

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Anyway, there are too many wild animals in Africa.

There is a hint that Taft's new horse will be supplied with reinforced concrete ribs.

George Ade is now a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters! Gee!

To be a good conversationalist is well, but to be a good conversationalist *oner* is better.

The river in Mammoth cave threatens to fall in line with the rest of Kentucky and go dry.

Coming down to a fine point, everybody will agree we should have civil service in taking the census.

A bachelor should be handled with care. Tax him and you virtually give him a license to remain single.

You may not bank on the judgment of a volatle, light-hearted man, but isn't he agreeable to have around?

Aunt Hetty Green has as good as promised her daughter that when she dies she will not take her money with her.

With one hundred thousand bachelors in the State of Texas, what becomes of the theory that every Jack has his Jill?

The Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches of Parkton, S. D. are talking of combining. This shows almost more than human intelligence.

"It is surprising how many grown people there are who can't spell," remarks the Atchison Globe. And they are not all spelling reformers, either.

When King Edward and Emperor William met in Berlin each kissed the other on the cheek. The cable does not report that anybody was moved to tears.

Suits against big corporations resemble the storm clouds on the great plains; they are very large and black and emit great thunders, but nothing ever happens.

Hetty Green's son-in-law is reported to be troubled somewhat by rheumatism, but there is no likelihood that he will be bothered much by gout if he lives with his mother-in-law.

A Kansas woman wants a divorce because her husband compelled her to put on a pair of his trousers and work in the field. He should at least have permitted her to have new trousers.

Texas has a new law which provides that people who desire to get married in that state must give ten days' notice of the fact. But what if they don't know it themselves so long before?

Tourists with money have so carefully avoided Bandit Ralsull's neighborhood that he has been reduced to accepting the governorship of a province. To be sure there are taxes, yet a governor is handicapped where a bandit is not.

The Cleveland Leader tells a good story, illustrative of business success, about a Swedish miner in the West who was noted for always striking pay dirt. His fellows thought that there must be some secret to this unusual success, and questioned him as to how he always succeeded in finding the spot where the gold cropped out. "Well, Ay don't know of Ay can tell anything 'bout dat," answered Ole. "Ay only know dat Ay must keep on diggin'."

The Earl of Leicester, who died recently, was known as the "first farmer of England." On the great estates which he inherited from his father were first introduced methods of scientific farming which have greatly benefited English agriculture. They include the four-course rotation in crops, turnips, barley, clover, wheat and the livestock shows. The earl was interesting not only as a farmer, but as an example of longevity in a long-lived family. No less than one hundred and fifty-seven years separated the birth of the father and the death of the son, and the son married his second wife one hundred years after the father married his first. The father of the earl who has recently died headed a deputation from Norfolk to urge George III to acknowledge the independence of the American colonies. He died at the age of ninety, the son at the age of eighty-seven.

A certain philosopher declares that a woman is known by her mouth. Not by the words that issue therefrom, but by the shape and color of the lips,

and the lines and dimples that gather about this important feature. He is supported in his theory by physiognomists, who all endeavor to impress us with the fact that no woman with the small red-lipped, "Cupid-bow" mouth, so praised in song and poetry, was ever intellectual or generous of heart; and it is consoling to those whose mouths are not in accordance with the lines of beauty laid down by the poets to be told that a "wide, straight mouth, with strong white teeth" denotes the woman of superior intelligence, goodness of heart, strength of mind and a thousand and one other sterling qualities, which we all like to think we possess, says the New York Weekly. It is the fashion at present to hold the lips very slightly apart. This is supposed to give that innocent, wistful, wonderful expression which was the peculiar property of the heroines of old-fashioned novels, but which bicycle riding and kindred modern amusements have caused to vanish.

There really is nothing in Chicago that a visitor cannot buy. Or, to be exact, there is nothing in Chicago that some obliging gentleman wearing a large checked suit is not willing to sell to the visitor at a bargain. The latest bargains put before bucolic strangers are to be found in its collection of public parks. It seems strange that the parks were not put on the market before, along with the skyscrapers, the stock yards, the bronze lions at the entrance to the Art Institute and the gilded Diana on the tower of the towering Ward Building. But it seems they were overlooked until an Iowa cattle raiser was seen gazing with enjoyment at the broad acres and the lagoons of Sherman Park, whereupon it was sought to convince him that a park in the city was just what every farmer ought to own. It would cost only \$1,800—careful questioning having developed that to be the amount of the stranger's roll—but, much to the disgust of the prospective purchaser, some meddlesome policemen came along and spoiled the deal by arresting the real estate agents. Beyond doubt some other Western cattle raiser, learning of this latest outrage upon the prerogative of an American citizen to buy what he wants, will feel impelled to get even by going on with a few hundred dollars and purchasing Lincoln Park or the Lake Shore drive so quietly that the police will not know anything about it. Prosperity in the cattle business and prosperity in the confidence industry appear to be one and inseparable if only they are relieved from the interference of a paternalistic government.

INK.

Why That of Violet Color is Used by Many Persons.

A business man who uses violet writing ink in his office, and who is something of a reckless punster, on being once asked why he did not use black ink for his correspondence, replied with an abandoned chuckle that he wished his correspondence to be "in violet." His real reason, as is that of most persons who prefer this color, is a practical one. Violet ink, unless the flow is unusually free, dries almost immediately upon being put to paper, and thus saves the bother of blotting. Moreover, it stands out well on paper of any color, even its own, since, being a strong mineral ink, if it's good, the bronze green in it catches the light in the latter case and renders it distinct. Green ink has properties similar to those of violet, and while it does not dry so rapidly, it is always distinct and strong. For these reasons violet and green inks often are preferred to black or blue-black writing fluid.

Writers who are inclined to nervousness, and especially those whose thoughts run so fast ahead of their scribbling speed that they are frequently obliged to stop and reread what they have written, should use a strong colored ink in preference to a pale-black ink, even when the latter dries afterward to a deeper black, as so many good black inks do. The paleness of the first impression on the paper is an annoyance to nervous writers; there seems something ineffectual about the appearance of the writing to them, sub-conscious though it be, and any added discomfort of the kind tends to interrupt and impair the flow of thought. Red ink is used properly for emphasis, ruled lines and ornamental purposes only; reading of much writing in red ink, especially on white paper, is bad for the eyes and aggravating. When one realizes, as those persons do who are obliged to read letters from cranks of all classes, that the use of colored inks and papers is one of the most frequent indications of a disordered mind, it is not strange that the ordinary black ink of commerce continues to hold chief place in written correspondence—to say nothing of its being the cheapest.

You complain about little things. But you will have something worth complaining about some day; when you are old, and neglected, and sick, and can't get well.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

GREAT WEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

By Andrew Carnegie.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Beyond a competence for old age, which need not be great and may be very small, wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. Millionaires who laugh are rare. The deplorable family quarrels which so often afflict the rich generally have their rise in sordid differences about money. The most miserable of men as old age approaches are those who have made money-getting their god; like flies on the wheel, these unfortunates fondly believed they were really driving it, only to find when tired and craving rest that it is impossible for them to get off, and they are lost—plenty to retire upon but nothing to retire to, and so they end as they began, striving to add to their useless hoards, passing into nothingness, leaving their money behind for heirs to quarrel over. Gigantic fortunes, in the nature of things must be fewer and harder to build up in the future than in the past. Most great enterprises are now in the corporate form. The writer knows but one man now in active business who is likely to have an exceptionally large estate, and the foundation of that was laid more than half a century ago by the purchase of timber lands which have increased enormously in value. Meanwhile, our immediate duty, is to distribute surplus wealth to the best of our abilities in such forms as we believe best calculated to improve existing conditions. We must all learn the great truth that only competence is desirable, almost necessary, wealth non-essential, and when it does come it is only a sacred trust to be administered only for the general good.

VACCINATION FOR TYPHOID.

By Dr. J. C. Torrey.



Typoid fever is one of these distinctively human infectious diseases for which preventive vaccinations have been attempted. The results are of general interest because of the widespread prevalence of this fever. Pfeiffer and Kolle reported in 1896 the phenomena following the injection into man of the bacillus typhosus killed by heat. Their most important observation was that these injections imparted to the blood of human beings specific bacteria-killing properties, just as they protected guinea pigs against fatal doses of the bacillus.

Taking advantage of the almost certain epidemics of typhoid fever in military camps, Sir E. A. Wright instituted an extensive test of anti-typhoid vaccine among the British soldiers in the Boer war. The vaccine consisted of cultures of the typhoid germ grown in broth for several weeks and then sterilized by heat and an

POPULAR SCIENCE

Japan has thirty-two time piece factories, which turn out annually goods valued at nearly \$800,000, the latest figures being 209,732 standing clocks, 441,755 hanging clocks and 25,360 watches.

Prof. Louis Agassiz, many years ago, first announced that the ice sheet, or glacial flow, at the northwest of Maine could not have been less than a mile deep; while later geologists have confirmed his statement, adding the more recent conclusion that the ice was of that thickness at least over the larger part of New England.

From calculations made by Prof. H. C. Wilson, which are quoted in Nature, there seems reason to suppose that the conditions under which Halley's comet will return to us in 1910 will be much the same as those under which it appeared in 1066. It was then one of the grandest objects which ever appeared in the heavens, and made a tremendous impression upon the medieval world.

A great deal of attention has recently been given to the cultivation of rubber, on account of the continually increasing demand for it. Prof. Francis E. Lloyd points out that "the inevitable struggle of man with nature" has already manifested itself in this new field. Already a considerable number of parasitic enemies have been discovered, "whose energies appear to be largely concentrated upon cultivated rubber trees." It is another problem for science to deal with.

The growing industry of extracting aluminum has stimulated the search for water power in the British Isles, because the extraction of aluminum is so expensive that only low cost power can be economically employed. In this respect Scotland, with its mountains, is coming to the front. The water power plant at the falls of Foyers, in Scotland, has hitherto been the largest in Great Britain; but now a still larger plant, at Kinlochleven, utilizing the rainfall over a tract of 55 square miles, is about to be put into operation for the production of aluminum. Its nine hydraulic turbines, each of 3,200 brake horse power, are the largest water wheels in the British Isles.

Prof. Edward L. Nichols, in his ad-

antiseptic. Thousands of soldiers were treated with standardized amounts of this vaccine. As to whether the results justified the trouble and disagreeable effects of the treatment there is great diversity of opinion. The statistics of the British war office were considered unfavorable, and the prophylactic inoculations have been officially discontinued. Wright has claimed that the general results were favorable, and in this opinion he is supported by the majority of the medical men who followed the experiments.

Metschnikoff has placed the great weight of his judgment in favor of the utility of a continued trial of the prophylactic. According to Wright, the most exact data are those in regard to the army men isolated at the siege of Ladysmith, and here there were only one-eighth as many cases among the vaccinated as among the unvaccinated, with the mortality very much lower in the former. Wright has found that especially good protection is afforded by two successive vaccinations. He now injects subcutaneously in the first dose about 1,000,000 dead typhoid bacilli, and in the second, given approximately a week later, 2,000,000.—Harper's.

GRAVE DANGER OF THE TOO-FOND MOTHER.

By Edith Shackleton.



When a woman declares: "I am completely bound up in my children," or, "I have no interests outside my home," a chorus of commendation of these callous confessions arises. This overdeveloped maternal instinct, with its almost invariable accompaniment of snobishness, is just as dangerous to the nation's welfare as the overdeveloped self-preservative instinct that impels men of the Rockefeller type to seize and hold everything that happens to be knocking around, and there is no place for either of them in the true democracy.

The havoc that can be wrought by a single specimen of the fond mother is instanced in history, and has inspired at least one great novel. All the misery and tragedy in "Trilby" came through a fond mother of the malignant type. This specimen said she was acting for the good of her child. To make this statement is one of the creature's habits, though she really has not the faintest notion of what really is the "good of her child."

The approved methods of dealing with the fond mother nuisance are educational rather than destructive. It is possible that none is past redemption. Even an active one may be led into ways of grace by being set to consider her offspring. Let her carefully note their resemblance to her husband's sisters (whom she possibly loathes) or to her own great-uncle, who disgraced the family a generation ago. Let her consider how much of them resembles no one else at all. Then she will begin to realize how small a share is her own; that her child is a member of the human family; not a gift, but a serious charge. When old English was new, by the way, the word "fond" meant foolish.

atmosphere buoys up everything within it in proportion to the bulk of the object and the feathers, being of greater bulk than the lead, are supported by the air to a considerably greater extent than the lead. Removed from this supporting medium, their true weight is made evident.

Small Boy's Pathetic Wish.

He is a poor little neglected boy, whose mamma is so busy with mothers' meetings and club conventions and such important matters that she really hasn't time to attend to her children, says the New York Times. This little boy was entertaining a casual caller while his mother was upstairs putting the finishing touches to her toilet. Said the little boy, whose own toilet was sadly in need of attention:

"What does e. t. c. mean?" "E. t. c.?" asked the caller. "Yes," said the little boy. "It's a sort of a word. It's in a book I was reading."

"Oh," said the caller. "Etc. is an abbreviation. It is Latin. It stands for et cetera."

The little boy looked puzzled. "I'm not in Latin yet," he said.

"Et cetera," explained the caller, "means—well, it means 'and so on.'"

The little boy was thoughtful for a moment, and then he said: "I wish my mamma could find time to et cetera the buttons on my pants!" And taking in his disheveled appearance, the visitor murmured, "Amen."

A Remarkable Case.

He began after the usual form, to-wit: "I have a little boy at home who—"

They interrupted him after much the usual form, to-wit: "Pardon me, old man. I must be going along. Sorry I can't wait, but I'm due at the office."

"Just a minute," he urged, buttonholing the two nearest. "It won't take me a minute."

They sighed and resigned themselves. "All I want to say," he went on, "is that I have a little boy at home who never said a bright thing in his life."

They grasped his hands with a thankfulness that could find no expression in words, and then he added:

"He's too small. He can't talk yet."

A girl should be given an allowance every week, if it is not more than 50 cents. It will teach her how to handle the great sums entrusted to her care when she marries.