

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Patti is now convinced that she played her farewell engagement several years ago.

Korea may change its name from "the land of the morning calm" to "the land of all-day trouble."

No one should eat candy received through the mail until after trying a sample of it on your best friend.

Japan claims to have all the money she wants. Mr. Rockefeller will be likely to consider the Japs weak-minded.

President Smith and seven of his apostles are said to have thirty-three wives. Just think of the Easter bonnet bills!

Experiments to prove that a person can live on 16 cents a day seem wholly superfluous, as nobody wishes to live on that amount.

If the negro is capable of profiting by all the advice he is receiving nowadays he will surpass all people in all the virtues in short order.

It appears that polygamy is forbidden by the Mormon church, but only for publication and not necessarily as a guarantee of good faith.

It would be interesting to know what the Utah courts would do if the polygamists were to plead that their plural wives are of the "constructive" variety.

The Czar of Russia has contributed 200,000,000 roubles to the war fund, but it isn't likely that this will make it necessary for him to live on rice or oat meal.

While there are still people easy enough to let go of \$2.50 to consult a hoodoo, it seems almost like a waste of time to be working honestly for \$2.50 a day.

King Edward has forbidden the singing of topical songs referring to the Russo-Japanese war. It has always been suspected that Edward had a good streak in him.

Sarah Bernhardt's memoirs are soon to be published. The fact that all the publishers have been scrambling to secure the American rights would seem to indicate that they think she has stuck closely to facts.

Now, "they say," the sun is showing a line of fission under its external envelope which may indicate that it is getting ready to become a double star. We trust that "they" are mistaken. With two suns doing business the earth might get between them and be pulled out of shape like a wad of gum.

The coaxing away of European emigrants to this country for the sake of the head money taken for carting them over is causing much trouble for every nation on the continent. Governments cannot create migratory currents, nor should transportation companies be allowed to tamper with them. They are like the great marine and aerial currents which flow where they are most attracted until some natural change diverts them elsewhere. But it is a mistake to suppose that all the European governments are trying to get rid of their subjects.

Deep-sea sailors used to laugh at their brother mariners of the coastwise trade, and refer to them as men who "liked to go to sea when they could get home to dinner." The gibe would have had little point in the Philippines, the coast-line of which has been found to measure more than eleven thousand miles. This is double the coast-line of the United States outside of Alaska. In the Philippines there is one mile of coast to every ten miles of area. In the United States the ratio is one to five hundred and fifty-five. The Philippines have a string of parings out of all proportion to the apple itself.

Recent letters from China announce that there has been a great change in the attitude of the Chinese toward foreign things since the Boxer uprising. The Dowager Empress has an automobile and an electric launch, both of which she uses. Her newest gowns have foreign trimmings, "passementerie borderings, braided motifs, paillettes and French lace sewed flat." She likes a feather bed and a rocking chair, and has some chairs of foreign make with springs and soft cushions to ease her old bones. Following the fashion set by their ruler, the government officers are adopting foreign customs. Six princes drive about Peking in broughams, and more than sixty decent civilized carriages are used by the various officers. A rock-crushing machine and two steam road rollers have been ordered for use in improving the streets, and Prince Su, who has charge

of the city, promises to have the roads in such good condition in a year that an automobile may be driven safely all over the capital.

College graduates who received their diplomas even within the last twenty years can recall the cloud of suspicion that seemed to descend upon the students at examination time. Professors sat in the rooms where the tests were made, and proctors or monitors assisted them in preventing and detecting "cribbing." No greater or more wholesome contrast to this condition could be found than has been created by the introduction of the "honor system," under which the students themselves, not the faculty, have charge of the examinations, and become responsible for the honesty of them. During the period of examinations students enter and leave the room at will, and are not watched. The only check upon their conduct is that, at the completion of the task, the student signs a statement in the following or in a similar form: "I pledge my honor as a gentleman that I have neither given nor received assistance during this examination." Upon the students, too, is imposed the task of punishing any infraction of this pledge, and this brings an interesting case in point. In one of the colleges where the honor system prevails five students were lately detected in using examination papers dishonestly obtained. The student who made the discovery went boldly before his fellows and made it known. His act met with hearty applause, and the five offenders were all expelled. Was not this talebearing? Is talebearing ever commendable? The answer to both questions must be yes. When a body of men have worked faithfully to maintain a valuable possession and other men attempt to steal it, it is as much a duty, yes, more of a duty, to cry, "Stop, thief!" to him who is assailing the public sense of honor as to him who is breaking into a bank safe. College men are to be congratulated upon the fidelity which they have shown to the honor system, and no less are they to be commended for the courage and good sense with which they separate the mean-spirited and selfish talebearer from him whose sole motive is public spirit and loyalty to honor.

The immigration laws are fairly effective as regards keeping out crime and disease. They do not keep out ignorance, though it be of the darkest, densest kind. The political dangers of that ignorance in a country where an alien can become a voter in five years or less ought to be apparent. The man who has lived for a quarter of a century or more in a European country without learning to read or write, and without knowing much about the government of that country, is not likely to acquire in five years' residence in the United States that knowledge of its institutions which is needed to make him an intelligent voter. The naturalization of such a man merely swells the number of "voting cattle" and adds to the difficulty of governing the great cities decently. Five years is a short enough term of probation, but in some States aliens are allowed to vote after they have been residents a year or a year and a half, or have taken out their first papers. The Western States resorted to this practice at an early day in order to stimulate immigration. They needed settlers to occupy the vacant lands, and believed that was a good way to get them. There is not the eagerness to get immigrants that there was fifty or sixty years ago, and the custom of making men voters before they are citizens of the United States should be abandoned by the States which still adhere to it. During the administration of John Adams the period of residence prior to naturalization was raised from five years to fourteen. That was a partisan measure. The Federalists believed the majority of the immigrants would vote against them when they got the ballot. The law was repealed immediately after Jefferson became President, and the term has been five years ever since. Party chiefs are timid about recommending legislation which they fear may be unpopular and cost their party votes, and it is doubtful whether an attempt will be made to change the naturalization laws to give aliens more time in which to become familiar with the institutions of this country. Even if the term of probation were to be ten years or fifteen, the hopelessly ignorant aliens would not become intelligent voters. That is why it is better to go to the root of the matter by forbidding the immigration of illiterates.

A Forest on Ice.
One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Okhotsk Sea. Some time ago a well was dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of 390 feet the ground was still frozen.

When a sick person is fatally ill, a number of doctors are called in "consultation." No sick person was ever saved by a "consultation," and no family ever paid the fees of physicians attending consultations, without grumbling and abuse.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

FARMER THE BALANCE WHEEL OF PROSPERITY.

By James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.



SECRETARY WILSON.

To one familiar with the situation it must appear that there will be no panic in this country now, so long as the farmer of the United States is able to produce good and saleable crops. The American farmer sustains the country and feeds a great portion of the world. He is virtually independent of any other class.

Let me premise by giving a few figures. From 1880 to 1890 the average exports of farm products was more than \$703,000,000. In 1901 they were \$952,000,000. In 1903 the surplus, which we did not need in this country and was sold abroad, amounted to \$878,000,000.

It was the farmer who held the balance of trade with the United States. Excluding the products of the farm, there was during the period from 1890 to 1902 an annual adverse balance of trade amounting to \$62,000,000. Including the farm products, this balance is wiped out, and we have left \$275,000,000 to the credit of this country. During 1903 there was an unfavorable balance of trade in exports and imports other than those of the farm, which amounted to \$56,000,000, but when the farmer's part in the international commerce is included the balance in our favor is just about \$387,000,000.

Here you have the tremendous reserve-sustaining power of the farmers of this country. They are the people who pay the foreign bondholders.

I will tell you that the farmers are independent of the banks, the money lenders or anybody else. They are prosperous. In the East anybody can see it for himself. They are getting good prices for their grain, hay, milk, butter, cheese, fruits and other produce. Think of the prices for eggs and poultry! Then they have the advantage over their Western brethren in not having the long haul and heavy freight rates.

The farmers of the West were never in such easy circumstances. Their crops have been good, and the demand from abroad has been such as to keep the prices at a comfortable figure. This is true of everything the farmer raises to sell—hogs, cattle, wool, etc.

On the Pacific coast the story is the same. There the trade is opening with the Orient, and there the farmers have the advantage of a soil which will raise almost everything, including fruits which outsell the tropical fruits and which can be sent across the country and shipped to Europe at a profit. They are doing splendidly.

In the South the farmer who raises even a small crop of cotton has provided for himself. Tobacco was never in greater demand. The South is rapidly becoming as prosperous as those other sections of the country which escaped the devastations of Civil War.

JAPAN STRONG IN ITS SIMPLICITY.

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P.



Japan is a topsy-turvy country. Its population, small in stature, its houses that seem mostly made up of paper, its whole view of life, has in it something that constantly gives one the idea that you are dwelling among a nation of scarcely grown up children. They are formidable children, these Japanese, as the Chinese have discovered, and perhaps a more powerful nation may soon find out also; but all the same there is something in their whole being that strikes the Western as not grown up.

They have no bread, no beds, no fires, no boots and shoes, no trousers for the men, no petticoats for the women; both sexes wear instead several dressing gowns, one over the other. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washing stand, and the wardrobe is only a lot of boxes piled one on top of another. In the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, no flour bins, no kitchen tables. But then they have no tables or chairs in the drawing room, and in the real native house the drawing room itself is only

a lot of bedrooms with their walls taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and a charcoal stove, for warming fingers and the teapot. These, and a cushion or two, a quilt to sleep on, with an elaborate conventionalness, constitute the furniture of a Japanese house—the guest chamber. And the articles in the guest chamber consist of a screen, a kakemono, and a flower vase. Japanese have no forks, or spoons, or table knives, have no sheets, no wine glasses, no tumblers.

If a woman belongs to an aristocratic family, especially to one which has adopted some European fashions and ideas, she is treated with something of the reverence given to woman in Europe; she not only dresses like a European woman but she is allowed to walk by her husband's side, and even she is allowed to pass the door before him. Among working women there is great freedom, for a Japanese girl of a certain dowry, and when she has no sons. In this case she has far wider range of name, and she can that the position of mics as of sentiment world.

NEW MYSTERIES OF



The mystery of the emitted light photograph is evident in the living tissue success in dangerous in their pockets. It caused the atmosphere and that it emitted to raise the envelope two degrees above the Only last month it was eyes will cause them from the fluorescence the eye itself. But a metal none is likely quences than the different sorts of rays will give off a gas w sealed up in a tube all the characteristic known to be present certain natural water

This takes us back alchemists always de mute or change one was that the constitution fact but different instance. Now, the year increasing in n a series of groups or bers have a strong fanium, actinium, and while to come down and bismuth present uranium and polonium sulphide of it extracted pitchblende (the source like, which is nearly Gustave le Bon asserted clean and pure, were ity is shared by all g as those which compo clists are coming to guess that if the se learned the composition of calculation.

THE COTTON KING'S FALL.

Sully Meets the Fate of Others Who Tried to Corner Great Staples.

Cotton King Daniel J. Sully has fallen. He whose effort to coin untold millions at the expense of manufacturers and thousands of mill operatives is now a bankrupt. He forced the price of cotton to such figures as to close hundreds of mills in England and in this country, with the result that armies of humble but honest people were reduced to want. Delicate women and sickly children perished before their time through the fact that their natural defenders were rendered helpless by idleness. Great mills were closed and the hum of machinery was hushed that the speculator might make millions—and still more millions. But he has met the almost universal fate of those who have tried to corner the market for great staples.

Sully, under the firm name of Daniel J. Sully & Co., undertook to corner the cotton market. His efforts resulted in sending the price of raw cotton up to figures which have not been approached since the Civil War. Sully purchased thousands of bales and at several periods could have gotten out with handsome profits. He bought much of the cotton at low prices, but every time he undertook to unload there came a slump in prices and he was forced to buy to preserve the market. The result was that he bought much cotton at prices in excess of its intrinsic value. He borrowed money and kept on buying. But he finally reached the limit of his borrowing capacity and could buy no more. When he undertook to sell, there were no buyers. No one wanted cotton at such prices. But he was forced to realize on his holdings and threw his cotton on the market. There was a slump.

Prices dropped and Sully was forced to the wall.

The failure of the cotton king caused a scene of pandemonium on the market in New York and in New Orleans. There was no panic, in the sense of many resulting failures. Rath-



DANIEL J. SULLY.

er there was rejoicing on the part of the bears who had been fighting him all along. So jubilant were these opponents of his that they fairly tore the clothes from each other's backs in their excitement.

Left Only the Bag.
Miss Armstrong (who has fooled the ball six times with various clubs)—And which of the sticks am I to use now?

Weary Caddie—Gie it a bit knock w' the bag.—London Punch.

When a man loses money by his failure in business the failure is a failure.

the Russian battle-ship *Variag*, the early course of construction. This did, and the Japanese government supplied with every detail in the construction and armament of the *Variag*. The officials at Cramps do not know exactly how the Japs obtained it.—Philadelphia Press.

Queer.
"Hades is supposed to be located the center of the earth, isn't it?" marked the thermometer.

"Yes, but what of it?" inquired barometer.

"It seems funny, I was just ing the lower down I should put that direction the higher up I'd put Philadelphia Press.