

LINGOLN COUNTY LEADER.

CHAS. F. & ADA E. SOULE, Pubs.

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

A few reverses do not discourage the girl who is learning to waltz.

Some officeholders seem to forget the time when they were office-seekers.

With the exception of the reason itself, a woman has a reason for everything.

Some people who give skim milk to the poor expect the Lord to credit it as cream.

Unless his wife's relations are rich and distinguished, the average man is never interested in them.

The man who saves up something for a rainy day is the one who knows enough to go in when it rains.

Buffalo Bill is going to quit after two years more of it. Russell Sage must pity him for his lack of enterprise.

In this mechanical age the mechanical man may not reach the highest honors, but he is generally able to pay rent.

High noon is the proper hour for a wedding in high life. When it comes to a divorce any old hour is good enough.

Possibly General Corbin's advice to young army officers not to marry was put forth in the interest of the future pension roll.

That anarchist who shot at King Leopold three times without hitting him must have graduated from some detective force.

The election was a failure in one thing—nobody had to wheel a fat man two miles to pay a fool bet. Perhaps we are getting more civilized.

Some earnest souls get excited because a platform doesn't suit them, but the astute politician waits until after election, and then he doesn't do a thing to it.

Dr. Harper may be right in declaring that the church is "alienating the rich," but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is entirely innocent of such folly himself.

Dancing is said to be going out of fashion. This must be due to the fact that so many society people after playing bridge whist have no money to pay the fiddler.

No sane person will defend Anarchist Rubino's attempt to kill Leopold, King of the Belgians. Leopold is not of the type of man that needs killing. A sound kicking is about his size.

Mr. Morgan has given one cent to a charitable organization. Let us hope the gentleman will not be compelled now to go without things that would have a tendency to increase his comfort.

Gompers fears a war of the unions. Gompers knows human nature. Combination leads to power, and power leads to disintegration, owing to the desire of many people to use the power for many diverse purposes.

American school teachers in the Philippines do not need to teach the young idea how to shoot. The young idea already knows how and practices on the teacher when there is no American garrison in the immediate neighborhood.

A whole year has passed without a single case of yellow fever originating in Havana. This is one result of American occupation of Cuba. The United States has a vital interest in the continuance of this satisfactory sanitary condition, as well as in the establishment of wholesome political conditions in the island.

The love letters produced in evidence in a suit which attracted considerable attention recently demonstrate once more the awful results following the conjunction of an ink bottle, a quire of note paper and an amorous young man. Every time one of these affairs becomes public it emphasizes the folly of teaching male children to write.

People on this side of the line may talk of annexation sentiment in Canada, but no such talk is heard in Canada itself. The truth is that the Canadian brother hates us and all our works, his only leniency being shown to American embezzlers who take shelter in the dominion with enough money to pay their footing, says the Chicago Chronicle. There is no more prospect of annexing Canada than there is of annexing England itself.

By a French chemist is claimed the invention of a method of compressing sea air into tablets. Those, therefore, who wish for a change of air will in future only have to go to the nearest

chemist's and buy a bottle of Margate tablets or half a dozen Rivera pastilles. So long as the drugs are properly dispensed the invention will be welcome. It would be unpleasant to ask for Bournemouth pastilles and to receive instead the Cologne (not the eau de Cologne) variety. The latter form has seventy-nine distinct smells.

The reading clubs that are studying the life of Sir Phillip Sidney, who was born just three hundred and forty-eight years ago, have a fine opportunity to weigh the comparative value to civilization of the chivalrous deed that attracts attention and the every-day usefulness that does not get into books. Sidneys can never be too common; yet it is true that the world's advance is won not so much by the exceptional hero or genius as by "the quiet men who speak the truth, pay their debts, do their work thoroughly, and are satisfied with their just rewards."

Some of the bravest, best-hearted men of the world are addicted to the habit of profane swearing on occasion. They do not mean anything in particular. They employ the language for mere emphasis. At the same time, any clean-minded person who uses profanity will apologize for the habit. Why persist in doing something for which one is obliged to apologize? Look about you. Listen to a swearing boy. He has caught the lowest oaths that come from the lowest and vilest surroundings. Along with the profane and indecent words you realize the fact the boy must have profane and indecent thoughts. Suppose it were your own boy? And why not if you use profane language? You are his exemplar. Hear a woman curse and swear. Does it not go through one like an electric shock? The ideal of womanhood is dragged down. Humanity is debased by it. One grows sick at heart. You feel the brute side of humanity. The distance between womanhood and a thing seems all the distance between heaven and hell. "It sounds so differently from a woman." There's your double standard of morality—a false standard that has wrought incredible mischief. But again: Does the swearer realize what it means to bandy sacred words? Has he not lost appreciation of delicacy? The name of God ought never to be spoken save in reverence, spoken when the heart is tender and a prayer is in the soul. There are those about one who hold the name in awe and who love and trust the Great Beneficence. How shall they feel when a name, which is to them above every name, is dragged into the mud of careless speech? As you would not couple the name of your mother or wife or daughter in coarse ribaldry so you should not take in vain the name of the noble Nazarene. There are worse habits than swearing—many worse. There are those who have never sworn an oath who are liars, thieves, hypocrites, murderers. That is true. Nevertheless the man who doesn't swear has the better chance to be a decent, courteous, self-respecting gentleman.

Roland B. Molineux, who was adjudged guilty of murder nearly four years ago, has been acquitted by a jury of his peers. The second trial presented marked differences from the first. Judge Lambert, a country judge, who presided, displayed singular fairness, good judgment, and patience, in sharp contrast to Recorder Goff, whose attitude toward the defense in the first trial was the subject of criticism, sharp, if not harsh. Evidence damaging to Molineux, chiefly in the form of letters which the Recorder admitted, was declared by the Court of Appeals to have been improperly admitted. In the first trial the prosecuting attorney had everything his own way. All the testimony he wished to introduce was let in. The State is often at a disadvantage in a second trial. Some of its witnesses cannot be found, as was the case in the second trial of Molineux. His long imprisonment and suffering must have influenced the jury a little. All of these influences, of course, operated to secure an acquittal for him. The court found it necessary to reprove Mr. Osborne, the prosecuting attorney, whose eagerness to secure a conviction exceeded all reasonable bounds. It is possible for a State's Attorney to show too much zeal in his efforts to send a man to the gallows. The trial was conducted with an orderliness and dispatch which were creditable to the country judge who was taken to New York to preside over this important trial. The court's summing up of the evidence was admirable. No one can review the whole case with satisfaction. It has been at once a farce and a tragedy. Murder was done, and, in spite of great efforts on the part of the State, the murderer is still at large. Molineux has been acquitted, but only after four years in prison and after his family has been nearly bankrupted. If he had been a poor man he would have been hanged. His acquittal is the result of the unwavering courage of his father, who throughout the struggle retained the best counsel in New York. There is much room for improvement when it costs a father his fortune to establish his son's innocence, or when a prosecuting attorney suggests that a rich man cannot be convicted of murder.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

REFORMING INEBRIATE WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

By Lady Henry Somerset.

The homes for friendless girls in London are well established, and the homes for inebriate women, so sadly needed, are well started, well patronized and are already a success. We use nothing but kind words to reclaim the unfortunate women with whom we come in contact, and that has proved to be the best way. Locking up a woman in prison is not the way to reform her. When a woman enters our home, she is given light work to do, and everything around her is arranged so that nothing of her old life will be present in her habits.

Another factor contributing to the advance made in the cause of temperance in England is the conviction on the part of the general public that there is too much drinking throughout Great Britain. The people themselves—the working class, the tradesfolk and the better middle class—are all beginning to see that drunkenness is one of the curses of civilization and that temperance is its only cure. As to the upper classes, the nobility, the cause has never been very popular there, but I really think that there are a better understanding and a beginning of sympathy among the upper classes. But in England we have centuries and centuries of custom back of us, and it is hard to break through and see that there is light on the other side.

DISREGARD OF SUNDAY DEPLORED.

By Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

A close observer cannot fail to note the dangerous inroads that have been made on the Lord's day in this country during the last thirty years. Look at the railroad lines in this country; not only are the passangers carried on Sundays, which I believe is unavoidable, but freight trains are in full operation. This traffic involves the employment of thousands of conductors, firemen, and engineers, as well as freight handlers, on the Lord's day. Then observe our system of electric cars. These lines are in full blast on Sundays, and the conductors and motormen have to serve the same number of hours on that day as on week days.

On Sunday mornings the business man is debarred from going to his place of business, but seizes the morning paper and devours its contents of twenty or thirty pages, its news of stocks and bonds, or pleasures and amusements, of crime and scandal, until his whole being is saturated with this unhealthy diet. Like animals gorged with food, he spends the morning in a comatose condition.

MONSTER EVIL OF OUR DAY.

By Adlai E. Stevenson, Ex-Vice President.

Existing conditions challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. These conditions are confined to no particular section, but exist throughout the length and breadth of our country. Notwithstanding our boasted prosperity and the individual fortunes that have suddenly been acquired, the sad fact remains that to the mass of the people this oft repeated boast of prosperity is but a mockery. Within a brief time articles of daily consumption—the foods essential to human health and comfort—have enormously increased in cost. Meat at many tables is indeed an article of luxury. The much vaunted prosperity is that of the favored few. To the mass of the people conditions have seldom been more exacting, rarely less hopeful, than at this moment. It were worse than idle to close our eyes to the discontent, the feeling of unrest so general in this land. It is the part of wisdom to ascertain the cause and, if possible, to apply the remedy.

The trust is the crying evil of to-day. By combinations of capital unknown to our earlier days, against public policy, and in many instances in direct violation of State laws,

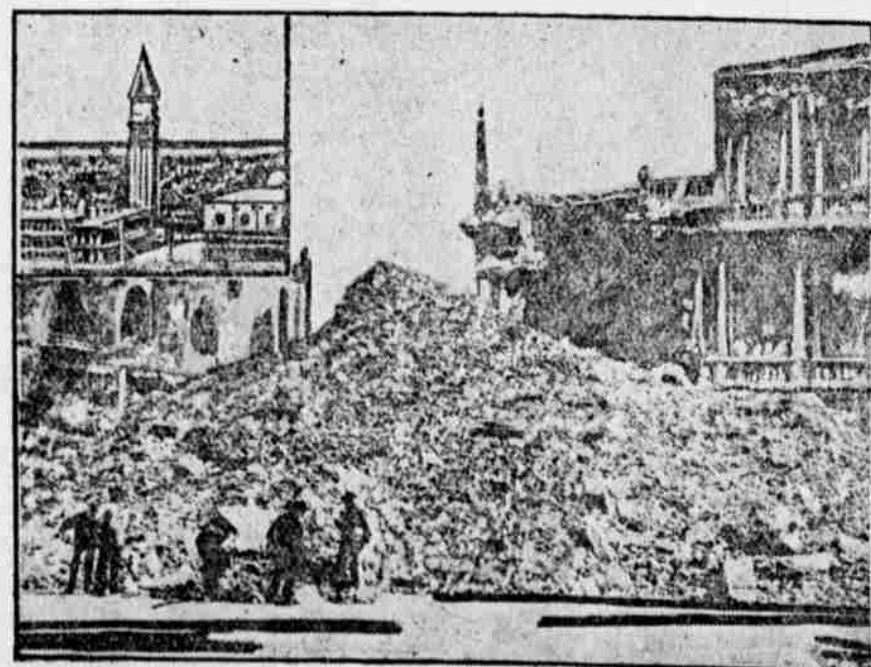
THE RUINED CAMPANILE.

Strange Spectacle of the Celebrated Square of Venice.

The crumbling of St. Mark's campanile, Venice, some months ago was extraordinary in that no one was killed or injured of the hundreds who might have been if it had swayed toward the old ducal palace forty feet distant from its base and tore its way through that musty pile which has

was the crowning glory. In descending it leaned over enough to tear out part of the front wall of the ducal palace, otherwise no damage was done.

The immensity of the campanile could not be comprehended when it stood the lofty sentinel overlooking Venice and the Adriatic 330 feet in the air. Now that it was turned into debris, filling a space 300 feet long by 100 wide and 70 feet high, its colossal proportions could be understood. Even



THE WRECKED CAMPANILE IN VENICE.

been defying the ages for centuries. The lofty tower started to its demolition after giving full warning and came down as gently as if some great gent had purposely held it back to save those near by from destruction. Not even great noise proclaimed its undoing, but a huge cloud of dust arose and settled for a time over the big square of which for centuries it

the Venetians who were born within its shadow, and lived beneath it to old age, did not realize its mighty dimensions until it was turned into a crumbling mass.

To recover the figures and designs of various kind used to embellish the lofty pinnacles the great mass was fenced in, the public excluded and laborers set to work to sort over the de-

the small dealer has been driven from the field. He can not compete with the trust. His occupation is gone. The field being clear, competition destroyed, the managers of various trusts fix prices to the consumer at their own pleasure. Is it possible that the people are indifferent to this growing evil? It virtually destroys competition, "the life of trade." In no small degree it usurps the functions of government. By intelligent machination, exclusively to its own gain, the trust has greatly increased to the consumer the cost of articles of daily necessity. The shadow of the trust has fallen upon every hearthstone in this land and the end is not yet. The trust is the monster evil of our day, a constant menace to our welfare as a people.

VALUE OF GOOD LOOKS TO BUSINESS WOMEN.

By Zerlina Rosenfield, Stenographer, New York.

It may be set down as a rule that good looks go a great way toward making a woman successful in business. But in saying this, I am not forgetful of the fact that plain-looking and even homely women have been known to distance the others in the race. Take two women of the same average ability and common sense, and the prettier of the two will make the more rapid headway in the matter of promotion, and therefore will earn more money. I have heard it said, or rather I have seen it stated in the newspapers, that good looks are a handicap to a girl in search of a position; that many employers will not have pretty girls in their offices, because they receive too much attention from the clerks.

Perhaps this is true in some cases—for instance, in an office in which the employer has a jealous wife; but generally it is not true. In most instances the young woman of prepossessing appearance who is seeking a place will secure an audience with the head of a firm when her plain-looking sister would be turned away. There is no use moralizing over the situation and saying that merit ought to discount good looks in such cases. We must take the world as we find it.

Now, I want to say a word about the treatment that young women in offices receive from the employers. If you were to believe all you see in the sensational newspapers you would have the opinion that a majority of the typewriters and stenographers accompanied their employers to lunch, to the theater and other places of amusement and were presented by them with boxes of bonbons and bouquets of American Beauty roses.

The truth is that the number of girls of this class is small indeed in comparison with the thousands of young women who earn their living in offices. Business men, as a rule, respect them and treat them in a gentlemanly manner. They have too much work to attend to during business hours to devote any of their time to paying compliments to their typewriters. Moreover, most men are proud and have too much regard for their reputations to pay marked attention to young women in their own offices. Girls who have been brought up properly, who are sensible and have will power need have no fear that they will not be treated with respect wherever they may be.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED.

By James R. Keene, Stock Speculator.

There are no signs of diminution in the general prosperity. Our foreign debt is smaller than at any period of our history, and our resources are immeasurably greater. The industrial and railroad outlook of the country is thoroughly satisfactory. The greatest menace is our financial system. When our business is expanding and there is a growing demand for funds, the United States treasury withdraws money from circulation. The financial stringency which we have passed through has not been due to lack of prosperity; it has been the result of it. We must have circulation sufficient to meet the growing business of the country.

JAMES R. KEENE.

United States Patents.

The whole number of patents issued by the United States Patent Office is more than 650,000, of which 45,000 were to foreigners. The number of live patents is about 375,000.

The industries and appliances upon which the larger number of patents have been issued are, approximately, stoves and furnaces, 20,000; steam engines, 14,000; railways, tracks, and harvesters, each, 12,000; electric lights, 8,000; bicycles, 6,000; pumps, 5,000; refrigerating, 4,500; telephone, 4,000; electrical railways, 3,000.

It has been estimated that the four-motion feed for sewing machine patents earned \$32,000,000 for its owners, a larger amount probably than any other patent issued prior to the Bell telephone patent.

Gold in Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia's gold output in May was the highest recorded, being over 10,500 ounces.

Somehow cut-diamond rates are always higher than the original prices.

Sometimes men blow out the gas after blowing in all their money.