

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Cuba is going in for baseball. She'll be a great country yet.

Everything may be made of cement by and by. This may be the dawn of the cement age.

Does anybody remember the name of the gentleman who became president of Hayti a few weeks ago?

After all it is the wedding march composed by Mendelssohn that keeps his memory marching on.

Denver has a three-weeks-old baby that can talk. Let us hope she will grow up to be a useful woman.

"Marriage is a woman's duty," says a magazine writer. And the average woman governs herself accordingly.

In sleeping out of doors during the winter season it is permissible for bald-headed gentlemen to wear stocking caps.

If Hero Blinn, on a salary of \$12 a week, refused an offer of \$1,000 a week from a dime museum manager, he is indeed a hero.

"New Jersey has discovered footprints of the devil." And in all probability about half the men in the State are following them.

Mr. Fairbanks will take a trip around the world. Thus the world will get an opportunity to see what an ex-vice president looks like.

Aristocratic hotels in London now offer pedigreed oysters to their guests, many of whom have long been acquainted with pedigreed lobsters.

Headwear made of straw was already in use among the ancient Greeks, but straw hats, like those we wear, did not come into use in Europe until half a century ago.

"Should actresses marry?" asks a French paper. Yes; but it might be well if they were to quit marrying as often as they have been in the habit of marrying heretofore.

King Alfonso was allowed to sit in the flying machine and try the levers, but he had promised his wife that he would not go up, and he didn't. There's a kingly man for you!

The Ladies' Home Journal is right—a lady should precede her escort down the aisle of the theater, but in church-going, lest he should get away, she should shoo the man on ahead.

A Kentucky woman wants a divorce because her husband whistled and sang while she scolded him. The poor fellow's name should be sent to the Carnegie hero commission at once.

Russia is going to build 148,179 school houses within the next ten years. Teaching the children that two and two make four will be much better than having them studying the art of throwing bombs at crowned heads.

Fog is the one great obstacle to safe and speedy navigation, against which science has made little progress. Science cannot re-enforce eyes or glasses to the point that will penetrate the curtain of the fog, but indirectly science by the wireless telegraphy can throw out warnings which if not complete are of mighty assistance to the puzzled man on the bridge who is enabled to pick them up.

An American citizen has been released after being locked up on a false arrest for two weeks in a British jail in Guiana. It was after energetic work by this government that he was allowed to prove his identity. If the case were reversed, the British government would have been in an indignant state of insistence on its subject's release, for there is no point on which the British government is so tenacious as the rights and liberties of its own subjects in other lands. But governments, like individuals, are apt to be a trifle inconsistent.

Amid all our questioning certain facts remain. We know that mother's love, the love of wife, of husband, of children, and of friends, is real. We know that some men spend their lives for a great cause, that some will die for the truth. Every day the press tells of some deed that reveals the capacity for heroic action that lies in all men. On every hand we see evidences of goodwill and kindness. No bitter experience, no misfortune, should blind our eyes to these great facts of life. On these we can build a faith that reaches to God.

A witness should be made to understand at once upon taking the stand

what is expected of him, and to submit graciously and patiently to any kind of examination short of physical attack which lawyers may make. Suppose an attorney snarls, snaps, and growls at the witness, or sneeringly smiles a suspicion. What of it? A witness is only an unprotected, defenseless citizen doing his duty; to be terrified or cajoled into revealing his innermost thoughts according to the way the lawyer intends him to speak them. To impugn the veracity of a witness by insinuation or veiled threats is a legitimate device for rolling him to the point of saying something which may be used to advantage against him. What! A witness to be allowed to tell a simple tale of what he had seen or heard, uninterrupted and undismayed? Never! Justice might be precipitated, and witnesses might retain their self-respect. Witnesses may be distressed, bullied, and cowed, but legal circumlocution must be preserved and the dignity of the advocate safeguarded.

One of the denominational religious publications which secures statistics each year on the growth of the church population of the United States has just published figures which show a smaller increase in 1908 than in 1907. The earlier year was, however, phenomenal in certain details of the recorded growth, and the increase of the last year is not at all disappointing. The figures show a net increase for 1908 of 2,835 ministers, 1,871 churches and 720,947 communicants. The growth of the Catholic church is, of course, included, though the statistics come from a Protestant source. The most interesting feature of the statistics is a comparison with similar statistics of 1890. The total number of communicants to-day is put at 34,282,543, or almost 40 per cent of the entire estimated population of the nation, and this is a growth of 66 per cent in the last eighteen years. The number of ministers in 1908, 165,725, indicates a growth of 49 per cent in the period. And the number of churches, 213,049, shows a growth of 49 per cent. That this growth is really of great significance appears when one compares it with the total growth of the country in population in the same period. Of course, the 1908 population figure must be an estimate, but if one takes the estimate used by government authorities at Washington one is safe enough. On this basis the growth of our population has been only just about 40 per cent in the eighteen years. The rate of increase in church communicants is therefore more than half again as rapid as that in total population. The churches are indeed to be congratulated on the showing.

DEADLY HORNETS.

The Ones That Buzzed About the Young Soldier's Ears.

A great general was taking his regiment into action. He sent forward a detail of men to make gaps in a rail fence to avoid the heavy loss sure to result if the whole body of men paused to tear it down.

The coolest and finest man in the detail was a young soldier who had never been under fire before. When he began pulling down the fence he fancied he had disturbed a nest of hornets, as he thought he heard them singling fiercely about his ears. But the lad was not going to run from hornets when there was more serious business ahead.

Ignoring the angry insects, he opened the fence and rejoined the regiment without being stung.

In a day or two he was surprised to hear that he was to be promoted.

"But," he said modestly, "I don't think I deserve promotion over the others."

"My boy," replied the general, "I saw you pull down that fence. You were the coolest man under fire I ever saw!"

The man gasped, stared and turned pale.

"What!" he exclaimed, regardless of grammar. "Was them wasps bullets?"

As Time Is Reckoned.



"They do say there be sixty minutes in every hour, Jack."

"That may be, Tom, but they do be awful short minutes they put in th' noon hour."

One of these days a baby will wake up in a photograph gallery to find its mother bending over it with drapery on her head, a la Madonna, and the child will be so shocked to think its mother has worn the dishcloth down town, that it will spoil the picture by throwing a fit.

FASHION INFORMATION.



Children's Fashions in Some Instances Will Remain the Same as Last Year.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Fred W. Carpenter, Who Is Mr. Taft's Right Hand Man.

The secretary to the president of the United States has nearly as much power as a cabinet member—and more than many of them, writes a Washington correspondent. He has a potential opportunity to rise, witness George Bruce Cortelyou, who went from the presidential secretaryship to the postmaster generalship and then to the all important folio of the treasury. Witness also William Loeb, Jr., whose future has bothered President Taft's advisers more than any other single man because it was a foregone conclusion that Roosevelt's secretary must land in a substantial berth. And because Loeb couldn't be made secretary of the navy—owing to previous mortgages—he is now headed toward the collectorship of the port of New York, which isn't a bad direction to be going toward, since it pays a fat stipend and since it was Chester A. Arthur's stepping stone to the vice presidency, which in turn, was a stepping stone to the presidency.

Loeb has a right to hope to be president. Cortelyou has a very clear expectation on the same subject. Wherefore the latest presidential timber to be projected into the limelight—presidential timber because of the job he is to hold—is Fred W. Carpenter. Carpenter may be a cabinet member, too, pretty soon. It is quite a habit. Cleve-



FRED W. CARPENTER.

land started it when he raised Daniel S. Lamont to the secretaryship of war.

No appointment in the new presidential regime will be more generally sanctioned than that of Fred W. Carpenter for the post of chief aid in the business establishment at the White House. Carpenter has been for ten years past the "right hand man" of William H. Taft and has earned the promotion that will place him at the head of the business staff at the executive offices—a staff made up of forty-two assistant secretaries, clerks, telephone and telegraph operators, messengers, etc.

Carpenter, who will be 37 years of age next December, is a native of the little town of Sauk Center, Minn., but in 1882, when only 10 years old, his father removed to California and most of his boyhood was spent on a ranch in the Golden Gate state, enjoying all the forms of open air life and instilling what has ever since been an abiding affection for this climatic paradise. Young Carpenter attended the public schools in California and a private academy until he had almost reached his majority, when he returned to his native state and entered the law school of the University of Minnesota. In 1897, four years later, he graduated as bachelor of laws, and in 1898 took the degree

of LL. M., being admitted to practice both in Minnesota and California.

In 1898 Carpenter returned to California and was with a law firm in San Francisco when there came to him from the Philippines that message, which started him upon his interesting career of the past decade. It was a little more than mere accident that brought Taft and Carpenter together. The president of the Philippine commission was in need of a stenographer for confidential work and could find no one to his personal liking in the islands. A friend, fresh from America, to whom he appealed in his dilemma, remembered the willing worker in the San Francisco law office, and recommended Carpenter. The young man went out on the next steamer and proved his metal so speedily that in less than a year, with the inauguration of Taft as governor of the Philippines, Carpenter was made his private secretary.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Dr. Schlick's apparatus for preventing ships from rolling at sea has lately given fresh proof of its ability. One of his gyroscopes has been fitted on board the mail steamer Lochiel. While the vessel was rolling 16½ degrees on each side, through a total angle of 33 degrees, the gyroscope was started, and immediately decreased the total angle of roll to 3 degrees. The apparatus is driven electrically and requires but little attention.

Radio-active substances cause the appearance of colors in glass and porcelain submitted to their influence. This fact, taken in connection with the knowledge that in places near the nitrate-mines of the province of Aconagua, Chile, white glass becomes colored, has led to the discovery, in those districts, of spots in the soil which manifest a strong radio-activity.

Prof. R. de C. Ward, a meteorologist, points out that while the term temperate zone very well describes the climate within the band of the earth's surface which it includes in the southern hemisphere, it is often misleading when applied to the corresponding band in the northern hemisphere. The most extreme climatic conditions prevail within its limits. In the southern hemisphere the climate is more equable because of the relatively vast extent of the ocean surfaces there. Even in the northern hemisphere fully half the area of the temperate zone is covered by water, and it is only over the continental portions that great extremes of heat and cold occur.

So much has been said lately about the apparent upsetting of long-established scientific axioms that particular interest attaches to a recent confirmation of a principle that has long been tacitly assumed as correct, although in late years it has been questioned. In 1906 H. Landolt believed that he had shown a measurable loss of mass during certain chemical reactions, and he was disposed to ascribe the loss to the emission of electrons. This year Landolt has succeeded in tracing the apparent loss of mass to minute changes in the volume of the glass vessels employed in the experiments. The general conclusion which he now draws from all his experiments is that no change of mass can be detected as a result of chemical reactions, and the law of conservation of mass in this case is true within the very small limits of experimental error.

A man who needs advice is apt to get the kind he doesn't want.

SORTING PEARLS.

The Gems Vary Greatly in Size, Shape and Quality.

When the pearls are taken from the dead fish they are first sorted according to size. This is done by passing them through a set of ten small brass sieves, called baskets, with meshes of varying sizes. Pearls of the first class that are perfect both in sphericity and in luster are called ani. Those of the second class, that to the average observer seem equally without flaw, are anitari, and most of the pearls we see in the west and on general sale come under this head. Of the third class, call masaku, are those that are somewhat irregular in shape and a trifle off in color, but that are valuable for use in clusters and are largely used by eastern artificers in mountings of various sorts. Kural is the double of twinned pearl, which, when of good luster and sufficiently freakish shape, is sometimes enormously valuable. In this class the most wonderful specimen on record is the great Southern Cross pearl, which is in reality nine pearls naturally grown together and forming a perfect cross an inch and a half long. It was found off the coast of Western Australia in 1874. Many seed pearls and rejections, called vadivu, are generally ground into chunam, and used as an ingredient in a favorite sweetmeat. From China also comes a heavy demand for seed pearls, and in India bushels of them literally are used in the decoration of idols and sacred images and of weapons as well.—Everybody's.



Nervousness in Children.

A nervous child is greatly to be pitied, not so much because of its present condition, although that is distressing enough, as on account of what the future has in store for it.

A nervous child suffers, no doubt. It is peevish, easily frightened, restless, inattentive, incapable of entering with enjoyment into the sports of its companions, soon tires of its games, and is often quarrelsome. But it is in adult life that the real suffering comes. Ineffective work, sleepless nights, racking headaches, the formation of drug habits, alcoholism, early physical breakdown and even insanity are the dangers to be dreaded for the future of some—fortunately not all—children with weak and unstable nervous systems.

There is always a cause for this nervous condition in children, and the cause can often be removed if it can be discovered. Heredity doubtless plays an important part in many cases, but not so often as is commonly believed, and even when there is an inherited taint, other factors which perpetuate or increase the trouble almost always exist, and can often be overcome. A careful examination of a nervous child will usually bring to light some physical defect, the curing of which will free the nervous system from strain.

These physical defects may be anywhere in the body, but are usually found in one or more of three locations—the eyes, the throat and the bowels. The eyes are most intimately connected with the brain; indeed, they may be said to be actually part of the brain, and a defect of vision inflicts constant and innumerable blows on the brain which irritate it, and this irritation is transmitted to the entire nervous system. The eyes of a nervous child should be examined and spectacles worn if called for.

"What a pity to put glasses on a child!" Yes, but what a greater pity to let a nervous child grow up into a nervous man.

A child who is a mouth-breather is almost sure to have enlarged tonsils or adenoids. This condition interferes with natural breathing, which prevents the proper aeration of the blood; and impure blood cannot properly nourish the nerve-cells. Further, enlarged tonsils or adenoids are often slightly inflamed all the time, which causes the absorption of septic products which poison the whole system.

Finally, constipation is a most potent influence in the causation of all sorts of nervous trouble. The treatment of this condition, not at all uncommon in children, in spite of their activity, does not consist in an occasional dose of castor-oil. The root of the evil must be sought, and it must be corrected by a careful regimen and the inculcating of habits of regularity.

How long after marriage does the average wife begin to find fault with her husband's table manners?

Cooks may come and cooks may go, but the eating habit goes on forever.