

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

R. COLLINS, Editor
F. N. HAYDEN, Manager

TOLEDO.....OREGON

Money talks, and what it says has a soothing effect on a wild and boisterous oanic.

If the lines of thought affect the lines of the figure it is remarkable that more women do not resemble the interrogation point.

According to recent estimates there are 8,000,000 telephone girls in the world. Most of them are at this moment giving the busy signal.

King Edward of England wears a green hat, but Ireland refuses to give up the hope of gaining home rule eventually.

An Australian physician claims that sour milk is the only real elixir of life. That ought to suit people who have dispositions to match it.

New York has a young engineer named Herbert Spencer. He begins life either with brilliant prospects or under a fearful handicap.

Although "Uncle Joe" Cannon has expressed the opinion that "boys will be boys," he is not likely to overlook the fact that a good many become voters.

If ever the complete story of arctic exploration is written it will be found, doubtless, that the astronomers on Mars discovered the north pole ages ago.

The American who was arrested in Russia while gathering material for a lecture will soon be back here with some material that he hadn't figured on getting.

A contemporary describes a simple and effective burglar alarm, operated by means of a string. The burglars doubtless have read of it with interest and will know what to do when they meet it.

One photographer reports that he has taken 7,000 pictures of Mars. Still, there is no likelihood that pictures of Mars will take the places of the pictures of pretty girls on the covers of the magazines.

Having attained to that degree of common sense where they ignore the "panic" cry, it is not too much to hope that some day the people will keep their seats and laugh when the idiot shouts "fire" in the theater.

Brazil, distinguished in the merry comedy, "Charley's Aunt," as the place "where the nuts come from," is also distinguished as a place where ideas grow. Thirty Brazilian merchants and professional men, have been visiting this country, in obedience to the advice which Secretary Root gave to all the Americans to get acquainted.

King Alfonso of Spain kept his wife awake with his snoring, and to preserve peace in the family he has had adenoids cut from his nose, so that he may breathe through it when asleep. His physicians have ordered him not to smoke so many cigarettes, if he would retain his nasal health, and he doubtless will do as he is told. Kings and slaves alike must obey their physicians and their wives.

The King of Aysbonia is offering his realm for sale, advertising in a number of European papers that he will accept \$200,000 for his kingdom, together with all his subjects. He even offers to throw in thirty of his wives. Aysbonia is in Africa and is 250 miles long and ninety miles wide. Why doesn't some hearse who has unfortunately married a bogus count or a spurious duke buy this kingdom for him, and thus establish her right to the possession of a 'title'?

Mechanical traction has been substituted for horses on the Ladoga canal in Russia. When the traction engines appeared 2,000 peasants seized them and stopped all traffic so effectively that troops had to be called out to restore order. There were riots of this sort in England a hundred years ago, when power sawmills were introduced there, but in the more advanced countries the laborer and the mechanic now adjust themselves quickly to new inventions. Russia is about one hundred years behind the times. When one realizes this, one will understand many things that happen there that are otherwise inexplicable.

The Department of Agriculture is taking a paternal interest in the prosperity of the farmer. It is teaching him to have better crops, better machinery and better buildings. Now comes Postmaster General Von Meyer with an intimation that the Postoffice Department also wants to take a paternal interest in the farmers. It wants to give rural residents the parcels post.

"This," according to Mr. Von Meyer, in a Philadelphia speech, "will be a great boon to the farmers on the rural routes, because when they are able to order their goods by telephone or postal card it will relieve them of the inconvenience of going to town to obtain the necessities of life." The Postmaster General admits that country storekeepers strongly object to this form of benevolence to the farmers. But he says he will quiet their objections by giving farmers a lower parcels post rate on their local delivery routes than from the outside. Does Mr. Von Meyer imagine that even this concession will protect country stores from the aggressive city mail order houses? The fatal flaw in Mr. Von Meyer's reasoning, as quoted above, is the supposition that the farmer needs to be pampered until his conditions of living are as artificial as those of the average city resident. He is to have the trolley car at his door, the telephone in his house, his daily mail delivery, which will include all his groceries and store supplies. Neither the farmer, nor his wife, nor his children are to feel the need of "going to town." One may well doubt whether the average rural resident appreciates or needs quite so much attention on the government's part. The country storekeeper needs as much protection as the farmer, perhaps more, says the Chicago Journal. The farmer should be encouraged to deal in the nearest town or village. The parcels post is an enemy to this rural community life. It will increase the artificial markets in the cities and curtail the natural home markets. The government's paternalism could find more legitimate objects than the suppression of normal healthy neighborhood exchange in the rural centers.

Dr. Forbes Winslow has found in studying statistics of insanity that locomotive engineers and firemen are unusually apt to become mentally deranged. In a list of seventy-four trades and professions that of the engineers stands seventh from the top in this respect. As records of 40,000 engineers and firemen entered into these statistics, they have a good basis of reliability. The three exceptionally destructive accidents to passenger trains in England in the last year or two, those of Salisbury, Grantham and Shrewsbury, have all been due to failures of thoroughly reliable engineers to see signals or to judge correctly their speed and position at critical moments. Naturally there is active discussion of the strain which is being put on engineers by their service, and of the extent to which they weaken, if not to the point of insanity, at least to that of unreliability of attention during their work. The railway unions have emphasized the heavy requirements of the roads upon the engineers in the way of making time, and the roads have tried to place all the blame upon the men. It is the conclusion of Keighley Snowden, writing in one of the current British reviews, based upon conclusive reports as to the causes of all three of the accidents in question, that the engineers of fast express trains have literally more work than they can hope to do thoroughly and unflinchingly. What between making time, caring for the running of their complicated machine, and watching out for danger signals, they are burdened beyond the limit. And his remedy is that either a system of automatic signals must be adopted on all lines running fast trains, or else that the fast trains must be given three men to run them instead of two; one of those three having the sole duty of watching out for the signals. The installation of automatic signals is expensive and cannot be done in a day. Where it is most needed by proof of experience the three-man substitute would be perhaps a reasonable temporary expedient. Certainly the fact that two men were enough to run a twenty-mile-an-hour train a generation ago is no argument against the need of three men on many trains today.

Two Tragedies.
A poet had a wife and the wife had little to eat. After several weeks of failure to get money wherewith to purchase food she ran away with a cab driver who owned his outfit and acted as though he owned the city.

"The blow will kill him," cried people. "She has ruined his career."
It didn't kill him, for he turned his sorrow into a sonnet that he sold for \$5, and reviewers said that the font of inspiration had at last been opened to him.

A man's wife deserted him, and the neighbors were more interested than he was.

"Poor fellow," they said, "it will drive him to drink."
It did, for he was one who never lost an opportunity, and his wife was a strict tee-totaler.—New York Sun.

A girl walks to the gate to gaze at the stars, explaining that she has such a feeling of unrest. After she has married this feeling of unrest takes another form: Uncertainty at night if the hired girl will be back next morning to get breakfast.

YEAR 1907 LEAVES A RECORD OF DISASTER

Natural Phenomena and Direful Accident Furnish Long Lists of Dead.

EPITOME OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Recent Financial Disturbance—Oklahoma a State—Fine and Gift of Millions.

The chronicler who scans the record of 1907 that he may write of it finds himself confronted by an exhibit of destruction and disaster that he had not fully appreciated before. Since the opening day of the year the great catastrophes that have been accompanied by large loss of life have numbered 26, an average of slightly more than two for each month. Several of these have been great convulsions of nature. There was the earthquake that destroyed Kingston, Jamaica, out of which came the disagreeable Swettenham incident; subsequently occurred other earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Mexico, Chile and China. An earthquake and mountain slide that destroyed the town of Karatagh, Russian Turkestan, snuffed out 15,000 lives, and a frightful typhoon at Hongkong, China, killed unknown hundreds of the inhabitants. A hurricane in the Caroline Islands wiped out 290 lives; a great flood in Japan caused 600 deaths. Among the catastrophes originating in the operations and enterprises of humanity there have been explosions—several of them in mines, others in blast furnaces and on shipboard—collisions of ships and of railway trains, the collapse of the great uncompleted bridge over the St. Lawrence river near Quebec, and the blowing up of the Du Pont powder works in Fontanet, Ind. All these produced long casualty lists.

The roll of eminent dead is also an extensive one. Sweden has lately been called upon to mourn the decease of its beloved king, Oscar II., and his son and successor has assumed the reins of government. In Persia, also, the old Shah has died and a new one rules. Not death, but abdication has also changed the governmental head in Korea. Politics, art, science, letters, and the platform have each paid its toll to death in the loss of some foremost representatives. Among the names may be recorded those of former President M. Casimir Perier of France, Senators Morgan, Pettus and Alger, Galusha A. Grow, James H. Eckels, Maurice Grau, Richard Mansfield, Joseph Joachim, Edvard Grieg, James McGranahan, Col. Will S. Hayes, Prof. Alexander S. Herschel, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren), Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Francis Murphy and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar. Mrs. Wm. McKinley and John Alexander Dowie are also in the list of the well-known dead.

A financial disturbance of widespread influence has made itself felt during the last three months of 1907.

The number of States in the Union has been increased to 46 by the admission of Oklahoma.

That modern minds are not appalled by large amounts is shown by two of the year's transactions. The Standard Oil Company has been fined \$29,000,000 by a Chicago judge, and John D. Rockefeller has made donations of \$32,000,000 to educational projects.

Two great expositions have been held. That at Jamestown, Va., did not receive the patronage expected and is in the hands of a receiver. The other was in Greater Louisville, Ky.

A public work of vast magnitude was begun when Mayor McClellan of New York broke ground for the construction of the great Catskill aqueduct which in a few years is to convey to the metropolis an inexhaustible supply of pure water.

The Harry Thaw trial in New York and the general strike of telegraphers the country over were subjects of much interest to the public while they continued.

The principal happenings of 1907 are briefly given below:

JANUARY.
2—Wreck on Rock Island near Voland, Kansas, kills 35 persons....Chas. M. Floyd, Republican, elected Governor of New Hampshire by Legislature.
5—Bomb thrown in Fourth Street National bank, Philadelphia.
8—Death of Shah of Persia.
9—James Cullen lynched in Charles City, Iowa....Gen. Vladimir Pavloff assassinated in St. Petersburg....30 miners killed by explosion in Pittsburg blast furnace.
10—Typhoon in Philippines kills 100 persons.
11—Fire near Strassburg, Germany, causes 20 deaths....\$1,000,000 fire in Lancaster, Pa.
14—Earthquake destroys Kingston, Jamaica.

FEBRUARY.
7—John D. Rockefeller makes \$32,000,000 gift to educational work.
12—200 lives lost by sinking of Joy line steamer Larchmont off Block Island, R. I....Death of ex-Gov. Frank W. Higgins of New York.
16—25 persons killed and 100 injured in train wreck on New York Central in New York City.
20—\$173,000 stolen from U. S. treasury in Chicago.
21—English steamer Berlin goes down off coast of Holland; 180 lives lost....Cornelius J. Shea and associates acquitted of conspiracy in Chicago....Mrs. Dora McDonald shoots and kills Webster S. Guerin in Chicago.
22—Pennsylvania railroad's 18-hour flyer wrecked near Johnstown, Pa.... Missouri Legislature adjourned by small-pop score.

MARCH.
4—Fifty-ninth Congress adjourns sine die....Three changes in President's cabinet take effect.
7—Strother brothers in Culpepper, Va., acquitted of murder under "unwritten law."
9—Death of John Alexander Dowie.... Will J. Davis freed of responsibility for Iroquois theater disaster by Judge Kimbrough of Danville, Ill.
12—Death of M. Casimir Perier, former president of France....Magazines on French battleship Jena explode at Toulon, killing 80 and injuring 500 persons.
14—Death of Maurice Grau, impresario.
16—Burning of Helicon Hall, Upton Sinclair's colony, near Englewood, N. J.
18—Greater Louisville exposition opened.
19—Death of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
22—Many persons killed in riots in Moldavia.
25—Death of Alexander Beaubien, first white male born in Chicago.
31—Death of Galusha A. Grow, former Congressman from Pennsylvania.

APRIL.
2—Chicago elects Fred A. Busse, Republican, Mayor and approves new traction ordinance by majority of 33,126.
4—Hotel fire in San Francisco kills 17 persons....Lunacy commission declares Harry K. Thaw sane.
9—Howard Nicholas and Leonard Leopold convicted of murder of Mrs. Margaret Leslie in Chicago.
11—Lord Cromer, British ruler in Egypt, resigns.
13—Standard Oil Company convicted in Illinois court of rebating.
14—Death of James H. Eckels of Chicago....Earthquakes at Chilapa and Chilpancingo, Mexico.
15—Great Northern's Oriental Limited derailed by wreckers at Bartlett, N. D.
16—19—Volcanic eruptions in Chile.
20—Great fire in native quarter of Manila.
26—Opening of Jamestown (Va.) Exposition.
30—Hurricane in Caroline Islands kills 200 people.

MAY.
2—Great loss of life from explosion in Canton, China.
3—Sir Alexander Swettenham retires as Governor of Jamaica.
6—Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) dies in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa....Tornado wipes out towns of Birthright and Ridgeway, Texas.
10—Son born to King Alfonso of Spain.
11—Mystic Shriner special wrecked at Honda, Cal., and 31 lives lost.
12—Mine fire at Velardena, Mexico, kills 90 men....Earthquake in China kills 4,000 persons.
17—Isaac Stephenson elected United States Senator from Wisconsin.
25—Death of Theodore Tilton in Paris.
26—Death of Mrs. William McKinley.

JUNE.
5—Oscar II. resumes reign as King of Sweden.
6—Sudden death of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar.
7—Fatal and destructive tornado in Kentucky and southern Illinois and Indiana.
9—Death of Julia Magruder, novelist.
10—Great strike against government in wine growing regions of France....500 lives lost in burning of Chinese theater in Hongkong.
11—Death of Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama.
12—200 lives lost in hurricane on Caroline Islands.
13—Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco convicted of extortion.
14—Olympic Theater burns in Chicago.
16—Car dissolves the Duma.
18—Death of Prof. Alexander S. Herschel, English astronomer.
20—Mayor McClellan of New York breaks first sod for construction of great Catskill aqueduct.
26—Fire destroys block of buildings adjoining Jamestown exposition.
30—Death of Francis Murphy, temperance evangelist.

JULY.
3—Fatal windstorm sweeps western Wisconsin.
6—John D. Rockefeller appears as witness in court in Chicago.

10—Sixty lives lost in two Big Four railroad wrecks in Indiana....Mohammed Ali Mirza crowned Shah of Persia....Admiral Davis and American squadron sent away from Kingston, Jamaica, by Gov. Swettenham.
20—Death of Josiah Flynat Willard, tramp and author....England apologizes for Swettenham incident.
23—Twenty miners killed by explosion near Primero, Colo....Thaw trial begins in New York
24—Death of Senator R. A. Alger of Michigan.
28—Explosions in mine near Saarbrueck, Prussia, kill 300 persons....100 lives lost by typhoon in Hongkong harbor.
29—Ninety miners killed by mine explosion near Thurmond, W. Va.

AUGUST.
1—Standard Oil Co. fined \$29,000,000 for accepting railroad rebates by Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago.
8—Beginning of telegraphers' general strike.
12—Death of Robert A. Pinkerton.
15—Joseph Joachim, violinist, dies in Berlin.
19—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden at Jamestown exposition.
26—Great fire in Hakodate, Japan.
27—Nelson Morris, Chicago packer, dies.
29—Great bridge over St. Lawrence river, near Quebec, collapses, carrying 84 workmen to death.
30—Death of Richard Mansfield.

SEPTEMBER.
4—Death of Edvard Grieg, Norwegian composer.
7—Anti-Japanese outbreak in Vancouver, B. C.
9—Japanese battleship Kashima blows up at Kure with loss of 40 lives.
15—25 lives lost in wreck of excursion train near Canaan, N. H.
17—First election in Oklahoma....Chicago defeats new charter.
21—Frank J. Constantine convicted of murder of Mrs. Louise Gentry in Chicago....Grandstand blown down in Hedges, Pa., and 50 people hurt.
25—Flood in Japan drowns 600 persons.
28—Eight lives lost in B. & O. wreck at Bellaire, Ohio.
30—McKinley mausoleum dedicated in Canton, Ohio.

OCTOBER.
6—Death of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, authoress.
10—Steamship Lusitania crosses Atlantic ocean in four days twenty hours... Death of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick in Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary.
12—Steamship Cypress wrecked on Lake Superior and 22 lives lost.
14—Town of San Jose del Cabo, Lower California, destroyed by cloudburst.
15—Du Pont powder works near Fontanet, Ind., explodes, killing 50 people.
16—Wall street flurry causes great slump in copper stocks.
22—23—Panic in New York and the East marked by suspension of Knickerbocker Trust Company and of various financial concerns, appointment of receivers for Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and wild scenes on Stock Exchange.
23—Germans win balloon race from St. Louis with France second.
27—New \$20,000,000 Union station opened in Washington.
30—Earthquake and mountain slide destroys town of Karatagh, Russian Turkestan, and causes 15,000 deaths.

NOVEMBER.
1—Great railway strike in Great Britain called.
5—End of telegraphers' strike.... Elections in many States.
11—Death of Dexter M. Ferry, seceder, of Detroit.
15—Death of Moncure D. Conway, American author.... Fire destroys town of Cleary, Alaska.
16—Oklahoma admitted to statehood.
24—Jury in Steve Adams case in Rathdrum, Idaho, disagrees.
25—Thirteen lives lost in New York tenement house fire.
26—Death of Gen. B. D. Pritchard of Allegan, Mich., whose regiment captured Jefferson Davis.

DECEMBER.
1—Explosion in mine at Fayette City, Pa., kills 40 miners.
2—Sixtieth Congress opens.
4—King Oscar of Sweden resigns government into hands of Crown Prince as regent.
6—Explosion entombs 400 miners at Monongah, W. Va.
8—Death of King Oscar II. of Sweden and accession of his son as Gustaf V.
11—President Roosevelt reiterates his declaration that he will not again be a candidate for chief executive.
16—Dust explosion kills 75 men in mine at Yolande, Ala.... Great war fleet sails from Hampton Roads for Pacific.
17—Death of Lord Kelvin, English scientist.

New Principle in Structural Work.
A new principle in engineering practice is described by the Scientific American in the case of a lookout tower built by Alexander Graham Bell, in which the structure is composed of tetrahedrons, and is said to be the first iron structure built on this principle. Each tetrahedral cell, which is the unit of construction, is made of one-half inch iron piping, and measures exactly 48 inches from tip to tip. Two hundred and sixty of these cells were employed in the tower, which rises 70 feet above the ground. Some of the advantages claimed for this method of construction are lightness, great rigidity, rapidity and ease of construction, very little false work being required, and the facility with which any part may be renewed.

Yellow and black pearls are in demand in Europe.

More potatoes are eaten in Belgium than in Ireland.

7—Tornado damages Long Pine, Neb.
8—Death of James McGranahan, gospel song writer.
14—Assassination of President Fallieres attempted in Paris.
15—Powder explosion on battleship Georgia kills 8 seamen and injures 13.
18—Emperor of Korea abdicates.
20—30 killed in Pere Marquette wreck near Salem, Mich.
21—Steamer and freight boat collide off California coast and 150 lives are lost.
23—Death of Col. Will S. Hayes, ballad writer.
27—Death of Senator E. W. Pettus of Alabama.
28—Jury in Boise, Idaho, acquits William D. Haywood of murder of Gov. Steunenburg.... Big fire at Coney Island, N. Y.

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