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Tillamook, Ore.

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THE FACE AS AN INDEX.

Influence of the Emotions on Its Appearance.

Brave Men Sometimes Turn Pale in the Face of Danger as Well as Cowards—Views of Learned Individuals on the Subject.

That only cowards turn pale and tremble in the face of danger is one of the popular fallacies that unthinking people cling to with all the tenacity of ignorance. By many persons the man who pales and trembles under great excitement is called white-livered—whatever that may mean—and is looked upon as a coward. In fact, there are but few people who do not hold that excessive pallor is one of the distinguishing marks of a mean, dastardly spirit.

An egregious error this, and one that should have been dispelled along with the belief in witches, the divine right of kings and similar popular superstitions. Well grounded in this belief, a reporter of the San Francisco Chronicle set out to secure data on the subject from reliable sources.

"Do the brave turn pale?" "Of course they do," said Dr. J. P. Gibbon, of that city, to whom the inquiry was propounded, "and red, too, for that matter."

"It is not, then, only the cowards who turn pale and tremble in the face of danger?"

"By no means," said the doctor; "I have seen the bravest men get as white as death when laboring under intense excitement. I have seen men pale and tremble under the excitement caused by intense pain, and they were men, too, who showed their bravens by refusing to be put under the influence of an anesthetic, and who did not utter a single cry when the knife was inflicting the most excruciating tortures. Under the same circumstances I have seen other men turn red, the blood seeming to burst through their skin. The truth is that the various expressions of emotions shown by men can not be made a guide as to his inner thoughts and feelings. The only things these expressions do show is that the individual is undergoing intense excitement, but whether of fear, anger, valor or pleasure, can only be determined by the individual's actions."

Dr. S. B. Cleveland, the famous writer on nervous diseases, in a recent publication says:

"The matter of blushing or paling is wholly beyond the control of the individual, and differs with the individual. The condition of the heart has much to do with these manifestations, as has the irritability of the brain. Rapid fright, pleasure or pain, or excessive emotion of any kind, often produces pallor in persons healthy or unhealthy. Again, these same emotions, or any one of them, may be habitually displayed by great redness or flushing of the face. Or, as if to make matters still more complex, a person may pale at one time and blush at another from identically the same cause. No extreme in some persons are these exhibitions of their emotions to be positive sources of misery. But neither the blushing nor the paling, as a rule, has any thing to do with the bravery or cowardice of the individual. During the war I remember the remarkable effect of a cannon ball passing within an inch of my Colonel's head while he was on horseback in the field. His whole head and neck became as red as a boiled lobster. As a broad rule it might be said that pallor is more apt to accompany intense emotion and blushing the milder emotion, but there can be no cast-iron rule in the matter. As a rule I have observed that men going into action for the first time usually exhibit great pallor. On the other hand, though, I have seen cowards shrink away from the fields in mortal terror with faces red as beets or without exhibiting any signs of emotion whatever. As the soldier sees more danger, and becomes more used to the smirch, the bloodshed and carnage of the battle-field these scenes arouse in him less intense emotions."

Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Psychology," sums up these emotional expressions as the "undirected overflow of nerve force."

While it is thus seen that psychologists and physiologists and men of scientific research are agreed that the expressions of emotions do not manifest themselves the same way in the same individuals the question as to the origin of these forms of expressions and their various causes has not been so definitely settled or so clearly defined. In the discussion of this subject Charles Darwin, the great evolutionist, gives some very interesting data. In his "Expressions of Emotions in Man and Animals," he says:

"The most striking case, though a rare and abnormal one, which can be traced to the direct influence of the nervous system when strongly affected, is the loss of color in the face, which has occasionally been observed after extreme terror or grief. One authentic case has been recorded in the case of a man brought out for execution, in which the change of color of the hair was so rapid as to be perceptible to the eye."

"Another good case is that of the trembling of the muscles. Of all emotions fear notoriously is the most apt to produce 'trembling,' but so do often great joy and anger. I remember seeing a young boy who had shot his first arrow on the wing, and his hands trembled to such a degree from delight that he could not for some time reload his gun."

An Old Law suit.
The Imperial Court of Leipzig, which is now the supreme tribunal in Germany, has just given judgment in a case which has been proceeding nearly two hundred years. It is a suit which was commenced early in the last century by the Free Hanse town of Lubek against the Government of Mecklenburg with the object of obtaining a declaration that the said town has the sole privilege of free navigation and fishery in several rivers and lakes. Lubek's

WHEN NAMES BEGAN.

How Some of Our Ancestors Received Their Patronymics.

Single names were most common a thousand years ago, says the Davenport Democrat-Gazette. As is the case with our Danes and Britons in the ocean line, our Danes and Jerrys in the horse-stalls, or our Jip and Tige in the kennels, so then it was with man and woman kind—a single name was all-sufficient. In the time of King Henry I., about eight hundred years ago, double names became rather fashionable—so much so that Robert, his natural son, objected to marrying the wealthy heiress of a powerful lord because she had but a single name. From this time on the fashion changed, and in the time of Edward I. an act of Parliament rendered it obligatory to take on the double name—the family name, or two names of some sort. Hence sprang up such names as Henry Fitz Randolph (Henry, son of Randolph), Hugh Fitz Henry, Henry Fitz Henry, etc. With such as had no clearly defined family location or occupation was used to help out, hence John atte Wood (John Atwood), William atte Water (Atwater), Thomas of the Woods, William atte Bachuse (at Bachehouse now William Baker), Margaret of Gaur (William Gaur), now Margaret Bunker Water, etc. (now Walter Shephard, John Scott was from Scotland, John Walsh was from Wales, Thomas Moore was of Moorish descent, and Peter Dane was from Denmark, and so on, almost every name being a revelation of its owner's location, condition or occupation.

Then were the Smiths (the smelters of metals) most numerous; then sprang up the Butlers (bottlers), the Hunters and Porters, the Brewers, the Cooks and the Clerks (clerics); but with all these names and double names no triple or double Christian names appeared for hundreds of years later—even until America brought one forth in the person of one Jonas Longford Redwood, of Rhode Island, in 1700, and England Sir Copstone Warwick Barnfield in 1817. John W. Bunyan or Christopher K. Columbus, John Thomas Calvin—such names were happily unknown—and the bare idea of such added stuff seems as outrageous as to now allude to the Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

There is good reason in double names, but the interposing and piling up and spelling out your William Makepeace Thackeray, Louise Chandler Moulton, Charles Dudley Warner seems to weaken instead of strengthen the person's name. Besides, bad habits are cumulative, and already there appears upon the literary horizon some quadrupled names—so to speak—in imitation of brute peculiarity. Is there no way of stopping it? If a British Parliament could legislate up to the dual nomenclature can not an American Congress reduce this many-named, crazy to proper standard? Long family names are a nuisance at best, but come to tuck on a long Christian name and put a lot more long names between names, it becomes a positive tribulation—putting the pen slaves out of all patience with their overburdened owners. If the name unit might be placed at John Smith, and for every added syllable a double telegraph and postal rate were lawfully imposed, these preposterous, long-drawn signatures would soon be reduced to the better shape of Julius Caesar, Pontius Pilate, Martin Luther and good old Andrew Jackson.

SOME SMALL THINGS.

Facts That Have Been Ascertained by Science and the Mechanics.
Gold-beaters, by hammering, can reduce gold leaves to such minute thickness that two hundred of them together would be as thin as a single leaf of paper. A single volume of a gold leaf book one inch in thickness would have as many pages as an entire library of fifteen hundred volumes of common books, even though the volumes averaged four hundred pages each!

Platinum and silver can each be drawn into wire many times smaller than a human hair. The former metal has been drawn into wire so fine that twenty-seven of them twisted together could have been inserted in the hollow of a hair; that is, if a human being or a human-made machine could be found minute and precise enough for such a delicate undertaking.

A burning taper uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose power amounting to the one-thousandth of a grain, would fill with light a sphere four miles in diameter so as to be visible from every part of the compass.

The thread of the silk-worm is so small that an average of forty-two of them are twisted together to form a thread of common sewing silk; that of the spider is many diameters smaller. Two diameters of spider-web by weight would, if stretched into a straight line, reach from London, Eng., to Edinburgh, Scotland, a distance of over four hundred miles.

In sour paste, the milt of a codfish, or even in water in which vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules so small that millions of them would not equal the size of a grain of wheat. As yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complete as those of a whale or an elephant. In a single ounce of such matter there are more living creatures than there are human beings on the face of the globe.

A grain of carmine or half a grain of aniline will tinge a hogshead of water so that a strong microscope will detect coloring matter in every drop.

SEVEN-SCORE OF YEARS.

The Extreme Old Age of Some Southern California Indians.

The early inhabitants of Southern California, according to the statement of H. H. Bancroft and other reports, were found to be living in Spartan conditions as to temperance and training, and in a highly moral condition, in consequence of which they had uncommon physical endurance and content for luxury. This training in abstinence and hardihood, with temperance in diet, combined with the climate to produce the astonishing longevity to be found here, says Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine. Contrary to the customs of most other tribes of Indians, their aged were the care of the community. Dr. W. A. Winder, of San Diego, is quoted as saying that in a visit to El Cajon valley some thirty years ago he was taken to a house in which the aged persons were cared for. There were half a dozen who had reached an extreme age. Some were unable to move, their bony frames being seemingly ankylosed. They were old, wrinkled and bear-eyed; their skin was hanging in leathery folds about their withered limbs; some had hair as white as snow, and had seen some seven-score of years; others, still able to crawl, but so aged as to be unable to stand, went slowly about on their hands and knees, their limbs being attended with withered. The organs of special sense had in many nearly lost all activity some generations back. Some had lost the use of their limbs for more than a decade or a generation; but the organs of life and the "great sympathetic" still kept their automatic functions, not recognizing the fact, and surprisingly indifferent to it, that the rest of the body had ceased to be of any use a generation or more in the past.

Dr. Palmer has a photograph (which I have seen) of a squaw whom he estimates to be one hundred and twenty-six years old. When he visited her he saw her put six watermelons in a blanket, tie it up, and carry it on her back for two miles. He is familiar with Indian customs and history, and a careful cross-examination convinced him that her information of old customs was not obtained by tradition. She was conversant with tribal habits she had seen practiced, such as the cremation of the dead, which the mission fathers had compelled the Indians to relinquish. She had seen the Indians punished by the fathers with dogs for persisting in the practice of cremation.

At the mission of San Tomas, in Lower California, is still living an Indian (a photograph of whom Dr. Remondino shows), bent and wrinkled, whose age is computed at one hundred and forty years. Although blind and naked he is still active, and daily goes down the beach and along the beds of the creeks in search of driftwood, making it his daily task to gather and carry to camp a bag of wood.

CANADIAN FORESTS.
Varieties of Trees Best Suited to Propagation.
From present experience, says the Toronto Empire, the varieties most promising for Manitoba and the Northwest are as follows: Box elder, ash-leaved maple and negundo maple, when grown from Northern seed. These lead in hardiness and general adaptability. American elm and white ash also do well when grown from Manitoba seed, and show in a marked degree greater hardiness than those raised from Eastern seed. Yellow canoe and white birch, as well as the cut-leaved varieties, are promising. American and European mountain ash are showing adaptability to soil and climate in a surprising degree. Of the maples (acer dyscarpum) the soft maple and Norway maple are partially successful at Indian Head. The Russian poplars, remarkable for their hardiness and rapidity of growth, are destined to be also of value to our settlers in the Western prairie region, where they form shelter belts for tender varieties in incredibly short periods. Experiments on the branch farms at Brandon and Indian Head thus far have demonstrated that in the line of shrubs, cleome argentea and aegleum angustifolia—this last commonly called Russian wild olive—Siberian pea tree (caragan arboreus) and several varieties of the lilac, the Japanese rose (rosa rugosa) will also be useful.

HOSPITABLE CALIFORNIANS.
Food and Means of Transportation to Be Had for the Asking.
The kindness and hospitality of the native Californians have not been overstated, says General Bidwell in the Century. Up to the time the Mexican regime ceased in California they had a custom of never charging for anything; that is to say, for entertainment—food, use of horses, etc. You were supposed, even if invited to visit a friend, to bring your blankets with you and one would be very thoughtful if he traveled and did not take a knife with him to cut his meat. When you had eaten, the invariable custom was to rise, deliver to the woman or hostess the plate on which you had eaten the meat and beans—for that was about all they had—and say: "Muchas gracias, senora" ("Many thanks, madame"); and the hostess as invariably replied: "Buen provecho" ("May it do you much good"). The missions in California invariably had gardens with grapes, olives, figs, pomegranates, pears and apples, but the ranches scarcely ever had any fruit. When you wanted a horse to ride you would take it to the next ranch—it might be twenty, thirty or fifty miles—and turn it out there, and some time or other in reclaiming his stock the owner would get it back. In this way you might travel from one end of California to the other.

Minute Sea Organisms.
The surface of the sea is alive with vast swarms of minute organisms, both plants and animals, and the Challenger investigations have shown conclusively that showers of these keep dropping

THE CRY OF MILLIONS!

OH, TRY BACK!

STOP IT NOW!
SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.
I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have tried many different remedies and have brought in from different physicians without relief. About the 15th of April I was suffering from a very violent attack that almost prostrated me in such a manner that I was best over to get up alone, or to put on my clothes, when I immediately commenced using the tea. It had an almost miraculous effect, and to the astonishment of all the guests at the hotel in a few days, I am happy to state, that I was a new man. I will recommend the tea to all afflicted as I have been.

G. A. TIPPER,
Proprietor Occidental Hotel,
Santa Rosa, Cal.

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Pre-emption D. S. No. 588, for the 1/2 of a s. w. 1/4 and n. w. 1/4 of s. 6, and s. w. 1/4 of s. 13, of sec. 8, T. 2, R. 2, S. 10.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

G. Higginbotham, B. Higginbotham, and B. Alderman, of Hillsdale, and W. Heimlicher, of Tillamook, all of Tillamook Co., Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

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