as to explain what they intend to do with such words as "week and weak," or "pale and pall," or "pane and pain?"

Caruso earns \$115,000 a year singing tenor. A man who gets it in bunches as large as that ought to be willing to do something handsome for the neighbors who had to stand it when he was learning how.

A happy distinction was recently made by the board of aldermen of a Massachusetts city. The fact was stated that one of the policemen, in the performance of his duty, had ruined the "pants" of his five-dollar uniform. The board immediately appropriated seven dollars to buy him a pair of trousers. Thus is virtue ever rewarded.

While corruption has been widespread, it has not been universal. A large and saving part of the community is honest and honorable. Social progress is only sure and lasting when the average citizen is ripe for it. That our citizens are alive to the dangers threatening our social and political life and are bravely attempting to avert those dangers is the best guarantee we can have that, at heart, the nation is sound, honest, self-respecting and able to purge itself of corruption.

Doubtless there is such a thing as the newspaper habit which comes to be a form of mental dissipation and tends to weaken the power of close attention and prevent the sort of study and concentration which leads to intellectual growth. That should be avoided, but no man of to-day, however much he may be absorbed in his occupation or however much he may pride himself on a culture that consists chiefly in knowledge of bygone things, can afford to neglect or be ignorant of the marvelous daily record that is made in print of the time in which he lives.

Collecting is a sort of cumulative passion. It starts with a taste for quality, it develops into a greed for quantity. Once the collector discovers he is the possessor of an article of which there are few or no other copies, he is lost. Thereafter he has only one concern—to seize upon more rarities. It would be all very well if the mania pertained to what may truly be called treasures, but too often these things have value only because other collectors covet them. That he may have an example of the ceramics of every dynasty of China is more to the collector than that he has beautiful specimens of one.

People who know what a home is are not so many as middle-aged men and women think, and they who never had one will hardly be expected to join in the lament at its gradual disappearance. That it is going out of fashion there is not a doubt. Every new pile of flats, every conversion of a dwelling to a boarding-house is elegiac of the circumstance. The modern family shifts from one tenement to another, loses or damages its goods in the transit, is constantly making new acquaintances, but as constantly losing the old, and is without quiet and retirement and peace. The older people regret the change; the younger have no standards by which to measure it.

Of late certain of the magazines have departed from the literary standards created by their predecessors and have engaged with the yellow press in searching for low life in high places. Their ceaseless investigation, not of the moral state of the majority but of a hopeless, if rich and influential, minority, has led to the conclusion among

many readers that our legislatures, national, State and city; our railroad corporations, our manufacturers, our trusts, our political parties, are corrupt. We have, it is true, a great deal to contend with in checking the arrogance of wealth and the ruder arrogance of poverty, but this nation has subsisted for 130 years on mutual trust and common righteousness, nor in spite of the alarm signals do we see any tokens of disintegration.

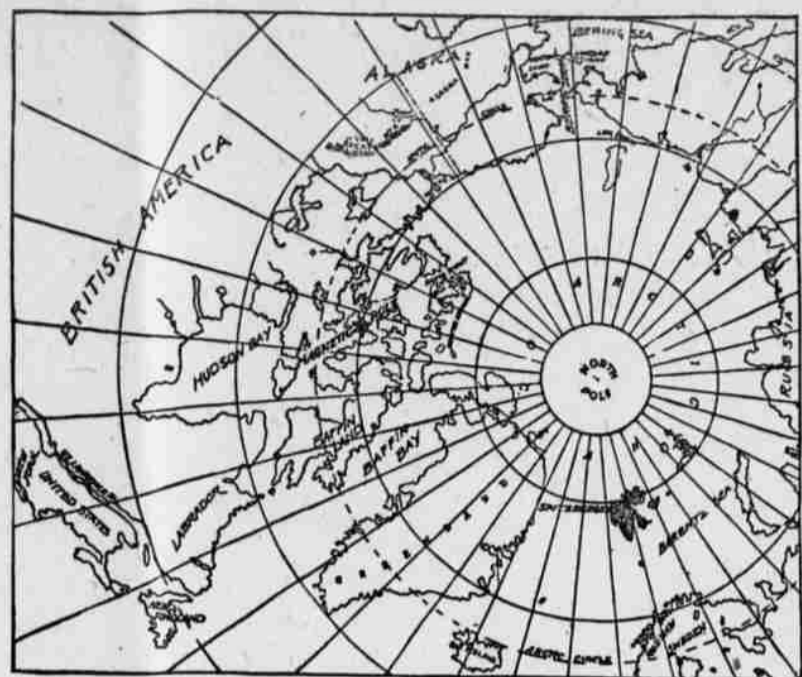
Many American cities are built upon sites of which the natural beauty is unsurpassed. Many have fine parks and boulevards and handsome streets of fine houses. Some have excellent public buildings and magnificent bridges. Yet, as architectural constructions, no American city is beautiful as are Paris and some other European cities. One reason is that the ancient cities have had time to put on the beauty of age; but their modern portions, constructed often at less expense than too many American builders lavish on costly monstrosities, have tone, harmony, good taste unequalled in this country. The reason is that in European cities there is authoritative supervision over every building. Architects are required, as they are not required in this country, to build with reference to the architectural and natural surroundings. The American unit of design is the building. The European unit is the street, the district, the whole city. There is a change for the better. Washington, which owes what architectural order it has to a Frenchman, will have a consistent plan to which future buildings are to conform, and the main street to the Capitol will not always be lined with squalor to the very foot of that mighty building. The Mayor of Portland has recently issued a pamphlet on the beautifying of his native city. A more dignified approach is being planned to the beautiful Brooklyn Bridge, the great piers of which now rise out of rubbish heaps. The American city of the future will be a work of art, not a chaos.

It is not the business of the press to prescribe for the sick, but it is its business to educate the people along the lines of health. Let's see. In order to live we must have food, water, air, sun, sleep, clothes. As to food: We eat too much. Medical men say nearly all the ill flesh is heir to come from over-eating. Make the bulk of your eating small and leave out luxuries. Simple food and small quantities is the rule. As to water: Not one person in a thousand drinks sufficient water. Not less than two quarts a day is necessary. The water should be pure. Dilute your food. Give digestion and assimilation a chance. Flush the sewers of the body. What happens when the sanitary sewers of a city are clogged? As to air: Most persons breathe with only half their lungs. Men and women go for weeks and months without taking a dozen fillings of the lungs with oxygen. Half the cells of the lungs are unused day after day. Do you wonder at so much tuberculosis? The chief wonder is that the "White Plague" does not have twice its victims. Take at least a dozen consecutive fillings of the lungs every day, sending the diaphragm down as far as it will go each time. If you will do that you will never die of consumption. As to the sun: Medical science is just beginning to find out the vitalizing powers of sunshine. You must have electricity to run your dynamo of vitality. Get it from the sun. Even if you are delicate do not fear the sun. It is one of your best friends. The old Persian sun worshippers did not miss it so badly. As to sleep: Sleep until you are rested, that's all. When you cut off "nature's sweet restorer" you are using up vitality faster than you make it. For the normal person eight hours is about right. Napoleon got along on four, but Napoleon was an exception. And as to clothes—use good common sense. Good health is easily had unless you prefer suffering to a little self denial. If you will eat simple food sparingly, drink plenty of pure water daily, breathe with all your lungs, take a sun bath at every chance, sleep eight hours and wear sensible clothing you should live—barring accidents—to a rich old age.

**The First to See the Mikado.**  
Admiral Lord Charles Beresford claims the distinction of being one of the first Europeans allowed, by invitation, to gaze on the face of the Mikado of Japan. This was in 1868. In that year Lord Charles was gazetted to the Galatea, which, with the Duke of Edinburgh on board, made an extensive tour. Among the places visited by the ship was Japan, where the British Prince was invited by the Emperor to visit him at his palace. "Thus," says Lord Charles Beresford, "we were the first Europeans to see the Mikado, and we should have been cut down in the streets by the Japs if we had not been guarded by thirty or forty soldiers."

**Nonentity.**  
"What does the initial E. stand for?"  
"Everleigh."  
"And what does Everleigh stand for?"  
"—Indianapolis Star.

## MAP OF ARCTIC REGIONS SHOWING LOCATION OF THE POLE.



Raold Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who accomplished the North-west Passage last year, is credited with the further achievement of having located the north magnetic pole. (See black star on left of the map.) He has definitely fixed the position of this pole in King William Land, not far from the position ascribed to it by Sir John Ross in 1831. In commenting on Amundsen's achievement the National Geographic Magazine said: "The new knowledge which his observations will give us of the character and influence of the magnetic pole will prove of immense value in the study of magnetic variations. Magnetic deviation of the needle is one of the principal uncertainties with which mariners have to contend. Terrestrial magnetism is a mysterious force. Nearly every year we have a magnetic storm, which interrupts our telegraph wires several hours. Whence it comes or what it is we know not. The eruption of Mont Pelee was accompanied by magnetic waves, which were simultaneously recorded in Hawaii, Alaska, the United States and Europe. All this makes the magnetic work of Amundsen particularly valuable, and we must remember that was the main object of his expedition."



The banana and potato are almost identical in chemical composition.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies his nearest relatives put him into a coffin and bury him. The mourning does not begin until after burial.

India rubber trees which are tapped every other day continue to yield sap for more than twenty years; and it is a curious fact that the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as the piano leather. The secret of preparing this is only known to one family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirely from America.

Poisoning from gas inhalation is now added to the recognized dangers of ballooning. The hydrogen—itsself non-poisonous—is often contaminated with arsenic, selenium, and antimony, and fourteen cases of ill effects have been reported to the French Academy of Medicine. In one of the two forms of poisoning death results in two or three days.

New wonders may be expected in a little known field of exploration since the invention of a young naval engineer by the name of De Plury, of a kind of metal armor with a special chemical combination for providing respiration automatically. By means of this dress he has succeeded in sinking 336 feet, a much greater depth than has ever before been reached by any diver.

To tell the points of the compass by a watch, point the hour hand at the sun; then south is halfway between the hour hand and the figure 12 of the dial. To measure an angle by a watch lay two straight-edged pieces of paper on the angle, crossing at the apex. Holding them where they overlap, lay them on the face of the watch, with the apex at the center. Read the angle by the minutes of the dial, each minute being 6 degrees of arc. It is easy to measure within 2 or 3 degrees in this way.

An indication of the rapidly growing interest in underground water supplies, even in States where the rainfall is abundant and the soil naturally fertile, is given by the program just prepared for the work of the coming season by the Geological Survey of Illinois. A special department of the work will be devoted to the study of the underground water of that State, in order to determine the limits of what are called the "Artesian basins," and the various depths to which it may be necessary to penetrate in different localities to obtain good water for municipal and agricultural purposes. All the waters will be carefully analyzed and subjected to laboratory tests, and thus it is hoped that the work of developing new water supplies will be put upon a thoroughly scientific footing.

A recent English traveler in China describes some remarkable examples of sounding stones, or "stone gongs," which he saw at Chufu, the birthplace and burial place of Confucius. One of the stones, which are composed of a grayish oolitic limestone, has been

shaped into a cover for an incense dish placed in front of the tomb of the grandson of Confucius. When struck with a stick, or with the knuckles, it rings like bronze, and the sound is so distinct that it is difficult to believe, without inspection, that the object is not really composed of metal. Sounding stones are known in other countries. A correspondent of Nature describes a bridge at Corick, in County Mayo, Ireland, which is locally known as the "musical bridge," because the stones forming the coping give out a musical note when struck.

## MILEAGE OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

**One Little Red Corpuscle May Travel 168 Miles in a Single Day.**

The speed at which the blood circulates in the veins and arteries of a healthy man is something surprising. All day long, year in and year out, the round trips continue from the heart to the extremities and back again. The red blood corpuscles travel like boats in a stream, going to this or that station for such service as they have to perform; and the white corpuscles, the phagocytes, dart hither and thither like patrol boats, ready to arrest any contraband cargo of disease germs. The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of two hundred and seven yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, one hundred and sixty-eight miles per day and six thousand three hundred and twenty miles per year. If a man of 84 years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life it would have traveled in that same time five million one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and eight miles.

## Alfonso and the Lions.

No palace in Europe has a finer or more tasteful suite of state apartments than that in Madrid. The throne room especially is unsurpassed both for its proportions, decorations, equipments and furnishings. The throne is superb. It is guarded by four life-size bronze lions, two on either side.

When the king was a child to ride these lions was his greatest delight, and on one solemn occasion, when he and his mother were receiving a delegation of dignitaries, he slipped off the throne and bestrode one of them in the midst of the oration. The master of ceremonies stepped to his side and requested him to return to the throne, which he refused to do. Being admonished that his eminent visitors might not approve of his conduct, he replied that he did not ask them to come and that they might go any time they liked. His respect for his mother was then appealed to, and when told that she was deeply grieved at his behavior he slipped off the lion quietly, returned to the gilded chair by her side, and, placing his hand in hers, remained there until the end of the ceremony.

## Just One More Chance.

Judge (to prisoner just condemned to death)—You have the legal right to express a last wish and if it is possible it will be gratified.

Prisoner (a barber)—I should like just once more to be allowed to shave the district attorney.—Jugend.

Also the bunko man loves a shining mark.



To Extract a Splinter.—A splinter can be extracted without pain in this way: Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the splinter will come out.

Spasmodic Croup.—Every mother should know how to treat this, as the attacks come on so suddenly. The child should at once be taken up and put into a hot bath. A teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine—repeated if necessary—is often helpful; this is to make the child sick. Spasmodic croup is of nervous origin, and the general condition of the child must be improved. It is often associated with rickets.

Wash for the Hair.—For hair that is dry an oily wash should be used about once a week or oftener. It should be rubbed into the scalp with a piece of flannel, a superfluity of oil thus being avoided, as only sufficient is used to moisten, not drown, the roots of the hair; the application of the oil must be accompanied by friction with the flannel. It is a mistake to suppose that dry hair will be really benefited by oil being poured on to it and merely brushed through it. To do permanent good it is necessary that the fatty preparation should be rubbed into the skin of the head; a very small quantity will suffice to be of benefit.

The Value of Salt.—Half a teaspoonful of common table salt dissolved in a little cold water will instantly relieve heartburn or dyspepsia. If taken every morning before breakfast, increasing the quantity gradually to a teaspoonful of salt and a tumbler of water, it will in a few days cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia, if at the same time due attention is paid to the diet. There is no better remedy than the above for constipation. As a gargle for sore throats it is equal to chlorate of potash, and is entirely safe. In doses of one to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint of tepid water it acts promptly as an emetic, and in cases of poisoning is always at hand. It is an excellent remedy for bites and stings of insects. It is also a valuable astringent in hemorrhages, particularly for bleeding after the extraction of teeth. It has both healing and cleansing properties.

## DRUMS AT FUNERALS.

**William Trumbore Has Officiated at Obsequies of 893 Soldiers.**

William Trumbore, of Easton, Pa., has won an enviable reputation as a drummer at the funerals of veterans of the Civil War. Up to date he has sounded "taps" at the funerals of 893 fellow comrades and twelve Sons of



WILLIAM TRUMBORE.

Veterans. When the Civil War broke out, Trumbore enlisted from Boonton, N. J., in the Fourth Regiment of Volunteers, First Brigade, and served under Gen. Phil Kearney, and later under Gen. A. J. Smith. In 1862 he was called out with the Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment in the emergency call for the suppression of the labor troubles in Central Pennsylvania. Trumbore was honorably discharged from the army as sergeant drum major. He belongs to Lafayette Post, No. 217, Grand Army of the Republic, Easton, and is one of its most prominent members. He is 63 years old, and still hale and hearty.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

## The Dignity of Wealth.

"They say that millionaires do not laugh enough."

"Well, how would you know they were millionaires if they laughed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What this world needs is fewer creeds and more true charity.