

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

From a literary point of view it is a great pity that Victor Hugo never saw an American tornado.

Perhaps Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt doesn't like a husband who comes in every night smelling horsy.

You can't always tell. Sometimes a man who boasts that he never worries is being supported by his wife or her relatives.

The Cornell co-ed who won the college oratorical prize spoke on "Men, Women and Human Beings." This hits the most of us.

According to the Atlanta Georgian, 700 churches have been found with inadequate fire escapes. Still, that may not be the reason why so many men stay away from the services.

The discovery that that "fired feeling" is hereditary leaves very little that has not been charged up to our dead and gone ancestors who have no chance to say a word in self-defense.

Mr. Bryan predicts that Ireland will regain her freedom. The London Times will at once decide that Emperor William has been egging Mr. Bryan on to try to make trouble for England.

The mandate having issued that women must wear flower hats this year, the lady milliners will now show Dame Nature a few of the opportunities she overlooked in creating the floral kingdom.

A number of young men in Kentucky have formed a club to abjure smoking, swearing, chewing and drinking. If, in addition, they cut out night riding, they may become models for their fellow citizens.

"Uncle Sam's armada is a success," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "and all the more because its mission is friendly to all other nations." Sure. Also because its target practice at Magdalena Bay shows how we behave when we get angry.

It is alleged that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has cheated the State of Illinois out of \$15,000,000. If the charge is true the outrage can never be forgiven. Illinois might wish that money had bought dukes for five or six of her daughters.

So many persons have patronized the free public library in the Jewish district of Brooklyn, New York, that work on the new building for it has been stopped, and architects are drawing plans for a much larger building than was originally designed. On Washington's birthday when the men have a holiday, the temporary library was crowded all day, and a waiting line was formed outside. So long as immigrants are so eager for learning as this indicates, they will not endanger American institutions.

News items from various parts of the country must lead the thoughtful parent to wonder what has become of the sort of discipline he was used to in his own youth. Because of the exclusion of a student from a theater in a Western town, the other students of the State university wrecked the place of amusement, and defied both police and faculty. A few days later the students of the New York University organized a strike because a member of one of the upper classes was suspended for ducking a freshman. About the same time ten students of a Massachusetts high school defied the school committee by holding an entertainment which they had been expressly forbidden to hold. The interest of parents in such acts lies in the fact that no organized rebellion of this sort can succeed without either the open or tacit approval of the parents. Those who have the real welfare of their sons and daughters at heart will ask themselves whether it is wise to encourage the tendency to revolt against law and order whenever it conflicts with personal desire.

Juliet's contemptuous exclamation, "What's in a name?" does not apply to the Christian name of the new baby. The family councils over the choice of it may well be serious ones. Eccentricity must be avoided. Whoever will "make up" a name should remember the tribulations of Rose Terry Cooke's little hero, who was named "Amandar" by his grief-stricken father, in an attempt to enshrine the memory of the boy's dead mother, Amanda. The Bible is no longer the one safe source from which names may be drawn. David and John and Mary and Benjamin and Anna have still a firm hold on the memory and the imagination of good folk the world over. But the mother who should to-day name her daughter

Keren-happuch or Keturah, or her son Bezaleel or Merodach-Baladan, would be a strange survival of the taste of former times. The romantic names of the eighteenth century have fortunately gone out of use. But the old-fashioned ones suggestive of virtues still remain inspiring. Constance and Hope and Ernest, and even Faith and Patience, sound a call to noble living. If the wisest negative counsel in regard to the baby's name is that it shall not be eccentric, perhaps the best positive advice is that the generation of to-day shall, so far as may be, give to their children the family names worthily borne by the men and women of yesterday. A respected name gathers about it unnumbered associations. "Grandmother was the best woman I ever knew," said a young mother to her husband. "I want baby named after her, and then we will try to pass on grandmother's virtues in another woman, as well as on a tombstone."

It was said of the ancient Jews that one generation stoned the prophets and the next generation built monuments in their memory. Something like this might be said of the American people and their forests. The last generation wantonly wasted and almost destroyed the virgin forests of the country, and the present generation atones for it by trying to replace them. At one time it really looked as if these forests were so extensive that deforestation was impossible. But the time has already come when white pine and the hard woods have almost disappeared and when the barren hillsides, instead of absorbing and holding the rains, have turned the water courses into alternate floods and dry beds, thereby destroying the water power and inflicting loss instead of producing wealth. Almost every newspaper and magazine that is now issued contains an alarming article or item in regard to the ruined forests. The best the present generation can do is to check deforestation and plant more trees. Happily both the United States government and many of the State governments are now doing all they can to accomplish these ends. In 1895 the Legislature of Illinois enacted the following law: "The Governor shall annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation a day to be designated 'Arbor Day,' to be observed throughout the State as a day for planting trees, shrubs and vines about the homes and along highways and about public grounds within this State, thus contributing to the wealth, comforts and attractions of our State." This law, altho it does not appear to have been drafted by any professor of English literature, is one of the most salutary statutes in the State code. From the day when it was instituted, Arbor Day has been duly observed, and with great enthusiasm. Tree planting is an act of philanthropy. For the man who plants a tree hardly expects to enjoy the benefit of it. His thought is, or should be, that almost every good thing that he enjoys is the result of the labors and forethought of previous generations, and that, therefore, the least he can do is to provide in some little way for the generation that is to follow him. The cynic who says, "Posterity never did anything for me and I do not mean to do anything for posterity" ought to be made to feel mean.

SHOOTING WITH MORTARS.

Hitting the Target Is Simply a Matter of Mathematics. How do we hit with the mortars? An observer near the shore who sees the target communicates the horizontal and vertical angle at which to lay the mortar and the instant of time at which to fire, and the gun does the rest. If you were standing at the center of a large clock dial laid flat on the ground and wanted to hit with a baseball a man walking around on the outside, you would notice how long it took the man to get from I to II and again from II to III. Then you would decide whether if the ball were thrown over a point halfway between III and V just as he arrived opposite III the man and the ball would reach the same spot at the same time, it being understood, of course, that he maintained uniform speed and direction and that the ball was thrown with proper force. Instruments give us the range and observations, and mechanical devices give us the range differences, increasing or decreasing by certain short intervals of time, too short for a ship of any size to escape by attempting to change direction or speed. Our observer's circle has 36,000 divisions.—Captain Howell in Scientific American.

Giving Sister Away.

Little Kitty (entertaining him)—Mintie thinks a lot of you, Mr. Wellon. Elderly Sultor—Does she, dearie? How do you know? Little Kitty—She says you'll be the darlinest old meal ticket that ever happened.—Chicago Tribune.

Think three times before you speak—then you may decide to keep your face closed.

Some people seem to make a specialty of thinking second-hand thoughts.

AMERICA IS RICHEST AMONG THE NATIONS

William E. Curtis Says Croesus Was Pauper Beside Our Uncle Sam.

FIGURES SHOW BIG GROWTH.

Per Capita Wealth in 1870 Was \$779.83; in 1907 It Was \$1,310.11.

As a rule, the average newspaper reader does not like statistics, but here are some figures that everybody should read, because they mean so much. They measure our greatness as a nation and our prosperity as a people, and although they are so stupendous that the human mind almost refuses to comprehend them, they carry a lesson that every citizen and every school boy should learn. Uncle Sam is richer than any other nation that exists or ever has existed. Croesus, King of Lydia, whose name has been a synonym for wealth for ages, was a pauper compared to him.

From the reports of the bureau of statistics, the census bureau, the Treasury and Agricultural Department William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent, has compiled a few significant figures showing the material development of the United States within the last thirty-seven years. He has selected the year 1870 as a basis of comparison, because that was the beginning of a new era in American commerce and industry that followed the Civil War. Although the panic of '73 arrested the growth of the country for a time, the present period of development began then.

The population of the country in 1870 was 38,558,371, or 12.74 to the square mile; the population on the 30th of June, 1907, according to the estimates of the census bureau, was 85,593,303, or 28.28 per square mile.

The tangible wealth of the country, the true valuation of real and personal property, according to the census of 1870, was \$30,068,518,000, while in 1907 it is estimated at more than three times that amount, or \$107,104,211,917.

As far back as 1850 the per capita wealth of the United States was estimated at \$307.69. In 1870 it had more than doubled and was estimated at \$779.83. In 1907 it had almost doubled again, and has reached the sum of \$1,310.11 per capita, which proves that we are the richest people that ever existed. In other words, if the real and personal property belonging to the inhabitants of the United States could be equally distributed among them, each man, woman and child living on the 30th of June last would have been entitled to \$1,310.11.

In 1870 the deposits in national banks for the whole United States amounted to \$542,261,563, while on the 30th of September last they were \$4,322,880,141.

In 1870 the deposits in savings banks were \$349,874,358, while on the 30th of September, 1907, they were \$3,690,078,945.

Taking the two together and including all the banks—national, State, private and savings—the deposits have increased eightfold during the last thirty-seven years—from \$1,002,135,921 in 1870 to \$8,023,288,886 in 1907.

The bank clearings for the entire country are not given for 1870. The earliest available figures are for 1890, when the total for the United States was \$58,845,279,505, which has increased to \$157,749,329,913 for the last fiscal year.

The national bank circulation in 1870 was \$288,648,081, while on Dec. 14 last it was \$675,231,305.

In 1870 we had only \$25,000,000 silver and gold coin. To-day we have \$1,233,705,869, of which \$756,665,869 is gold and the remainder silver.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States has been reduced from \$2,046,455,722, or \$60.46 per capita of population, in 1870 to \$869,003,010, or \$10.26 per capita, in 1907. The annual interest charges on the public debt have been reduced from \$118,784,960, or \$3 per capita of population, to \$21,628,914, or 25 cents per capita of population.

Notwithstanding the reductions in war taxes since 1870, the ordinary revenues of the government have increased from \$395,950,834 in that year to \$663,140,434 in 1907, and the ordinary expenditures have increased from \$164,421,507 to \$554,422,580. This does not include the receipts or expenses of the postal service, which is almost self-sustaining. Last year the receipts from postage were \$183,585,005 and the expenses \$191,214,387, leaving a deficit of \$7,629,382 to be paid out of the treasury.

The total revenues of the government in 1907 were \$846,725,339 and the total expenses \$819,840,150.

The increase in the pension roll has been enormous. The total in 1870 was \$28,340,202, and in 1907 it is \$139,309,514. The cost of the army in 1870 was \$57,596,675, and in 1907 \$122,576,465. The cost of the navy during the same period has increased from \$21,780,230 to \$97,128,469.

The imports of merchandise in 1870 amounted to \$435,958,408, and our exports were \$392,771,708 that year, while in 1907 the imports were \$1,434,421,425

and the exports \$1,880,851,078. In 1870 the exports per capita of population were \$9.77, and, notwithstanding the enormous increase in population, the per capita in 1907 was \$21.66.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year of 1907 has been larger than in any previous year in the history of the country, both in imports and exports, and our trade with every grand division of the world is in excess of any previous year. The imports during the eleven months ending Nov. 30 exceeded \$1,330,000,000, while the exports were worth \$1,716,000,000. If the increase has continued during December the total of exports will reach nearly two billions of dollars. The exports for November were the largest for any single month on record and reached \$204,444,680, which was nearly seven millions a day. Our exports to Europe were \$40,000,000 more than in 1906, when they were larger than for any other year. Our exports to North American countries also gained \$40,000,000. Our exports to South America gained \$7,000,000, to Asia \$11,000,000 and to Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines more than ten millions.

In 1850 there were only 251,354 depositors in the savings banks of the United States; in 1870 this number had increased to 1,630,846. One person in every thirty of the population was depositing his or her savings where they would draw interest. To-day 8,588,811 persons, or almost exactly 10 per cent of the entire population of the country, have accounts in savings banks—an average of one in every ten men, women and children in the United States.

The internal commerce for the year was greater than ever before. On the Great Lakes and on the railroads the movement of natural products was beyond all comparison. There was a gain of 15 per cent in the amount of iron ore shipped, a gain of 25 per cent in coal and a similar gain in corn, wheat, live stock and every other important article, while the freight charges averaged lower than for any previous year.

The increase in exports occurs chiefly in manufactured articles. The figures of agricultural exports remain about the same as in 1906, when they were the largest on record.

The government treasury was never in better shape. The report of the United States treasurer for June 30, 1870, showed an available cash balance of \$150,096,000 in the treasury at Washington; the report for December 14, 1907, shows an available cash balance of \$250,762,309, without counting \$246,284,455 deposited in national banks and subject to the call of the department. This makes a total available balance of \$506,046,764.

Secretary Wilson in his recent annual report showed us that the crops of the farmers of the United States for the year 1907 was beyond all comparison and had a farm value of \$7,412,000,000—an increase of 57 per cent in eight years.

In 1870 the value of the farm animals in the United States was \$1,554,969,149; in 1907 they are worth \$4,423,697,853.

In 1870 our farmers had 25,484,100 neat cattle; in 1907 they have 72,533,996.

In 1870 they had 8,248,800 horses; in 1907 they have 19,746,583.

In 1870 the wool clip was 152,000,000 pounds; in 1907 it was 298,915,130 pounds.

The wheat crop in 1870 was 235,884,700 bushels; in 1907 it was 735,260,970 bushels.

The corn crop in 1870 was 1,004,255,000 bushels; in 1907 it was 2,927,416,091 bushels.

In 1870 the cotton crop was 3,114,952 bales; in 1907 it was 13,510,982 bales.

The cotton mills of the United States consumed 857,000 bales of cotton in 1870 and 4,627,000 bales in 1907.

In 1870 we exported 958,558,523 pounds of cotton; in 1907 we exported 4,518,217,220 pounds.

The production of gold in 1870 was \$36,000,000; in 1907 it was \$96,000,000.

In 1870 the production of silver was \$16,334,000; in 1907 it was \$37,642,900.

In 1870 we produced 220,951,290 tons of coal; in 1907 we produced 5,312,745,312 tons.

In 1870 we produced 1,655,179 tons of pig iron; in 1907 we produced 25,307,191 tons.

In 1870 our furnaces had an output of only 68,750 tons of steel; in 1907 the output was 20,023,947 tons.

In 1870 we operated 52,922 miles of railroad; in 1907 we had 222,635 miles in operation, and carried 815,774,118 passengers and 216,656,795,696 tons of freight. The statistics for freight and passenger traffic do not go back of 1890, when the railroads of the country carried 520,439,082 passengers and 79,192,985,125 tons of freight.

The average freight rate per mile in 1890 was 93 cents and in 1907 it was 77 cents per ton.

There were 684,704 tons of shipping on the great lakes in 1870, which has increased to 2,439,741 tons in 1907. The amount of freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1870 was 690,826 tons; in 1907 the total was 41,098,324 tons.

In 1870 we had 28,492 postoffices in the country; in 1900 we had 76,688. Since that time, by the introduction of rural free delivery, the number has been reduced to 62,659.

There is no better thermometer of commercial and industrial activity than the Postoffice Department, for people do not write letters when they have no business to write about. The receipts of the department in 1870 for postage stamps amounted to \$19,722,222; in 1907 they had increased to \$107,932,783.

In 1880 there were 4,829 money order offices in the United States. In 1907 there were 37,500. In 1880 7,240,537 domestic money orders were issued; in 1907 the number was 62,069,783. Those issued in 1880 represented a value of \$100,352,818; those issued in 1907 represented a value of \$479,650,342.

POPULAR SCIENCE

The statement that radium loses activity on heating has been tested by Dr. H. W. Schmidt, who finds that at 1300 degrees C. its effects are exactly as at ordinary temperature.

The making of false gems and the doctoring of others which are real, but slightly blemished, has become a profession, so widespread that in some countries the workers of entire towns do nothing else, says Popular Mechanics, which goes on to explain how rubies and pink topaz are manufactured.

Surrounded by an immense wall of ice 8 to 10 feet thick, a fire in a five-story building in Troy, N. Y., filled with bales of cotton waste, defied the efforts of the Fire Department to extinguish it for seventy-eight days, and on the last day took a combined force of fifteen streams of water to quench the flames.

Plans have often been made, says Cassier's Magazine, to develop the power of the tides, but in most cases these have failed of commercial success. Now however, a project is well advanced to harness the power of the tides on the coast of Maine. A company has bonded land on either side of Back Bay, in Portland, where it is anticipated a tidal power plant will be located capable of developing at least 25,000 horse-power, or enough to run all the electric cars, lights and engines in the city.

The third report of the gas-engine research committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in London records some experiments which are regarded as showing that the highest economy is obtained with comparatively low maximum temperature. The implication is that gas engines should be subjected not only to lower pressures, but to lower temperatures. Thus, it is said, many difficulties that arise in large engines where charges of rich gas are used might be avoided, and the maximum pressure kept down to quite reasonable limits. If constructed to work only with moderate pressures and temperatures, the whole of the working parts might be very much lightened.

Osmosis is the passage of a liquid, or a gas, through a membrane. Sometimes medicines are administered in this way. But how far we are from understanding the details of this subject as related to the human body is indicated by some recent experiments of Prof. Louis Kahlenberg. All attempts to introduce lithium salts into the system by absorption through the skin have failed, and yet the same salts make their way readily through the mucous membrane. When the feet are soaked in a solution of hydrochloric, or sulphuric, acid, an alkaline reaction quickly takes place internally. But citric acid refuses to act the same way, although both of these acids have a similar effect when taken through the digestive tract. Sulphuric acid, then, has quite a different physiological effect when it enters through the skin instead of through the mouth. Living membranes act differently with regard to osmosis from dead ones, and the same membranes which behave alike with regard to some substances behave very differently from one another with regard to other substances.

Her Face Spoke for Itself.



"Yes, my dear, though you'd never suspect it, I used to be a reigning belle."

"And why did you abdicate?"

"That is a strange question to ask me to my face."

A New Profession.

It is said that a boy has been placed in a chimpanzee's cage in the Copenhagen zoo, in order to entertain that society loving animal.

This mission of being a Little Brother to the Monkey Tribe is not one that would appeal to many boys.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Even Solomon, with all his wisdom, never succeeded in handing friendly advice to a woman.

Race horses and watches should go for all they are worth.