

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Very few of the churches have been closed because of overcrowding.

There is more health in happiness than there is happiness in health.

The book agent who sold Speaker Cannon sixty books he didn't want would be an invaluable adjunct to the lobby.

A perfect flying machine should carry along a few acres of India rubber scenery on which to alight in case of accident.

Bertillon has discovered a method for making the dead lifelike. He will be honored for inventing a plan to wake up some of the living.

There is only one certain way to dispose of the boll weevil; wait for it to die out, as several Western States had to do with the grasshopper and potato bug.

Now that he has quit work at the early age of 87 Russell Sage has reason to be thankful that he was saving, as he has laid by enough to live on for the rest of his days.

The Czar of Russia can at least count upon having all the newspapers of his country with him on almost any subject. 'Tis easier to agree with him than to suspend publication.

Since the Empress of China received several automobiles as a birthday present she can just line up her loving subjects on a well-paved street when they displease her and touch the button.

The life of Edgar Allen Poe is to be dramatized. If it is successful it will be a standing rebuke to those who declare that American play-goers care only for the frivolous and spectacular.

Still another way of keeping the boy contented on the farm is suggested. This is to make it easy for him to get from the farm to the town, and vice versa. Or, in other words, good roads.

Beatrice Fairfax has copyrighted the advice that a 14-year-old girl should kiss no boy unless it be her brother. We violate no confidence in calling attention to the fact that all men are brothers.

The author of "Mrs. Wiggs" has bought herself a \$10,000 home in Louisville. That's rather modest. But perhaps the report that the lady's royalties have amounted to \$400,000 are slightly exaggerated.

A Cleveland man who belongs to a wealthy family has renounced society and gone to live with tramps, because he says society people bore him with their talk about books and art. This apparently upsets the widely accepted theory that society talks only about dukes and bridge.

Glowing dreams of past grandeur and vain imaginings about unearned prosperity to come do not satisfy the Spain of to-day. The vice consul at Madrid reports that the government is to open a number of agricultural schools in various parts of the kingdom. Students will be instructed not only in regard to raising crops, but in the use of agricultural machinery and implements. Spain has no well-wisher more sincere than her late antagonist, the United States, and every token of her progress is noted here with satisfaction.

A report made by the dean of the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard university shows that out of 172 students who received the bachelor's degree with honors at Harvard last commencement eighty-four were prepared for college in the public schools, as against seventy-six from private schools of all kinds. This is convincing evidence of the high character of instruction to be had in the public schools, especially in view of the fact that the academies and other private fitting schools exist chiefly for the purpose of preparing boys for college, while in the public high schools this is merely an incident.

For years the national party conventions were held in Baltimore more frequently than in any other city. This was at the time when the center of population was in Maryland or in old Virginia. The present center of population is in southeastern Indiana. St. Louis and Chicago, the cities in which the national conventions are to be held this year, are west of the center, but they are nearer to it than any other considerable cities save Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. Chicago has displaced Baltimore as the favorite convention city. Lincoln was nominated there, and so were Grant, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison, Bryan and Cleveland. The conventions which nominated McKinley met in St. Louis

and in Philadelphia, and Mr. Cleveland was nominated in St. Louis and Harrison in Minneapolis, as well as in Chicago. The little parties frequently chose little places for their conventions. The Abolitionists, for instance, in 1839 nominated a candidate for the presidency in Warsaw, Genesee County, New York.

Not a few fathers hurt their sons and damage the careers of those sons by picking out careers for them. Train up the boy in the way he should go, and then let him choose his own work. In the choice of a vocation, as in the choice of a wife, every young man should be left alone. If he is not worthy of being left alone the parent has grievously injured the boy in the preceding decade of his life. These interpretations mean that I would not educate my boy under a private tutor. I would educate my boy with boys, although not entirely by boys. Boys do, however, educate boys; but a boy who is trained alone is liable to fall in adjusting himself to his membership in humanity. He is to become a brother of the common lot. He therefore should learn early how to adjust himself to his fellows. Neither would I educate my son abroad; he is an American boy. I should be glad to have him get all that is best from the private school in Lausanne or Geneva, but not for one instant would I have his ideals formed by the French master or his methods by the German. A primary note in his character should be the American, although a note more fundamental is the human. He is, as a human boy, to be trained up for service in this great, interesting, new life of our new world.

Your father can remember a 7 per cent government bond served as a sort of interest standard. Of course, it was a gilt-edged security, but 7 per cent for money was considered about the proper figure. That was not very long ago. It was in a day when the public debt of the nation, measured by the resources of the people, was a heavy burden. Now we have 2 per cent bonds. In fact, more than half of our bonds are 2 per cent securities. In the face of a thousand alluring investments, including farm mortgages and municipal bonds, the government can have all the money it wants at 2 per cent. Your share of the interest on the public debt is 34 cents annually. Your share of the interest-bearing debt is \$11. We piled up millions of liabilities during the Spanish war, and yet the total of the public debt is less than the capital of the Steel Corporation; less than the total amount of life insurance credited to at least two concerns. The interest-bearing debt on Dec. 31, 1903, was \$901,747,220. Eleven dollars per head. In Great Britain the debt is \$75 per capita, and in Holland it is \$90. France has a national debt so great that each inhabitant owes \$150. The ray of sunlight there is the fact that France has borrowed from the people, and there is no danger of foreign creditors foreclosing a mortgage on that country. Argentina owes \$128 per capita, and Australasia \$263. We talk much of our natural resources, our loyal people and our new navy. Don't forget that one of our greatest items of strength in foreign lands is our financial standing. The nation with unlimited credit, with a big treasure chest, is in a position to command and direct and influence. Financially, the United States has no competitors.

### 805,000 Worth of Rabbits.

Rabbits, which have been the pest of Australia and New Zealand for many years, have now become a source of large revenue. Frozen rabbits to the value of over \$805,000 were exported from Victoria, New Zealand, last year, in addition to \$70,000 worth of preserved rabbits. This business is daily increasing. Now that the trapping industry is such an important one, employing as it does several thousand hands, and is largely effective in keeping the rabbit pest in check, the chances are that the methods of compulsory suppression now enforced on landholders will at least be moderated by the government.

The rabbits in Australia and New Zealand were originally shipped from England, and it is almost impossible to keep them out of the cattle ranches. Fences have been built around these vast stations with a wire-netting sunk eighteen inches below the surface to prevent the rabbits from getting inside, but as soon as grass becomes short on the outside "Mr. Bunnie" will burrow under the wire netting and eat up the grass on the inside.

Rabbits in this country rarely burrow, but are to be found in stumps of trees and under fallen timber. In and about Chicago, where land is divided for building purposes, rabbits make their homes under the wooden sidewalks, and can be easily turned out by a good dog. Such, however, is not the habit of the Australian pest.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### French Coal Supply Small.

The coal miners of France, located in the northern part of that country, do not supply the needs of the French people, who have to import 28,000,000 tons, against an average of 21,000,000 tons raised at home.

## THE SCOURGED CITY.

### BALTIMORE A MODERN AMERICAN MUNICIPALITY.

Famous as a Shipping, Railroad and Manufacturing Center—Fine Streets, Noted Buildings and Institutions—Courageously Faces the Future.



IRE has not crushed Baltimore. Out of chaos and debris the Maryland metropolis lifts up her head courageously. She does not fear to look about. Desolation confronts her wherever her gaze is directed. Acre after acre in the very heart of the city, where Commerce had reared its splendid temples, is burned over. Eighty city blocks are in ruins and 2,500 buildings are destroyed. Where Wealth and its workshops, where Industry found reward, where Thrift brought its savings and Plenty reared its structures of stone, brick and steel, where the great engines of Finance maintained an activity which sent life and power through the commercial arteries of the town—there is a scene that the man of sober mind dreads to look upon.

Only once before has there been presented on the American continent a scene so expressive of the horror, the consuming power of flame; that was when Chicago fell under the fiery blast in 1871. Then there were no relics of the disaster like those which Baltimore contains. Building had not yet

become an art in the metropolis of the West and the structures which the flames attacked were burned to the ground. Here it is different. All through the burned district the massive skeletons of architectural giants remain. Hundreds of ugly-looking frames of steel, with blackened bricks clinging to them, make a forbidding sight. After the progress of the fire had been checked these looked like great coke ovens, with tongues of flame leaping from them. The walls had the color of coke. For days thereafter clouds of smoke hung over them. At the same time tangled masses of wire crossed and recrossed the streets. These the wind blew hither and thither, just as it did the sheets of tin and huge timbers while the flames were sweeping the town. Crumbling walls still swayed in the breeze, endangering the lives of those who ventured too near. By day the scene was one of chaos. At night it was weird.

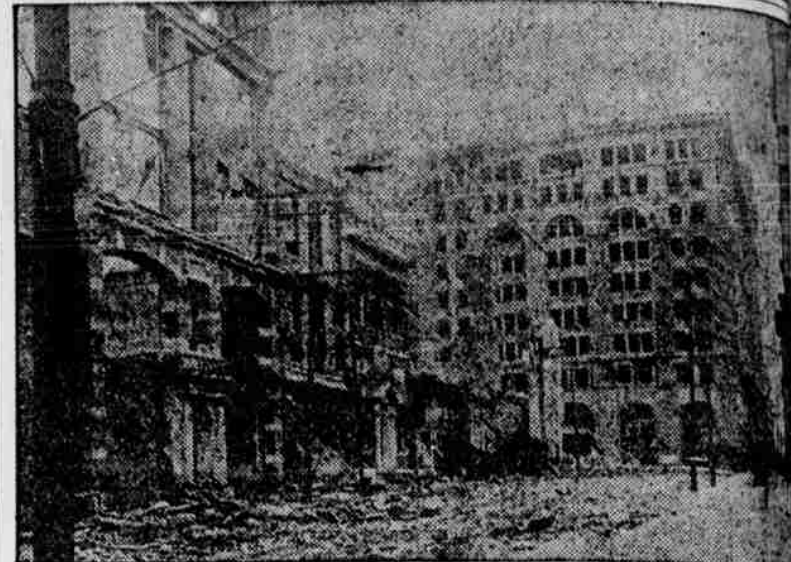


VIEW ON LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Courageous and Hopeful. Baltimore has cause to shudder. The loss approximates \$150,000,000, of which 80 per cent is covered by insurance. The loss sustained by the cessation of business will add much more. There are 50,000 persons out of work. It is a blow such as none but American fortitude could endure. Yet Baltimore courageously fronts the future. She foresees a new era. She is planning for a new city to be built on the ruins of the old, and it is to be a better one. There will be wider streets, better sanitary conditions and improved fire protection. Out of the ashes of the old will come forth a new Baltimore, more splendid than that whose sufferings aroused the world's sympathy.

### The Stricken City.

The stricken city is one of the most picturesque municipalities in the United States. It has many claims for distinction other than its vast commercial interests, whose various ramifications extend all over the world. It is famous for its ornamental streets, magnificent buildings, noted institutions of learning, handsome monuments, and as the seat of the Catholic hierarchy in the western hemisphere. It is known as the "Monumental City" from the stately shafts that grace several of its public streets and squares. The most notable of these are the Washington monument and the Battle monument. Its



RUINS OF THE GREAT EQUITABLE BUILDING.

streets are broad and level, the main thoroughfares being magnificent avenues. They are mostly laid out at right angles to one another and generally have a width of sixty feet. The residential sections are extremely handsome, while the business district, now a scene of utter ruin, showed proud and artistic architecture. As an important art and scientific center the city holds high rank. In the matter of population Baltimore is the sixth city in the United States, 550,000 souls finding habitation within its corporate limits.

### Founded by Lord Baltimore.

The city was laid out in 1730. Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, after whom the town is named, was given a grant of land by King Charles I. of England, comprising the territory now included in the States of Delaware and Maryland. Cecil never visited the territory himself, but governed it by deputies and with manifest fairness. Baltimore was laid out in half-acre lots

and tobacco industries thousands of inhabitants find employment. It is the world in the oyster trade and in the fruit-canning industry. There are over forty establishments in the city for packing oysters and fruit, which 10,000 hands are employed. A ward of sixty carloads of oysters is shipped daily to the city from Chesapeake Bay while the season is on. The total number of manufacturing establishments in the city before the fire was 6,300, 86,000 persons found employment in them. In grain export it ranks second only to New York. From its harbor more than a dozen steamship lines radiate to important foreign and domestic ports. There are 800 miles of streets and 300 miles of cable and electric railway traverse the city and connect with suburbs within a range of twenty-five miles.

As an Educational Center. Baltimore's places of learning are among the foremost in the land. Johns Hopkins University is known throughout the universe. In its different appointments it equals any institution of its character in the country. The Peabody Institute, which was the recipient of over \$1,000,000 from the late George Peabody, who was in business for several years in Baltimore, also ranks high as an educational institution. The Loyola College, which is under the supervision of the Jesuits, and the Seminary of St. Sulplis, a flourishing Catholic institutions, while the University of Maryland occupies a conspicuous position in educational ranks. In 1873 Enoch Pratt, a successful merchant of Baltimore, established a free circulating library which comprises a handsome central building and four branches scattered throughout the town. Several other valuable libraries are to be found in the city. The Catholic cathedral and the residence of Cardinal Gibbons are objects of interest to the visitor. Among its superb public buildings is the City Hall, which is built of white marble at a cost of \$3,000,000. It occupies an entire square.

The white marble, brick and granite used in the construction of a large number of the buildings come from quarries and clay beds adjacent to the city. The water supply of Baltimore was first taken from Jones' Falls, about seven miles above the city, but in 1881 a further supply was brought seven miles through a twelve-foot tunnel from Gunpowder River, entailing an expense of \$4,000,000. The aqueducts leading from the storage reservoirs have a capacity for delivering 2,000,000 gallons daily. Baltimore is a great railroad center and has great freight and passenger stations. Many public squares and parks dot the city, one of them, the Druid Hill, containing 704 acres.

### Meat-Eating Causes Appendicitis.

In a recent discussion at the Academy of Medicine, Paris, Lucas Champlonere said that every day more confirmation was forthcoming of the idea that it was the abuse of a meat diet which was the principal cause of appendicitis. In those countries where the natives eat very little meat, as in Brittany, appendicitis is very rare. In England and the United States, where a great deal of meat is eaten, appendicitis is four times more common than in Paris.

Chestnuts are an important article of food in Italy.



RUINS ON FAYETTE STREET, BALTIMORE.