

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON

Every dog has his yesterday to look back upon with regret.

Eat, drink and be merry—at least until indigestion sets in.

The world may owe every man a living, but it is too busy to hunt him up and tell him so.

Colombia has a deficit of 30,000,000 pesos, Colombian money. That must be almost as much as 30 cents in real money.

If Algy Sartoris brings Canada over and forces it on us, we might take it as a gift—but no fighting. It's too expensive.

As long as immigration keeps up to the high figures shown by the last report, no fear of race suicide need be entertained.

A Philadelphia woman has been awarded a verdict of \$4,000 for a broken jaw, and her husband feels like it is a shame to take the money.

It is announced that Uncle Russell Sage is now able to eat five square meals a day, while poor old Uncle John Rockefeller is held down to five square crackers.

A girl is always sure she is having a good time when two men ask her to go out and she goes with the one she doesn't want to go with to make the other one mad.

King Alfonso is again reported to be on the lookout for a wife, but it is denied that he has any idea of choosing an American. For this we should be devoutly thankful.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, says the United States is a grasping nation. Well, in a sense we are. We hold fast to everything that of right belongs to us.

Obtaining money under false pretenses is a penal offense everywhere, unless the money aggregates millions and the false pretenses consist of watered stock, bogus values and dummy directors.

In five years the number of apples exported from this continent to Europe has increased from 25,000 to more than a million and a half barrels. Somebody must have taught Europeans to make apple pie.

In the Cosmopolitan Magazine Mr. Wells, the romancer, tells of a country where there are wasps as big as barn owls. A man or a boy who has ever interfered with the wasp's business knows that this is no exaggeration.

At Penryn in North Wales workmen who struck three years ago have returned to work without obtaining a single concession from their employer, Lord Penryn. Great suffering among their families caused the men to give up. The noble lord probably considers this another triumph for civilization.

It is now said that the Czar desired to have the questions at issue between Russia and Japan submitted to The Hague tribunal, but was dissuaded from that course by the ministers—which is not unlikely. The bureaucracy is willing the Czar should amuse himself with such notions as The Hague court, but when it comes to practical matters—oh, no!

It does no more good to give advice to people about to go into the woods on hunting expeditions as to what they should or should not shoot at than it does to give labored directions as to how one can save himself from drowning when he suddenly meets the necessity for such effort. The man with the gun will continue to blaze away at anything he thinks is a deer, and the struggling man in the water will lose every vestige of presence of mind and do the very things that will soonest send him to the bottom.

The legitimate alarm lately expressed as to the character of some of the immigration now reaching our shores—the refuse of southern Europe, brought here by steamship companies, which disloyally induce unwelcome immigrants to come here by holding out false and unwarranted hopes—should never for a moment blind our eyes to the desirability of getting good immigrants, of whom there cannot be too many. What has made this country the great nation it is, is the blending of many races, the perpetuation of the best in them all.

It was the wish of the late Lord Salisbury that the expenses of his funeral should not exceed a hundred dollars. They did not exceed seventy dollars. The Duke of Westminster, who also held a strong opinion on the wickedness of ostentatious extravagance at funerals, was buried at a cost

of only thirty-five dollars. Many a poor family in America has gone deeply into debt to bury its members because of fear of what the neighbors might say. The fashion of simplicity, set by the English great, might well be adopted by rich and poor alike.

A novel course has recently been opened in a training school of kindergarten teachers in an Eastern city. It is called a course in home-making. Its prospectus recognizes the fact that the preparation for the most important industry in which women can engage has always been more or less haphazard. If a girl could make a loaf of bread and a cup of coffee, if she knew that beefsteak is bought by the pound and not by the yard, and that windows should not be washed outside in freezing weather, she was too often thought to be equipped for housekeeping—at least when the family was to consist of "just herself and her husband." The miseries of the first year of marriage, with so meager a supply of knowledge and experience, are written deep in the memories of many a husband and wife. It is a good sign that a popular school has had the sense and the courage to establish a department where girls over eighteen years old may study the house intelligently—its construction, its decoration and furnishing; house-keeping, with its expenses, its accounts, its marketing, its cooking and its laundry work; and finally the nurture and training of children, from the care of their physical needs to the selection of their games and their books. We have acted too long upon the assumption that home-makers are born, not made. It is high time that we should at least make the experiment of teaching women expressly how to meet the varied demands of life in the home.

The most hopeful characteristic of the American colleges is the self-supporting student. The boys who have worked their way through have not only conquered the adverse conditions to which they were born but have also always adorned all professions and walks of life. It has been said that any boy in this country who wants an education may get it, if he wants it bad enough. The truth of this is being demonstrated now more clearly than ever before. There is common complaint that the poor boy's chances to get ahead in the world are not what they used to be. This is not borne out by the facts in any department of life. More than ever before, character is the prime capital for success, and never before were a poor boy's opportunities for moulding his character as he sees fit as good as they are now. There was a time in the history of American colleges when the earning of money by a student during vacation to help pay his tuition bills was so exceptional a proceeding as to excite remark. But there appears to have been a great change. The growth of the practice is indicated by the report of the secretary of the Columbia College committee on employment for students, from which it appears that Columbia students during the past summer earned \$31,401, an increase of \$13,000 over their earnings for the year before. The number of vacation workers this year was nearly 10 per cent of the entire university attendance. The occupations engaged in ranged in variety from truck driving to the operation of a printing office, and the largest sum earned was \$1,000 by a law student. Many, no doubt, also carry on wage-earning labor during the college term. It is unfortunate that this should have been the case, for no college course can be what it ought to be when broken into by the necessities of self-support, though it is, of course, far better that a student should study under the disadvantage than that he should not be a student at all. Besides it has its compensations. What the wage-earning student loses from the college course he makes up in practical application of his talents to the work of real life. He is better prepared, perhaps, to step into his chosen occupation when college days are over than is the fellow student whose way has been made easy and who knows nothing of the difficulties to be encountered. The boy who works for his education learns what an education is for and places it in its proper perspective in his view of life. And in making for it he unconsciously builds up within himself something of more value even than education, and that is character. No boy need despair because his father is not rich enough to buy him an education. If he wants it bad enough he can get it, and by working for it get something better still along with it.

Royal Children's Clothes.
Prince Edward of Wales and his brothers are allowed to wear their old clothes at Sandringham and get themselves as dirty as they please. While in London they have to change their attire four times a day, and keep themselves always spick and span. It goes without saying that they much prefer Sandringham.


Few Kentucky Murders Punished.
Only nine men have been hanged in Kentucky in the last five years, although there have been 793 murders.

of only thirty-five dollars. Many a poor family in America has gone deeply into debt to bury its members because of fear of what the neighbors might say. The fashion of simplicity, set by the English great, might well be adopted by rich and poor alike.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHEN A MAN MARRIES A FOOL.

By Helen Oldfield.




As a rule, women of more than common talent are rarely belles; the beauty or the heiress counts her suitors by the score, where the woman of unusual intellect may reckon hers upon the fingers of one hand, and still have digits to spare. True, the lovers of the clever woman may be and probably are, far superior to those of the society belle, yet the fact remains that many men prefer that their women should not be too clever. Exactly where the too much begins and ends it is not easy to say; tastes differ, and what one man counts as dazzling may be dull to another. Besides, brilliant men often find much pleasure in the society of brilliant women; still, it is the exception that even they demand a superior order of intellect as requisite for a wife. Clever and able men are quite content not to ask overmuch wisdom upon the part of the women whom they marry; it would seem as though the man, being the head of the house, felt himself competent to furnish the family stock of brains, even as he supplies the family exchequer. There is an old-fashioned notion with which modern progress has by no means done away to the effect that women, as compared with men, have small need of brains as an equipment for life. Also, there is no denying the fact that folly in woman has a great although singular attraction for men, even of the graver sort.

The foolish woman may be good in her way; she usually is, which is fortunate, since a wicked woman without ballast is worse than a demon. But sins of ignorance are to the full as disastrous as those of willful wickedness, sometimes more so, since provision is efficient against them. A foolish woman is never to be trusted under any circumstances. She does the things she ought not to have done, she leaves undone the things which she ought to have done, and, still worse, she is always saying the wrong thing, for she never understands the virtue of silence. The proverb says that many a fool has passed for a wise man simply by holding his tongue and letting others speak, but no such aphorism has ever been uttered with regard to a woman, since the foolish woman is always a chatterbox. The man who marries such an one has no resource but to treat her as though she were a child and not expect too much of her. He may count himself fortunate if she is sweet tempered and anxious to win his praise and approval.

BASIS OF AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING ALLIANCE.

By the Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky.



The idea has been steadily growing that in foreign countries the first aim of an English statesman should be to establish close and friendly relations with the United States. England is by her position in the world an eminently free trade country, while America is strongly protectionist. Probably a more serious fact in affecting the future relations of the two countries, however, is a growing divergence of racial elements, for the vast flow of European emigration to America is constantly reducing the proportion of the Anglo-Saxon and even of the Teutonic race in the American population. Yet with all this there remains a far greater community of thought and feeling between England and the United States than between England and any other foreign European country. The English common law lies at the foundation of the American legal system. The two nations have the same language, in a measure the same history and the same traditional sympathies and characteristics. They have grown up under the influence of a common literature

WILL BE FIRST LADY OF OHIO.

Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Wife Ohio's Governor-elect.



Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, wife of the Governor-elect of Ohio, has by her beauty, winsomeness and tact won for herself almost as much of a national reputation as her husband. A gentlewoman in the fullest sense of the word, she presides over her home with exquisite grace. The close friendship between the Herricks and the McKinleys brought her into the social limelight a bit more prominently perhaps than she would otherwise have cared for, and her visits to the White House were notable because of the favor with which she was received. Mrs. Herrick dresses beautifully, and is an enthusiastic automobilist, a fad that is more prevalent in Cleveland than almost any other city in the United States. She and Mr. Herrick and their son, Parmeley Webb Herrick, are seen frequently in the parks and on the streets of Cleveland. The Herricks are an ideal happy family, the absence of the son at Yale, where he is a senior, being a hardship they have to endure and one which the family are rejoicing will end with young Herrick's graduation.

TUNNELING THE HUDSON.

The Idea Is by No Means One of Recent Birth.

The idea of tunneling the Hudson is by no means of recent birth. Several attempts in this direction have been made since 1874, when the first company to undertake the construction of a sub-Hudson tunnel came into being. Little progress had been made, however, when, through an accident to the door of an air-lock at a critical moment, the tunnel was flooded and a number of laborers were drowned. The water was pumped out and work resumed, but a bad leak once more caused a long delay. By this time something had been accomplished in


both tunnels, but the company had now come to the end of its financial resources and was obliged to order a permanent cessation of work. The years passed, and eventually an English syndicate undertook to complete the tunnel. In their turn they found the task beyond their powers. Finally Mr. Jacobs declared his willingness to begin where the others, defeated, had withdrawn. He and his associates are now satisfied that they have solved the most difficult problem likely to arise in this or future subaqueous tunnel work. They have assuredly proved that air, if properly reinforced, will serve to stem the most powerful of torrents, and the demonstration of this must be said to mark a milestone in

and a substantially identical creed. Of late years the feeling of amity between England and America has steadily grown, and in England at least the great truth that a war with kinsmen beyond the Atlantic would be one of the greatest calamities that could fall upon the world has become generally realized. With increased facilities of communication the personal contact between the two nations has vastly increased. Both the best and most frivolous elements in each are in constant touch, and are constantly interchanged. In finance, in commerce, in social life, in common amusements and common intellectual pursuits and sympathies, the bond is daily strengthening.

It does not appear probable that the relations of the two nations will take the form of any general or permanent alliance. Each country has large classes of interests which the other is almost unconcerned. English opinion now cordially acquiesces in the Monroe doctrine, while America is happily free from all obligations to meddle with purely European complications. Limited alliances aiming at special objects may probably arise, but on the whole the unity of the English speaking races is likely to depend much on the increasing power of common sympathies, common principles, and common interests. Both countries are essentially democratic and the broad basis of popular sentiment must be the foundation of their friendship.

OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO DOMESTICS.

By Mrs. Atarah Jordan Gentry.

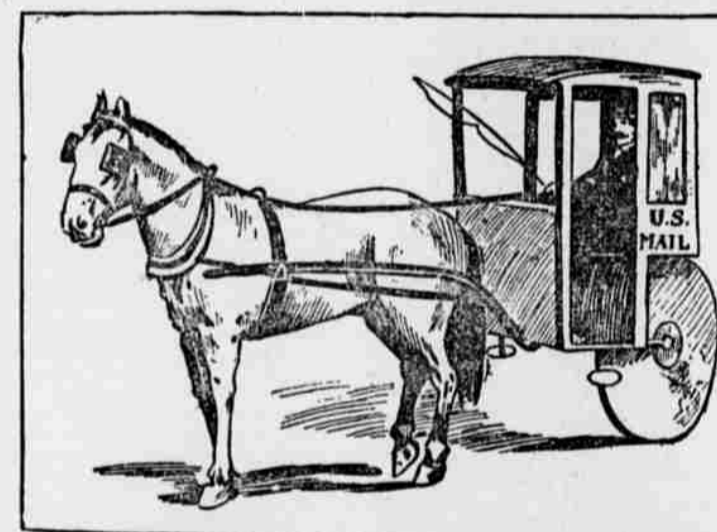


Year by year, generation after generation, the daughters of the poor pass in hundreds of thousands from the narrow means and lowly culture of the cottage or the tenement into the atmosphere of a higher social state. They go from what is often a pinched and noisy or quarrelsome home into some family where they will day by day live amid good manners, measured speech, and ideas of refinement, progress and the march of events. They receive, insensibly, an extremely valuable expansion of thoughts, feelings, and views of life, and the more capable among them quickly learn something of what is best in their mistresses and their manners. They pick up much information useful to them afterwards as wives, mothers, cooks and nurses, and if they be careful and dutiful they can help the people at home and save up money to make a little start for themselves and their husbands when they marry.

What good fortune it is, if they only realized it, to serve good masters and mistresses! How happy and honorable that condition may be rendered where a serving maid, properly self-respecting, proudly repays by faithful work and humble attachment the fair treatment which has fallen to her lot! Good masters and mistresses will almost everywhere draw good servants to them; yet it does seem as if the grand old ideas upon the subject which animated bygone servants of all descriptions are on the wane in the present welter of policies and principles. That would be the worst thing possible for our social progress, and, above all, for those classes which at present derive a stupendous advantage from the domestic intermingling of rank with rank.

The army and navy have been, and are still, the best schools for teaching obedience, fidelity, and dutifulness to the youthful male population. Its female portion never had a better or happier machinery for the same instruction as our customs have created in the passage of working girlhood through the households of the cultured and well to do. Sorrowful will be the time when this natural and happy social system comes to an end; but it will come, if right hearted women do not everywhere repudiate the ridiculous creature who fears to call herself a "servant."

POSTMEN USE ONE WHEELED CART.



The rural free delivery carriers of Central Illinois are deeply interested in the vehicle used by a carrier on a route running out of Niantic, and which was invented by J. H. Grosh, the postmaster at that point. It has but a single wheel and was designed especially for the carriers of the rural districts.

The idea was suggested to Mr. Grosh by the villainous roads of Central Illinois in the winter months, which are almost impassable at times to the ordinary four-wheeled vehicle, even with two horses and with no more load than a driver and small consignment of mail. The inventor's idea has been to reduce the friction, and there is naturally much less in one wheel than in four.

The cart can be adapted to the use of one or two horses. Its equilibrium is maintained on the principle of a three-legged stool, each shaft representing one leg and the single wheel the other.

the march of engineering science—Century.
Tobacco in Japan.
Tobacco is both cultivated and consumed on a large scale in Japan. The plant was introduced by the Portuguese in the seventeenth century and the trade in it is a government monopoly. Tobacco is almost universally used in a small pipe. While cigarettes are manufactured in large quantities, they are nearly all exported.
Diplomacy is the art of promising a man what he wants in a way that will make him cease to want it.
All's well that ends according to your own diagram of the finish.

both tunnels, but the company had now come to the end of its financial resources and was obliged to order a permanent cessation of work. The years passed, and eventually an English syndicate undertook to complete the tunnel. In their turn they found the task beyond their powers. Finally Mr. Jacobs declared his willingness to begin where the others, defeated, had withdrawn. He and his associates are now satisfied that they have solved the most difficult problem likely to arise in this or future subaqueous tunnel work. They have assuredly proved that air, if properly reinforced, will serve to stem the most powerful of torrents, and the demonstration of this must be said to mark a milestone in