

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

A good epitaph is all right in its place, but it comes so late.

A man likes to hear a woman say she has never been 'kissed, even if he doesn't believe it.

Clothes may not make the man, but the boy who puts on his first top hat thinks they help a lot.

Why not prohibit shooting deer, and thereby save the lives of many hunters who are mistaken for them?

Another express flyer has gone into the ditch. But what of it? We must keep hustling, no matter what chances we take.

St. Louis will make a tremendous hit if it can secure the attendance of the akhond of Swat also at the world's fair in 1904.

Another woman has been poisoned by eating candy sent to her through the mail. Evidently she did not read the newspapers.

John L. Sullivan says this is a thankless world. Still, there are foolish people who would be willing to take \$1,000,000 and call it quite generous.

A scientific person who has been investigating the phenomena of sleep reaches the conclusion that many people go through life without ever having been really wide awake.

The courts have decided that a one-legged man may, by the use of proper appliances, be almost as good as new. Perhaps the judge was having rheumatic twinges at the time the decision was handed down.

A prober into startling facts makes the astonishing statement that it costs as much yearly to keep a dog as it does to keep sixty hens, and thirty hens will lay 6,000 eggs while a dog will not lay any. Go to the head.

An excited Halifax paper has information of a plot on the part of Uncle Sam to annex Canada, and calls for an army of 500,000 to repel the Yankee invader. If you doubt this you can go to Halifax—and ask the editor.

A woman is advertising in papers "for a home in a family where there are no children, no washing and good wages." She should explain whether she will be satisfied with brussels carpet in her room or whether she prefers oriental rugs.

South American republics should not forget that there are two sides to the Monroe doctrine. It affords protection and at the same time imposes obligations. Because our policy saves these countries from the fear of acquisition by European monarchies, it does not release them from the obligations of courtesy and good behavior toward the other nations of the world.

One of the things in this changing world that ought to be preserved inviolate against the touch of innovation is apple pie. Properly constructed, with an ingenious regard for hygiene and for pleasing taste, an apple pie is the very apotheosis of cookery, and no token of modern degeneracy is more mournfully apparent than the great scarcity of the sort of intelligence and discrimination necessary to the production of apple pie, pure and undefiled, and divested of all adjuncts and appurtenances which vitiate the palate and impair the digestion.

The work on the New York subway was lately brought to a standstill at one point by a doll's five-cent hat. All was ready for an extensive blast. People in the vicinity were fleeing at the sight of an Italian waving a piece of red cloth fastened to a stick. The workman in the trench waited for the signal to send off the blast. But the signal did not come. Something had happened. A three-year-old girl was being dragged to a place of safety by two poorly dressed women, when the green-feathered hat of her pitiful doll fell into the street. The Italian dropped his flag as he heard the child scream with grief and saw the catastrophe. He seized the hat, rushed across the street, gave it to the mother, and in a moment the flag waved and the arrested work went on.

It is odd how we overlook the children at times. New York has just opened a babies' hospital. It is the first hospital in the world for the exclusive treatment of infants. The need of it has existed for years. Of course most mothers believe that the place for baby, sick or well, is at home. That isn't true in a great many homes in cities. Thousands of people are crowded into quarters where disease is invited by conditions and babies do not stand much of a chance. Hospital treatment would postpone many funerals that are caused as much by impure

air, lack of proper treatment and crowding, as by disease. In New York for every 100 filled coffins twenty-six contain babies under one year old, and 36 per cent of the deaths occur among children under two years old. There are 10,000 beds in the New York hospitals, and only twenty-one of them were devoted to babies. That is why the babies' hospital was organized and constructed. It is expected to cut down the death rate.

A man that has taken reasonable care of himself ought not to be old at fifty. But at fifty David Loeb of New York felt that he had lived too long, and so committed suicide. Loeb was not poor. He retired from business two years ago, "and had since seemed despondent because he had nothing to do." He was a bachelor. If Loeb had married he would have had his wife and children to love and think of instead of being obliged to concentrate his thoughts upon his bored self. It keeps the heart young to be interested in the welfare of others. Or if when he was in active business he had had the sense not to let it absorb him to the exclusion of everything else he would have remained young and able to enjoy life. No man that desires to avoid a miserable old age will permit the work habit to enslave him. He will read books, go about among people, form friendships, cultivate his tastes, ride a hobby—do anything rather than narrow himself down to a money-making routine that is sure to harden the feelings and atrophy the mind, and so make a walking mummy of him. Any one that starts with a good constitution and a decent outfit of brains should not be exhausted at fifty. If he finds himself world-weary and fatigued with life at that age he has only himself to blame. And he can freshen his spirit and revive his energies by searching out ways to do a little good. Loeb, if he had become the friend and helper of children, or had made it his business to be a special providence to some poor family in his neighborhood, would not have been troubled with the despondency that led him to the disgraceful crime of suicide.

Cynics have declared that tombstones are the greatest liars in the world. This is only another way of saying that the ancient maxim "Tell nothing save good of the dead" is respected everywhere. Humanity agrees that anger, malice and hatred should stop at the grave. Hence the grave-stone recites only the virtues of him who sleeps beneath it and says nothing of his failings and weaknesses. It must be admitted, however, that in some cases charity is heavily drawn upon in the effort to find virtues to ascribe to the deceased, and it is this consideration, undoubtedly, which has influenced the clergymen of Hamilton, Ohio, to declare by a unanimous vote that they will no longer preach funeral sermons save in cases where they can conscientiously ascribe to the dead merits warranting eulogy. They decline any longer to compete with the tombstones in indiscriminate praise of people simply because those people are dead. There is something to be said for this attitude of the clergymen. A philosopher once put the case thus: A dead rascal is no more admirable than a live rascal save that he is incapable of further rascality. Why, therefore, should he be eulogized? This statement of the proposition appears logical and it no doubt appeals with particular force to clergymen, who, from their very profession, may be supposed to deprecate any departure from the truth even in deference to the tradition "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." Whatever license in elegiac matters may be permitted to tombstones or even to men not in holy orders, it must be conceded that silence is after all the highest charity which may reasonably be expected of a preacher. The clerics of Hamilton, Ohio, have done wisely and seemingly in resolving to leave post-mortem eulogies of doubtful veracity to the tombstones. Heaven lies about us in our infancy, but the clergyman cannot afford to lie about us when we are dead. The storied urn must do that.

Resulted in His Marriage.
"Would you call stealing a kiss larceny?" queried the inexperienced young man.
"I suppose so," replied the married man, who was hustling from dawn to dusk to support his family.
"What is the penalty?"
"Why, I stole a kiss one time and was sentenced to hard labor for life."
—Philadelphia Record.

How to Make Brains Appreciated.
"Which do you think should be more highly esteemed, money or brains?"
"Brains," answered Senator Sorghum. "But nowadays the only way a man can convince people that he has brains is to get money."
—Washington Star.

Motor Mail Vans.
The British postoffice authorities have decided to substitute motor vans for those drawn by horses in some of the Manchester suburbs.

The average man doesn't amount to much when measured by his neighbor's standard.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE TRUST NO NEW DANGER.

By M. E. Ingalls, President Big Four Railway.



M. E. INGALLS.

Is there danger in the future from the great business combinations that are now being made—from the trusts? You hear it on every street corner. At every gathering men are inquiring and discussing it. Has the struggle between capital and labor actually commenced and is the conflict irrepressible? My observation in the last twenty-five years has been that labor has steadily won and capital lost in the struggle which always exists more or less. The compensation of labor has constantly risen, the cost of the necessities of life has decreased. On the other hand, the earnings of capital have grown less and less each year, and the responsibility and trouble of keeping it employed has increased. The rate of interest in this country is only about one-half what it was twenty-five years ago. A citizen who retired from business then and decided to live on his income is to-day in comparatively poor circumstances. In other words, if he has stood still he has seen the interest upon his capital cut in two, while his expenses have at the best stood still. Capital has been able to exist and increase only when it has been actively employed, and if it has been active it has had to employ labor in order to exist. Has the danger to labor increased by the organization of the vast combinations of to-day? The trust is no new danger. It is an aggregation of capital under a new name. It may be a greater one, but it is only a large corporation—the outgrowth of business and competition. How to control it is the question.

Publicity and taxation, all agree, is one way of controlling and keeping the trusts within the limits. Let the full light of day be turned on all their actions, all their statements and all their accounts, and provide either by a franchise or license tax that they shall pay their fair share of the burdens of the people.

We must, so far as possible, protect our small landholders. In their hands is the future of the Republic. So far, therefore, as it can be done by legislation our small property holders should be encouraged and they should be protected; their burden should be made as light as possible and capital should be made to pay its fair share of the burdens of the State. Large ownerships of land should be discouraged and prevented.

POSSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE.

By Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson.

Agriculture is a vast field, and only the smallest part of it has yet been covered. The government is devoting special attention to the subject, and at present there are agricultural experiment stations in every State in the Union. Look at some of the work the department has accomplished. We are trying to improve corn until it shall have as much value as wheat as a food. And we are constantly endeavoring to improve wheat. We have found and successfully tested in the West a variety of wheat from the Volga that will grow in ten inches of rainfall. It is the very kind for the drought sections of this country. Our soil analysts discovered in Connecticut ground suitable for raising Sumatra wrapper tobacco, for which the United States annually paid nearly \$8,000,000. There are now 48,000 acres of it in Connecticut and Massachusetts. These scientists are now trying to discover



JAMES WILSON.

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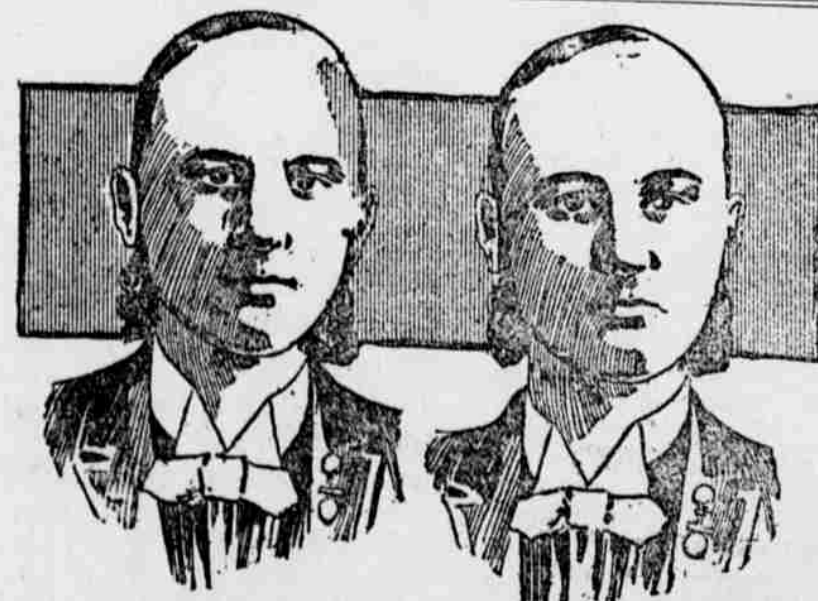
PICTURESQUE PREACHERS.

Religious Partnership of the Morrill Twins Ended by Death.

The most remarkable religious co-partnership of modern times came to an end the other day when Rev. Horace Morrill, one of the famous "Rev. Morrill twins," died in a Nebraska town. The "Rev. Morrill twins," as they called themselves, were known in almost every city and town in the United States, throughout a large part of Europe and in Canada. They were regularly ordained Baptist ministers and early took up evangelization work. They labored for a time in the slums of New York, becoming particularly

ter, offered the best field for their endeavors. There they erected a building, patterned to the most minute detail on a ship, and this they called the Gospel Ship. Here they held services in the most picturesque style known to evangelists.

The twins called themselves evangelists. Others have called them crusaders, missionaries, and by other names less polite and with a different meaning. That they were different from the ordinary run of evangelists they never disputed. They rather gloried in the fact. It was to their peculiarity that they owed a great deal of their success, for their meetings were entertainments of a rare kind.



THE REV. MORRILL TWINS.

(Brother evangelists, whose strange religious partnership has been ended by the death of the former of them, Rev. Horace Morrill, in Nebraska.)

Interested in water front mission work. Then they worked among the sailors of Liverpool and of other English seaports. Returning to this country, they decided that the sailor of the great lakes was getting less attention as to his moral and religious welfare than his salt water brother, and that the vicinity of Chicago, where hundreds of lakesmen are laid off part of the win-

The Morrill twins were as much alike as two peas. Persons who lived with them for months at a time were never able to distinguish one from the other. In appearance, in manner, in habit and conversation they were exactly alike. They always dressed alike, even to the minutest detail of their clothing. Their shoes, hats and gloves were of the same size. They both affected side

where we can raise the Cuban filler tobacco, and we have found two places. We will soon save the country \$6,000,000 a year more on this product. We are raising tea successfully in South Carolina and establishing a station for its culture in Texas.

Many agricultural colleges in the country are doing great work for the advancement of scientific husbandry by giving the farmers an opportunity to educate their sons in the science of agriculture, but the subject should be given more attention by the State universities. The study of agriculture should be a part of the university training and should be taken up on entering school and continued until graduation. Agriculture is in its infancy. It is a new subject—so new, in fact, that its possibilities cannot now be apprehended.

COLDS AND THEIR CAUSES.

By Dr. E. C. Sweet, of Chicago.

Many people are always taking cold. To avoid colds we are warned to beware of drafts, wet feet, sudden changes of temperature, and so forth, and the advice is excellent. But exposure of this kind is not the sole cause, for if it were, a wetting or a chill would always be followed by a cold, and that, we all know, is not the case.



DR. E. C. SWEET.

Cold in the head is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose produced by bacteria. What these bacteria are, and whether it is always the same kind that produces a cold, are questions that have not been settled. Some, at least, of them are probably always present in the air of our houses or the dust in the open air. So it cannot be the germs alone that cause a cold, otherwise we should never be free from one.

The germ of any disease is the same as a seed; it will grow and multiply if planted in suitable soil, but not otherwise. So the germ or germs of a cold will not grow in a healthy nose; the mucous membrane of the nose must be prepared by some local or general cause which weakens its power of resistance. This may be a local disturbance of the blood-supply, caused by a chilling of the surface of the body, or irritation by the inhalation of dust or of strong fumes, or it may be some influence which depresses the general system and makes it vulnerable to the attacks of the microbes. Such influences may be fatigue, mental anxiety, loss of sleep and the like, but perhaps more often self-poisoning by the waste products in the body which are absorbed instead of being promptly eliminated.

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH DECLINING.

By President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard University.

We Americans are face to face with the lamentable and extraordinary fact that the influence of the church has visibly declined in our generation. The Protestant churches are too intellectual and too emotional on the part of the teacher or preacher, and call for too little of personal exertion on the part of the recipient of the inspiration. The emotional side of religious teaching is highly developed, and this is especially true of the Methodist denomination. It does not do me any good to have my feelings aroused by exciting my pity or arousing my anger or stirring my indignation unless I can go and do something about it.



C. W. ELIOT.

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whiskers of exactly the same cut. Both were slightly bald. They rode the tandem wherever they went for years. So similar did they appear that the people would cry out to them, "Hello, there, mister, you've got yourself along with you to-day, ain't you?"

During their evangelistic work the twins amassed a fortune. They never claimed to be at work for "sweet charity's" sake. They did claim that they gave one-tenth of all they made to the church; they did not deny that they kept the balance. Wherever they appeared they were dressed in spick and span fashion; they had money to pay as they went; they built the "Gospel Ship" out of their own funds, and they frequently fed the poor at dinners given in the unique boat-like church.

This ironclad vessel was rigged out in complete style. Flags floated from the masts, lamps swung on the bridge, the bells were struck just the same as if the boat had been plowing through the water instead of being anchored fast on a Carroll avenue lot. The smoke from the stoves inside poured through the smokestacks, and light streamed out through portholes. The boat had a beam of 25 feet and a length of 125 feet over all.

To this ship came hundreds of people. Rowdies sometimes swooped down on the place and turned it into a bledium. Others came to sing and pray. The Morrill twins were there to do the preaching, lead the singing, and run the talking machine and the stereopticon. Twice the boat was set on fire, twice it was robbed.

In the hold of the land-faring vessel were stored two Winchester rifles that the twins used at Baraboo, Wis., to defend themselves against the mob that tried to drive them from the town. These firearms were among their treasures. They always kept them in plain view during services, not with the intention of using them, but because they were proud of them as relics of the Baraboo riot.

Spinning coins is uncertain, but it enables a man to turn his money quick-ly.