

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

The south pole is now the burning question.

Harry Thaw has been a great money maker for expert witnesses.

"All Hats Off to the Farmer," says a headline. And open your purse, too.

Somebody declares that politics is a disease. And in most cases it is incurable.

The new tariff law is now in effect. How does it feel not to be taxed on your hide?

The milliners say they lost money on the "peach basket" hat. This makes it unattractive.

Dr. Cook doubtless noticed that the earth seemed flat at the pole, as the geographers say it is.

There is some talk of abolishing the \$2 note. Why not? The fives are much more convenient.

A judge has ruled that a man may swear at his wife. The best plan, however, is to swear by your wife.

Lady Cardigan is of the opinion that a girl should not get married until she is old enough to know better.

It is against the law to swear in certain Kansas towns. Think of having to walk out into the country to swear!

The Countess of Cardigan says no girl knows her mind in her teens. The countess, it may readily be deducted, is in her "tys."

When a man has enough money laid aside to keep him on Easy street for the rest of his days, he ought to give others a chance.

"How do you like the new \$50 bill?" asks the Manchester, N. H., Union. Oh, five thousand times better than the Lincoln cent!

Why do they seek communication with Mars? Because there are people constantly asking questions that no one on earth can answer.

Mrs. Besant says that India saw flying machines centuries ago. So did we, but we never saw them fly until Orville and Wilbur were incarnated.

A Michigan judge has decided that a man may spank his wife when it is necessary. Now it will take a judge and a jury to decide when it is necessary.

The new woman superintendent of the Chicago public schools will receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. Where does she stand on the income tax proposition?

Mrs. Decker expects that feminine fashions will be reformed when women get the right to vote. They will have to be if the voters expect to keep their hats on straight.

Some of the bones of Buddha have recently been found in India. It is hoped that the discoverer has his diary and instruments where he can readily lay his hands upon them in case he is called upon to furnish proof of his discovery.

Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, is reported to be losing his mind owing to constant worrying. We suppose his worry is caused because he has only eleven wives and about \$20,000,000 instead of the large harem and the immense treasure that he formerly possessed.

Most men marry for love—and some of them stay married for the same reason. There are others. Frank Melchior of Hoboken, N. J., is one of the others. Mr. Melchior has no fondness for a diet of "love and cheese and kisses." He demands a decidedly more substantial bill of fare. He was hailed into court for administering forcible reproof to his better half; and in the cold light of the police court the source of domestic infelicity was disclosed. No, it was not that love had fled. Not at all. Love was permanently roosting there and had taken the place of the cook. That was the trouble. The head of the family would come home from work hungry and tired; and would find his wife arrayed like a bride; but with no supper ready.

To the manufacturing of fads in connection with postal cards there seems to be no end. The picture card originally contained an excellent idea. It had a touch of nature and appealed to the imagination. But what degenerate forms it speedily assumed, and what a nuisance it be-

came! The indecent cards required police intervention. The merely vulgar card has had to seek obscurity and a congenial atmosphere. The varieties that are fit will survive, whether they are made in Germany, France or in the home market. The plain, unadorned post card retains its usefulness and hold, however, and will never be wholly displaced. In France, it appears, some aspirant to fame or pseudo-benefactor of mankind has invented a labor-saving card that resembles in form the Australian ballot. It bears all sorts of messages, sentiments and nutshell formulas, and all that the purchaser has to do is to find the box that fits his case and mark it with a cross. The "busiest" traveler, it is supposed, will spare the time to write the address, for, alas, that labor cannot be saved as long as names are so wastefully varied and places so innumerable. But think of the joy of the receipt of the inspiring card, with the one small printed line intended for his benefit among a wilderness of "sentiments" that are "lost" in space and time! Think of the thrill in the stereotyped message! Labor saving has its limits. The inventors must really leave us a little spontaneity, a real chance for individual expression, for "home industry."

How much do men know about women's dress, and how much do they care about it? Is an interesting question raised by a curious advertisement printed in London. The person who placed the advertisement announces himself as "a man of good position, with very critical, refined and exclusive knowledge," and much experience of the best firms which cater to women's wants. He is "willing to be consulted on matters of dress and millinery." The heads of a number of well-known dressmaking establishments, when asked for an opinion, all agreed that the knowledge of men about women's dress is small, and their advice in regard to it of little account. They admitted that the heads of some of the most noted dressmaking establishments had been men, but they were of the opinion that the men succeeded only by virtue of being good business managers, and that the details were worked out by women in their employ. "It is only the result that men notice," was the general agreement. Very likely there is truth in this view, but there is also truth in the opposite side of the proposition, says the Youth's Companion. Many women are so intent upon the details that they lose sight of the result. They cannot see the forest because of the trees; and it is here that the advice and judgment of a man of taste may be of service—especially the advice of the husband. He is a man of taste, else he would not have selected so charming a woman for a wife. In a general way, the preference of men is for simplicity in women's dress. It makes for good sense in material and for directness in accomplishing a desired end. Men are uncritical and undiscriminating in the matter of fabrics, but as the London dressmakers tactfully admitted, display frequently sound judgment in regard to the general effect. Above all, they are far more inclined than women to consider the individual case rather than the general style; and that is not an unmixt evil.

### TIGER WHIPS A LION.



While an audience of 1,500 people was in the hall of a Coney Island animal show a lion and tiger started fighting, and before they could be separated the hind quarters of the lion had been so mangled by his striped antagonist that he had to be shot. The act which was being shown required seven lions and two tigers, and was considered a very daring feat on account of the enmity of the great jungle beasts. At every performance they snapped and snarled at each other, but had always been held in check by the trainer; on this occasion, however, he turned his head for an instant, and in that inconceivable time the lion saw his chance and sprang upon the tiger, after which, in spite of efforts to part them, they fought until both were helpless.

### The Only Kind.

"It would be a good idea if brains could be gone over and renovated now and then."

"If that were possible, some brains would have to be renovated with a vacuum cleaner."—Baltimore American.

There would be fewer old bachelors if single men were not allowed to associate with married men.

# NEEDLESS TOLL OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES



All things in the United States, that most enlightened nation, human life is cheapest. In his annual report for 1906 Dr. C. J. Whalen, Commissioner of Health for Chicago, made this statement as a fact too familiar to be controverted:

"There are in the United States to-day approximately eighty millions of people, of whom a million or more will die each year. Of the total number of deaths 25 per cent are unnecessary and could be prevented."

In a recent lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine Dr. C. A. L. Reed of Cincinnati expressed the same idea in another form when he declared that preventable diseases in the United States kill one person every two minutes of the year. At this rate the total would foot up 262,800 lives deliberately thrown away every twelve months. Let him who thinks this startling fact of no concern to himself remember that death is singularly indiscriminating.

In Europe, where human beings are regarded as too valuable to be wasted, some remarkable reductions have been made in the death rate. England and Wales had, in 1903, a death rate of 15.4 per thousand, which was a decrease of 32.2 per cent. from that of the preceding decade. The Netherlands, with a rate of 15.6, showed a decrease of 11 per cent; Denmark, 15.8, a decrease of 9.7 per cent; Holland, 17.2, a decrease of 6.5 per cent. Even Sweden, where self-preservation had already become a religion, had been able to secure a decrease of 5.6 per cent, bringing her down to the remarkably low figure of 15.1 per thousand.

But the most astounding thing is that, while the death rate in Europe continues to decline, it has turned about and is on the increase in the United States. In twenty-five out of thirty-six larger cities the death rate was higher in 1906 than in 1905, and in nine of them it was higher than it had been in five years. For the five years from 1901 to 1906 the average death rate from typhoid in Norway was 5.7 per 100,000; in Switzerland, 6.5; in Germany, 7.6; in Japan, 11.4; in the United Kingdom, 12.1; for the registration area of the United States, 32.2, or six times the rate in Norway, four and a half times the rate in Germany, and nearly three times the rate in England.

By the typhoid fever test human life is held cheaper in Pittsburgh than anywhere else, for the death rate from that preventable disease averaged 129.6 per 100,000 population for the five years ending with 1906, the highest in the civilized world. Pueblo, Colo., stood second in this catalogue of shame, with a rate of 113.6; Allegheny, third, 110.1; Jacksonville, Fla., 76.3; Columbus, O., 72.3; Louisville, Ky., 67.6. And typhoid is but one of the preventable diseases. Disease works by stealth in the darkened chamber, out of sight of all but a few. But violence seeks crowds where in the full glare of noonday he strikes down his victims with all the bloody ferocity of an Indian massacre.

According to the mortality statistics of the United States Census Bureau for 1906 deaths from all forms of violence in the registration area in 1906 aggregated 49,552. This is at the rate of 120.9 per 100,000, as compared with a rate of 30.1 in the German Empire in the same year. Nor is this all. The rate exceeds that of 1905, which was 111.9, and greatly exceeds that of any preceding year. The rate rose steadily from 6.1 per cent of all deaths in 1902 to 7.5 per cent in 1906. Violence now ranks fifth among the principal causes of death, and the rate is still increasing.

The railroads led the slaughter in 1906, as they do to-day, with a tally of 7,090 killed, as compared with 4,485 in 1902, an increase from 14.1 per 100,000 to 17.3. Other principal causes of death by violence, with total number of deaths and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants, are set forth in the following table, murders, suicides and executions being omitted:

| Cause.                           | Rate. | No. of Deaths. |
|----------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Railroads .....                  | 17.3  | 7,090          |
| Drowning .....                   | 10.7  | 4,395          |
| Burns and scalds .....           | 8.7   | 3,585          |
| Fractures and dislocations ..... | 7.6   | 3,116          |
| Accidental poisoning .....       | 4.2   | 1,734          |
| Vehicles and horses .....        | 3.7   | 1,524          |
| Mines and quarries .....         | 3.7   | 1,523          |
| Street cars .....                | 3.6   | 1,488          |
| Asphyxiation .....               | 3.1   | 1,276          |
| Accidental gunshot .....         | 2.6   | 1,074          |
| Sunstroke .....                  | 1.9   | 763            |
| Suffocation .....                | 1.8   | 719            |
| Machinery .....                  | 1.4   | 565            |
| Freezing .....                   | 0.5   | 203            |
| Automobiles .....                | 0.4   | 183            |
| Lightning .....                  | 0.4   | 169            |
| Other accidental causes .....    | 21.9  | 8,961          |
|                                  |       | <b>88,368</b>  |

One of the curious things about the fearful story of death by violence is that human life is cheapest in the smaller cities. Measured by the deaths by violence, human life is cheapest in Butler, Pa., where the annual rate is 379.4 per 100,000 population. Pittston, in the same State, stands second, with a rate of 359.6. Iron Mountain, Mich., is third in rank, with a rate of 290.7; then come McKeesport, Pa., 290.1; Shenandoah, Pa., 278.9; Pottsville, Pa., 276. Pueblo, Colo., is seventh in the list, with a rate of 269.3. Altogether there are more than a score of small cities, half of them in Pennsylvania, the rest in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland, in which the death rate by violence exceeds the highest rate in any large city.

The total number of deaths by violence in 1906 and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants from that cause in seventeen of the larger cities are set forth in the following table:

| City.                  | Rate. | Total Deaths. |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Pittsburg .....        | 190.9 | 716           |
| New Orleans .....      | 135.3 | 425           |
| Kansas City .....      | 126.7 | 231           |
| Buffalo .....          | 123.6 | 472           |
| Boston .....           | 122.5 | 738           |
| Cincinnati .....       | 118.2 | 408           |
| San Francisco .....    | 116.8 | 429           |
| Greater New York ..... | 105.1 | 4,323         |
| Washington .....       | 101.1 | 311           |
| Philadelphia .....     | 100.8 | 1,453         |
| St. Louis .....        | 97.2  | 631           |
| Chicago .....          | 97.0  | 1,988         |
| Baltimore .....        | 95.5  | 529           |
| Detroit .....          | 93.0  | 331           |
| Milwaukee .....        | 69.8  | 252           |
| Minneapolis .....      | 69.8  | 191           |
| St. Paul .....         | 59.9  | 122           |
|                        |       | <b>13,550</b> |

In Chicago violence caused 7.6 per cent of all deaths. This was an increase over the preceding decade. The railroad stands first, with a total of 309 deaths for the city. Next come falls, which caused 283 deaths. Third in rank of causes are the street cars, with 167 deaths to their credit. Vehicles and horses, another peril of the street, the seventh in order of importance, caused 95 deaths.

But when it comes to the perils of the street, Chicago must give way to New York. In 1908 the street and elevated railroads and the subways of the metropolis alone killed 444 persons and wounded 35,060. As all the roads combined carried 1,300,000,000 during the year, this was a death or an injury for every 36,615 passengers. Automobiles killed 42 and injured 109.

### SAVED BY A PANTHER.

Governor Jennings of Indiana used to tell a story of his early electioneering days in which he said that a panther may be a good temperance lecturer. Col. W. M. Cockrum repeats the story in his "Pioneer History of Indiana." The incident happened when Governor Jennings was traveling over the thinly settled hills of Dearborn County, electioneering for Congress.

He met a man with whom he was well acquainted, by name, Tom Oglesby, who was just getting over a protracted debauch. Jennings began asking Tom about his political views. The half-sober fellow looked at him and said:

"Jen, don't you think a man just out of a panther fight ought to be electioneered in a different manner from this? I am just from the grave. I was awakened a little while ago by a panther putting leaves and grass over me. It kept this up until I was entirely covered. I lay still for a while and then raised up and found the panther gone. I knew I was in danger, so I took my gun and climbed into a tree to see what the panther intended to do."

"In a short time I heard her coming, and she had her kittens with her. Every few steps she would jump as if catching something, and the little ones would go through the same maneuvers. She kept this up until she got near to a bed of leaves she had covered over

me, and then made a spring on the pile. She looked just as I felt when I found that I was covered up for dead. She then started in to investigate the cause of my disappearance, and before she located me I shot her."

Jennings, after hearing this, said: "Well, Tom, I believe I should treat you as one from the dead, and that you should begin your life from this point. We were schoolboys together; I know you are a capable civil engineer and well-educated, and if you will cease drinking I will see that you have a good position on the surveying corps."

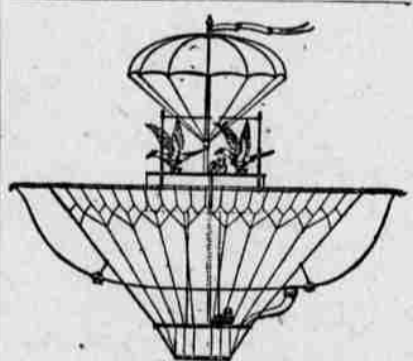
Tom Oglesby did quit drinking. Jennings was elected, and kept his promise to his old friend, who became one of the well-known engineers of the United States.

### UNIQUE FLYING MACHINE.

Inventor Would Use Team of Wild Eagles to Run Airship.

In these days of successful flying machines it is interesting to note some of the curious methods of aerial navigation heretofore proposed. In United States patent granted May 17, 1887, to C. R. E. Wulff, and now expired, was shown a new use for the American eagle. Instead of being allowed to pose in lofty independence as our patriotic emblem, this utilitarian inventor has put him to work. A team of live eagles, each hitched up in special harness, was connected to a balloon as shown in the illustration, and formed a means of controlling and directing the flight of the balloon. This motive power was capable of indefinite

radius of action and all the aeronaut had to do was to keep his team of eagles headed in the direction he wanted to go, which was done by a turntable arrangement to which the eagles were secured by their harness.



PROPELLED BY EAGLE POWER.

The inventor in this case was a Frenchman and his invention was patented in France before it was patented in the United States. This may account for his lack of respect to our national bird—Popular Mechanics.

### Her Worst Fear.

Willie—Oh, mamma, that cook pa sent has red hair, scars all over her face, a breath that smells like whisky. She looks awful mad and says she wants to see you.

Mrs. Slimson—Oh, dear, I'm afraid she isn't going to stay!—Brooklyn Citizen.

When a poor girl marries a poor young man—that is love.