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PAGES 1 TO 4.

WHISTLES TOO NOISY.

WOMAN PHILANTHROPIST WOULD PREVENT UNNECESSARY DISTURBANCE OF SICK.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, a Wealthy New Yorker, States that Half of the Vast Hubbub Raised by Boat Whistles is Unleash.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice is one of the few rich and influential women of New York who is constantly looking after the needs and comfort of those less fortunate in the awarding of the world's goods than herself.

Mrs. Rice is a philanthropic woman who has never permitted her wealth and comfortable surroundings to blind her to the want and suffering around her and has recently been making a strong effort to have at least one nuisance abated—a nuisance in one sense and a menace to many lives.

This is the constant and, as Mrs. Rice declares, the unnecessary blowing of whistles and signals in New York harbor. Night and day these ear-splitting whistles and sirens can be heard for a distance of thirteen and a half miles over the city and through careful investigation Mrs. Rice has found that hundreds of invalids in hospitals and nervous women in homes are driven almost to distraction.

From her palatial home in New York's most exclusive residential section—Riverside Drive—Mrs. Rice has gone forth to investigate this and see if there were not some means by which the sufferings of the poor and invalid people might be relieved.

She first took her case to the authorities in New York who told her any remedial measures were without their jurisdiction and that she must make an appeal to Washington.

Leaving her handsome home in New York, Mrs. Rice went to Washington and laid the matter before the Department of Commerce and Labor. She told the officials of the department of the 14,000 sick people in New York whose suffering was made two fold by this unnecessary noise; she told how nervous men and women were unable to get sleep because of the continual, piercing shrieks of the river boats and she told them, too, how river men themselves had said that so many unnecessary signals induced collisions.

Mrs. Rice's fight was not against the lawful signals but against the innumerable blasts that were sent out as particular meanings to river men and their crews. Scows coming up the river would begin blowing two miles down and never cease until they reached their wharves. This was a warning to their crews to make ready to get out.

For weeks and weeks Mrs. Rice worked to have all but necessary sig-

the means to live out her life in ease have taught Mrs. Rice the happiness which these can things bring and she is doing everything in her power to bring these same attributes into the lives of New York unfortunates whose positions do not warrant a protest but whose rest and comfort mean much.

A SCARLET FEVER CURE.

Big Success Claimed for Remedy by Dr. Luhan.

A new treatment for scarlet fever which, he says, has had a long series of victories and no failures in its struggles with the disease for nearly eight years, is now offered as a free scientific contribution to the medical profession by Dr. J. F. C. Luhan, of East Seventy-second street, N. Y. Noticing that most deaths from the disease were the result of paralysis of the heart, he devised a treatment for the blood and for the kidneys which prevents anaemia—or destruction of the red blood corpuscles—and also prevents kidney complications.

The physician in speaking of his treatment, said:

"As to my treatment. The germs of scarlet fever diminish the red blood corpuscles. Anaemia next sets in through the poverty of the blood, and paralysis of the heart follows. My treatment is curative and eliminative. In the first four days of the disease, prescription No. 1 increases the iron in the red blood without impairing the function of the kidneys. The ingredients of No. 1, and also another substance, acts on the kidneys in such a way as to cause the red corpuscles which have been destroyed by the disease germs to be eliminated from the blood. Often these dead corpuscles cause congestion in the interior mechanism of the kidneys, which turns into Bright's disease. The extra oxygen in the blood prevents paralysis of the heart, which is due to the presence in the blood of carbon monoxide.

"I always insist that, as soon as evidence of the disease appear, the patient—usually the patient is a child—be bathed in warm water, and then placed in lightest and best ventilated room of its home. The medicine must be purchased only of reliable druggists, as it must be perfectly pure and contain no chemical likely to depress the heart action. It must be kept in an amber colored bottle, as it is affected by the light. While there are no poisons used in the preparations, the medicine should be thrown away after the patient is well and renewed when needed again."

English Woman Politician.

The considerable part which women play in politics is well expressed by the London Mail in an article upon the recent death of Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It said in part:

Even apart from her devotion to her

FAVORS FOUR-YEAR TERM.

BOURKE COCKRAN DECLARES IT WILL INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOUSE.

Under Present Two Years' Term, He Says More Time is Spent in Looking for Re-Election than in Law Making for the Nation.

Bourke Cockran, of New York, who has introduced a constitutional amendment making the term of office of a member of the House four years, instead of two years, as at present, believes that such a change from existing conditions would be all that is essential to establish the predominance of the House over the Senate, if the House only saw fit to exercise the power lodged in it by the Constitution.

Discussing the subject recently, Mr. Cockran said:

"There is but one change, one amendment, that, in my judgment, could possibly increase the consequence or capacity of the House to defend itself, and that will be simply the question of the term of a member. I am perfectly willing to admit that, as at present constituted, where a member is chosen for two years, we are placed in the position that just as soon as a member takes his seat in Congress and begins the discharge of his duties he is at once thrust in the throes of a contest for re-election.



HON. BOURKE COCKRAN.

"No man can do his duty in Congress, wholly and completely, when his mail is charged with information that concerns not the duty at hand, but the prospect before him in his own district. If Congress is to be a democratic body and to achieve the power which was intended to the end that this constitutional system may be safe and prosperous, the members should at least have one or two sessions in which they would be free from the distraction of a campaign for re-election. Apart from that there is no power the constitution could give that it has not given us."

THE CARPENTER'S SQUARE.

History of its Invention and Manufacture.

Carpenters who use the common steel square, a very necessary adjunct to their trade, perhaps give little thought to how, when and where this article was first produced. While there are millions of squares manufactured and used annually, all over the world, when the nineteenth century was born there was not one in existence.

One dull, rainy day, Siler Howes, a poor Vermont blacksmith, who lived in South Shaftsbury, was called upon by a peddler of tinware to shoe a horse. These peddlers traveled up and down the country calling at every farm house, buying everything in the way of barter. This one had a number of worn out steel saws that he had picked up at various places. Howes bargained for them, shoeing the peddler's horse and receiving the saws in payment, and each thought he had an excellent trade.

The blacksmith's idea was to polish and weld two saws together, at right angles thus making a rule or measure superior to anything then in use. After a few attempts he succeeded in making a square, marked it off into inches and fractions of inches and found that it answered every purpose that he intended it for.

In the course of a few weeks during his spare hours he made a number of these squares, which he sent out by peddlers, who found every carpenter anxious to buy one. Soon he had orders coming in faster than he could supply the demand. One of his steel "squares" would sell for \$5, or \$6, which was five times as much as it cost him.

He applied for and obtained a patent on his invention so that no one else could deprive him of the profit it gave him. It was just after the war of 1812, and money was scarce and difficult to get. But he worked early and late, and as he earned money he bought iron, and hired men to help him. In a few years he was able to erect a large factory and put in machinery for the making of squares, which by this time had found their way all over the country and had made their inventor famous.

Such was the small beginning of a

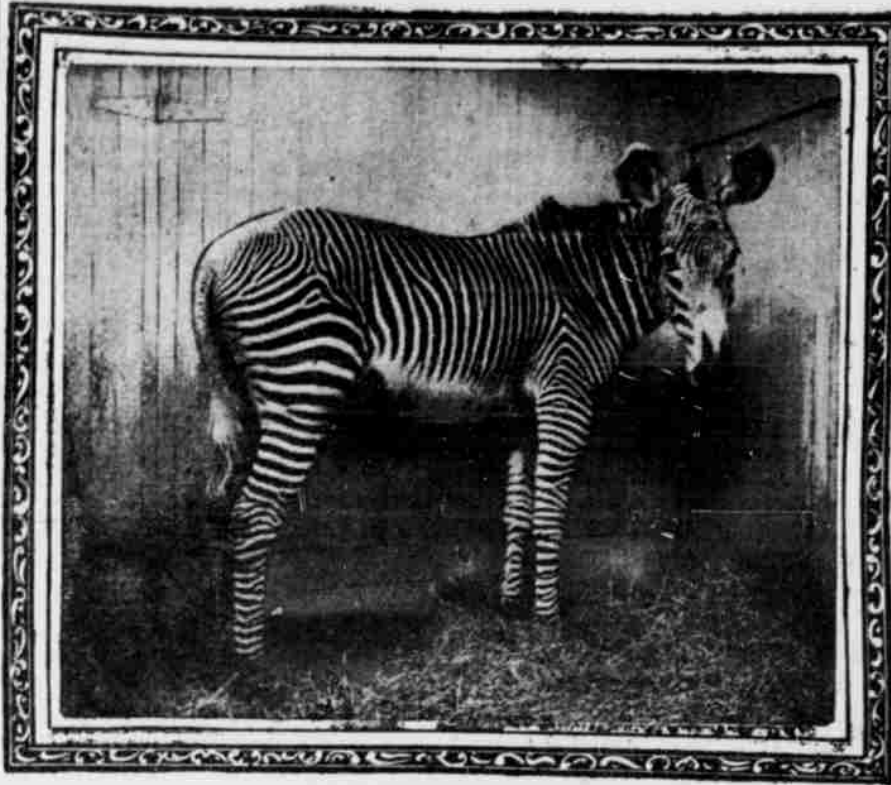
large and important industry. People came miles to see the wonderful forces, the showers of sparks flying from beneath the heavy hammers, and to listen to the din of the thousand workmen.

Silas Howe lived to be a millionaire, and he did a great deal of good with his money. Squares are still made on the spot where the first one was thought out more than ninety-five years ago.

CROSS ZEBRA AND HORSE.

Prince of Abyssinia Sends his African Zebra to U. S. Government.

The Department of Agriculture will be able to conduct further experimental work along breeding lines through the gift to the Government of an Abyssinian zebra which has been presented



THE GREVY ZEBRA.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA.

ed to the United States by Ras Makonnen, prince and governor of Harrar, Abyssinia. Upon arrival in this country the zebra was taken to Washington in a steam-heated express car, and was placed in the Government antelope house adjoining the cage occupied by Dan, the first Grevy zebra to reach the United States. The new arrival is a young animal and is well and stockily built.

Ras Makonnen, some years ago set the whole of Europe in a fright, and started tongues a-wagging over the "black peril", by defeating and wholly destroying the Italian army of Gen. Albertoni, sent against Abyssinia by the Italian Government, which had at that time great schemes of colonization on hand. Ras Makonnen is a great friend and admirer of Consul General Skinner, by whom he sent the zebra.

The experiments which the Bureau of animal industry will soon conduct with the aid of this zebra may stand forth as among the most important of modern times. Certain English investigators along with Baron Farana, a Brazilian planter, have already demonstrated that the hybrid offspring of the horse and Burchell's zebra, inherits from the latter parent immunity to certain diseases which are particularly fatal to horses, asses, and mules, and that they furthermore are valuable as pack and artillery animals.

CHICAGO OF THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA FAST BECOMING A GREAT INDUSTRIAL AND DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.

Story of a Northern Man Who Went to Georgia and has Nearly Overturned Old Southern Methods—Is One of a Type.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

Atlanta is the Chicago of the South,—except that some of the people of that enterprising city put it the other way and tell you that Chicago is the Atlanta of the Middle West. In either case, the point remains the same. And the point is that Atlanta is full of new men, new industries, new buildings, and the new spirit which is making a New South. In mingling with the

a fine start in a commercial career when his health began to fail, thirty years ago. He decided the best way to save his life was not to become an idle traveller or professional health-seeker, but to find a good climate and plenty of interesting work. That, by the way, is the scientific way for a weak man to become strong, provided he begins in time. The West is full of men who have done it, and they have made remarkable history for the country as well as for themselves.

Mr. Hunt has studied the climate of many parts of the world and thinks there is none better than Middle Georgia. But as I read his story, as he has set it down at the request of his Southern friends, I conclude that any country would be good for him which furnishes an opportunity for empire-building, and that he would languish in the best climate if there were no big things to which he could set his hand. Here in his own words you may see the true spirit of the empire-builder:

"Natives of old settled parts of the world fail to understand the irresistible attraction of new countries, to men of energy, self-reliance and force. Such persons are really and truly creators. They make meadows of swamps, create farms from wilderness, establish cities where commerce demands markets, build court houses and churches, found schools and colleges. Everywhere they go, they carry the seeds of civilization. This work of creation goes on indefinitely. No matter how rapid the growing there is constant additional work to be pushed on in a new country."

That is the idea in the abstract; Mr. Hunt has shown what it is in the concrete by building a railroad, establishing a cotton mill and a bank, and inaugurating other commercial enterprises. But this is not his greatest contribution to Southern progress. Any man can do those things if he has capital or can command it, but there are other things which can only be done by the man who possesses faith, indomitable perseverance, and genuine interest in humanity.

Became a Live Stock Builder.

When Mr. Hunt went to Georgia the live stock interest was in a low state. Farmers thought it a positive injury to have cattle trampling the soil because it seemed to pack the clod into a hard brick substance. Moreover, the Southern cattle fever was a constant menace. This Northerner thought that Georgia ought to be the home of fine horses and cattle and proceeded with a series of experiments to demonstrate the possibilities of the business. He went to the East and of Jersey to select the best stock, and now the blood of his herd is in evidence all over the South, as well as in Cuba. But before this result was achieved he had to do some good scientific work in learning how to make his cattle immune against disease.

He discovered the germ which carried the contagion, and the cattle tick which carried the germ, and found a way to exterminate both. Then he showed his neighbors how to improve the pastures by planting grass so that "the touch of the cow's foot, instead of being a curse to the land, has made the farms glow with shimmering green and plenty," to quote his words. Here was a bigger achievement than the building of cotton mills and railroads because it showed thousands of people one way to become prosperous on small farms. It literally added millions to the wealth of the South. But the enthusiastic man from the North did not stop there. He thought

(Continued on next page.)



MRS. ISAAC L. RICE

nals done away with and when she finally took her plea to Washington the investigation was apparently at most thorough one but the Department of Commerce and Labor ruled that the matter was one which came under the jurisdiction of the state of New York and not that of the Federal Government.

This charitable and sympathetic woman is still working earnestly for the comfort of New York poor and suffering and is gradually gathering together her forces to bring the matter to the notice of Congress. She believes this can be done and is insisting to her support members of the New York Legislature that they, too, may take a hand in abating the nuisance.

Mrs. Rice is an attractive woman, always smartly gowned and giving Gal. 9. Newspaper.

every evidence of having a goodly share of the world's best but beneath it all is a heart which aches to see the suffering around her and the unnecessary cause. Wealth, comfort and

husband, she was the keenest possible Liberal politician, though the daughter of an old Tory squire, Major S. F. Widrington (whose ancestor is mentioned in the ballad of Chevy Chase) and her personal popularity in the Border Country was responsible for much of its liberalism. For Sir Edward she worked incessantly and brilliantly, from his first political campaign, two months after his marriage in 1885, down to the last battle, from whose triumph she had been so tragically called away.

Lady Grey had a large desk at Faldoen devoted to political papers, answered many of Sir Edward's letters, frequently took notes at his opponent's meetings of points in the speeches which she thought needed reply.

Lake Titicaca, Peru, is the highest navigable lake in the world. It is to be tapped to provide electric power for the Peruvian railway and manufacturing plants.

\$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES FREE

Other Prizes are Given for Sending us Subscriptions; but THIS \$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ON MAY 15, ABSOLUTELY FREE to the persons sending us the neatest correct solutions.

Arrange the 51 letters printed in the centre groups into the names of six cities of the United States. Large CASH PRIZES, as listed below, to those who send in the neatest solutions, will be given away on May 15. First Prize, \$200.00 in Gold. Second Prize, \$100.00 in Gold. Third Prize, \$50.00 in Gold. Fourth Prize, \$10.00 in Gold. Five Prizes of \$5.00 each. Ten Prizes of \$2.50 each. Total of Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes. Don't send us ANY MONEY when you answer this advertisement, as there is a valuable prize in waiting for you. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to solve our puzzle. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent Magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, Can you get the correct solution? If you can do so, write the names of the cities and your full address plainly in a letter and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. There are always plenty of opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GREAT OFFERS. We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. We intend to have the largest circulation of our high-class Magazine in the world. We are prepared to give away prizes to them until they are literally giving away prizes. It is the successful way to get your Magazine talked about. We are not interested in easy discouraged and are not patient and careless with your money. We are ready to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. USE YOUR BRAINS. Write the names of the cities and send them to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are to give away someone to be successful, and if it does not cost you one cent to write us and answer this contest, it will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give us some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE. So dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make a SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. Many people write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately. DON'T DELAY. Get your name on our list and win a prize. Write plainly. Address

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