

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

The postoffice problem is the bane of Congressional life.

Those Russian whiskers certainly make fierce looking warriors.

If this strain keeps up the Czar may feel inclined to raise his own salary.

What signifies a matter of "two years," or ten years, or even a hundred years, to Russia?

The man who manages to keep out of debt, out of jail and out of politics is a little above the average.

Japan has not yet furnished a list of the things which she considers contraband of war, but it is probable that Korea is one of them.

One of the students of history who looks up little things declares that no man has ever been President who parts his hair in the middle.

Mr. Rockefeller may have gone into the violet business merely for the purpose of giving Miss Ida Tarbell something else to write about.

A Kansas man who is both a physician and an undertaker has also bought a drug store, and does not now see how they can escape him.

Intense consternation was created by the appearance of a donkey in a ballroom at Florence, Italy. These Newport styles spread slowly.

Argentina, Chili, Brazil and Bolivia are reported to have formed an alliance for the purpose of opposing the United States. No matter. Venezuela continues to be our friend.

Emperor William looked at the rock of Gibraltar the other day and decided that next to one whom modesty forbade him to name it was about the most impressive thing on earth.

In abrogating the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu we have given ourselves more latitude to express our opinions on polygamy. Too bad we haven't a treaty with President Joseph Smith.

A Brooklyn man has been discharged from a hospital with a bullet in his brain and in better health than he has ever enjoyed heretofore. The bullet-in-the-brain cure cannot, however, be generally recommended.

Germany is accused of a desire to buy San Domingo. Enemies of Germany ought to encourage her if she is harboring such a scheme. It would be hard to think of anything that could be more troublesome to the Fatherland than San Domingo.

During the Spanish-American war the United States naval authorities lost for a time some of the mines which had been sunk in the waters of certain coast harbors. The Russians are not thus lucky; their ships seem to find the mines when their officers are not looking for them—with disastrous effects.

There has grown up in recent times a system which has robbed military titles, both of land and sea forces, of their old-time significance. Formerly a colonel meant the commander of a regiment, but it is not the case at present, as a colonel may be a paymaster or a doctor, an ordnance officer or a commissary of subsistence. A rear admiral was formerly considered an officer actually commanding a fleet, whereas now he may be the chief paymaster general, the engineer in chief, a surgeon general, the head of the naval construction corps, and so on, as all these officers are now indiscriminately commissioned rear admirals.

An instructor, addressing a large body of teachers at the University of Chicago recently, advised against reading novels except for intellectual improvement. She said that too many persons read novels merely for pleasure, and she added that character delineations should recommend themselves more than romantic plots. There are certainly too many trashy novels on the market, but these are read largely by those who feel the necessity of getting some romance into the humdrum existence of to-day. The novel of disquisition and problem does not appeal strongly to these people. They are too tired of battling with the problems the novels discuss—and do not solve. The speaker went on, however, to say that the novel was the distinctive literary type of the nineteenth century. Just as the drama was the type of the Elizabethan age. "That," she said, "was because the days of Elizabeth were days of action. In those days persons redressed their own wrongs. To-day they wait for the law. This no longer is an age of discovery, exploration and action, so we get our action from books.

To-day we certainly wait for the law to redress our wrongs—at least some of us do—but it seems strange to hear anyone saying that these are not the days of action, and that this is no longer the age of discovery and exploration."

The onion is—well, you know. You know, too, that it is awfully strong, but likely did not know that its great strength had caused it to get into trouble recently and likewise into the courts. In Vermont a teacher forbade certain girls to come to school unless they stopped eating onions. The case went through several courts and the onion won, the teacher being forbidden to exclude the girls. But the Indiana courts have taken the other tack, and there the advocates of the onion met with crushing defeat. A merchant complained of a restaurant keeper who occupied the floor above the store and whose specialty appeared to be fried onions, served at any hour. The merchant stood it as long as he could, and then invoked the law. He represented to the court that the odor of fried onions was not personally disagreeable, but that many of his customers objected to having fried onion odors wrapped up with their purchases. The defendant, in answer, declared the onion a vegetable which is necessary to the happiness of mankind, and that there were certain prescribed forms in which it could be prepared. He further declared that science thus far had not been able to invent any plan for the reduction of onion odors or their confinement. The court did not dispute the latter allegation and did not attempt to prescribe the legal limitations of the odor, but affirmed the damages given by the trial court and admonished the defendant to curb his fried onions. It will be noticed from these two decisions that, while it is all right to eat onions before going to school, it is all wrong to fry them—unless one does it alone in the woods.

There is another side to this boy criminal business. You can think of it while the youthful car-barn robbers in Chicago pay for their crimes with their lives. It is the money side of it. Do you give your boy money? Has he an income, small, perhaps, but sure? Does he work and feel that he is earning the money? We have in mind one father who was wise enough to realize that fun and business could be mixed and a great deal of natural mischief headed off. He gave his boy an allowance and made him earn it. It was 10 cents a week at the start, and the lad blacked shoes, kept the walk in front of the house swept and did a lot of small work. It accumulated for him on his school holiday. No, he didn't whine and wonder why somebody else was not assigned the task. He was earning money. Early in life he tasted the sweetness of pennies honorably earned. He thought more of the 10 cents that came to him weekly because of his labor than the occasional gifts of money that came to him at other periods. He was a business man. He had small compunction in wasting money given to him outright, but those hard-earned pennies just naturally gravitated to a toy bank. The saving instinct and the working instinct were aroused at the same time. When the weekly salary was increased to 25 cents more labor was added. The boy was not robbed of his play-spell time, but he did have a duty to perform; did acquire a liking for work, and there isn't a doubt that the process helped mold his character. Another man parceled out a plot of ground to his children and purchased at good prices all the vegetables and flowers they could raise. The natural desire for money spurred on their efforts, the exercise gave them added health, and because of the fact that they had something to do there was little opportunity for them to seek or receive bad company. These are only suggestions taken from life, suggestions that come within the range of men with limited incomes. It is a great problem how to interest a boy. He cannot sit still and fold his hands. You might as well ask a colt to become a sedate work horse. It is in him to do something every waking hour. It is your business to see that that something is at least innocent in character and that out of it he obtains hearty enjoyment, health, and, if possible, mental improvement. A wise man who had made a study of children once said: "If by any chance I wanted to start a boy on the road to hell I know of no easier way than to give him a liberal money allowance, with no questions asked about the disposition of the same. The ways are greased for a lad thus equipped." Ask your boy if he wouldn't like to earn a little money every week.

Freight from Pittsburg.

Pittsburg originates the largest freight tonnage of any city in the world—more than New York, Chicago and Philadelphia combined.

Only Woman Lawyer in Japan.

Mme. Tel Sono, a Japanese lawyer, said to be only woman member of the bar in the land of the Mikado, was educated in England.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

AMUSEMENTS IN RELATION TO RELIGION.

By Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield.



The mistake which many make is that they condemn with a sentence of absolute banishment certain classes of amusement which are often abused, it is true, but which still have their rightful place in the sphere of human relaxation and enjoyment, such as the drama, and dancing, and specified games. Now, it is obvious that these things which are proscribed, put under the ban, as intrinsically evil, are not in themselves evil at all.

A story drawn out into detail under the guidance of the principles of art and illustrated by appropriate scenery and dress is not in itself evil. The story may be vicious, and the actors may be bad in conduct, but these faults are not inherent in the drama; they are due to accidents that the play is bad and the players are demoralized. The drama in itself is high art; indeed, lays under contribution in its successful production many departments of art and culture. It may be made an instrument powerful for good as well as evil. Its principles are embodied in much of the teaching of the Old Testament and of the New.

Dancing is the poetry of motion; it is the expression to the eye of what music conveys to the ear. It is oftentimes spontaneous and involuntary. The hand, the head, the body, will without our thought or consent keep time with the tune which floats in upon us from the voice of the sweet singer or the notes of the instrument. To teach, therefore, that dancing is in itself evil and is to be avoided as sin is as grave an error as can well be committed. It is an impeachment of the truth of God; it is an indictment against the handiwork of our Maker in the highest and best instincts of our nature; it is calculated to bewilder the moral sense, especially of the young, as to good and evil, and leave them a prey to the direct results in the ethics of their daily life.

A safe and simple rule to guide us in deciding what we may lawfully and properly do in any case where we are in doubt is to ask the question: 'Could we invoke God's blessing upon what we are about to do? Could we bring it into God's presence?' and if we can respond "yes" to these inquiries, then we are right, and may go forward with the confident assurance that we shall not incur condemnation for our conduct. Times and manners, it is true, have changed since the old days of Miriam, and David, and Solomon, but evil has not become good, nor good evil.

INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE THE NATION'S DUTY.

By Andrew Wilson.



It is at least a cheering sign of the times that earnest men and women who have regard to the serious side of life are beginning to evince an active interest in the physical welfare of children. The deterioration in physique, especially of the children of the masses, may be taken to be a real matter. There is no questioning that the evil, and a serious one it is, exists in full force. The testimony of teachers and doctors alike is unanimous in its strong protestation of the reality of the degeneration, and of the need for its betterment.

Of late some interesting and instructive details have been afforded through the investigations of Dr. W. Hall in Leeds, England, on the physical condition of school children in that city. One part of this research is of highly important character, inasmuch as it bears upon the relative development of two races, Jew and Gentile, and upon the causes which may be held to account for the variations noted. Dr. Hall notes that the Jewish child as a rule is better developed than his Gentile neighbor of the same age, while he tells us the former shows better teeth than the latter. The test of bone development is a fairly good one. In a Jewish school in a good district Dr. Hall found only 5

MAN WITH RARE COURAGE

Is the United States Minister to Korea, H. N. Allen.

The foremost personality in Korea to-day is the American minister, H. N. Allen. The story of his entrance upon the stage of Korean affairs and his steady advancement in the favor of the people, as well as in official position, is as romantic as any of the better known stories of American enterprise, adventure and achievement.



H. N. ALLEN.

Minister Allen was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1858, and when 23 was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University. Two years later, in 1883, he married a glassmate, just preparatory to setting out for China as a Presbyterian missionary.

The young missionary doctor had not been long in China before he made his way down to Korea, on a tour of inspection, at his own expense. Evidently he sent back favorable reports to his superior officers in New York, for in a short time he received a cablegram containing the single word, "Korea." This he understood to mean that he should undertake to find a foothold in the capital of this aged-old nation, with its avowed intolerance of Christianity. He was thus the first Protestant missionary to Korea. The United States minister, Gen. Foote, made him physician to the legation, thus giving him an excuse for remaining in Seoul which no Korean could gainsay.

Two months later the young American's opportunity came. An insurrection broke out in Seoul, and six Koreans were murdered at an official dinner party, and a seventh, a relative of the King and the most prominent of all, Prince Min Yong Ik, who had been Korean minister to this country, was badly wounded. Panic at

once seized the city. Everybody began to look out for himself. Even Gen. Foote and all the Europeans fled to Chemulpo, to be under the protection of the gunboats—all except the young missionary doctor. Within half an hour he was at the side of the wounded prince, disregarding all danger to himself.

He found thirteen Korean doctors gathered around about to pour black wax into the gaping wound. Dr. Allen pluckily withstood them all while he tried what western science could do. While these looked on wondering he tied up the arteries and sewed up the wounds, and continued his treatment until the prince got well.

It was a heroic thing for Dr. and Mrs. Allen to remain where buildings were burning and bullets whizzing through the streets, and treason and fanaticism were on every hand.

As if to fix firmly the place of this skillful Yankee missionary in the royal favor, the Emperor himself fell sick, to be cured by Dr. Allen. This gave him the title of court physician, and a commanding position at the palace, which latter he has held to this day.

Another evidence of the high favor in which he was held was his appointment by the direct wish of the Emperor, to be foreign secretary of the Korean embassy to the United States. He returned after a time, to take up his routine missionary work, but in 1890, with the consent of the Missionary Board, he was made secretary of the United States legation at Seoul. During the World's Fair at Chicago he served as commissioner for Korea. In 1893 he was made charge d'affaires at Seoul by President Cleveland.

NO JAIL COULD HOLD HIM.

French Burglar Makes Good His Boast That He Would Break Jail.

The police throughout the whole of France are making a thorough search for a hotel burglar named Vanderwegaete, who recently made a wonderful escape from Lille prison, where he was confined in an underground condemned cell. He had been placed

per cent of rickets and 11 per cent of defective teeth. The Gentle school of the same class 8 per cent of children had rickets and 38 per cent defective teeth. The district of Leeds was equally instructive as regards rickets. There the native children showed 50 per cent of rickets and a percentage of 60 as regards bad teeth. The poor Jewish school, as regards statistics based on same lines, gave percentages of 7 per cent rickets and 11 per cent defective teeth.

For long ages the Jew has practiced a religion of cleanliness. No one can read the code of hygiene comprised in the Old Testament without perceiving that a religion of cleanliness was exercised by way of insuring the health of the Jewish race, and by way of preventing disease. The code was extremely drastic in some of its applications—witness the casting of the leper forth of the camp, the very rigidity served to impress not only the prevention of disease but of the practice to which idea gave origin. A nation which, in addition to its laws, gave the acumen of a modern inspector, and which knew that the essence of health is to be found in the maintenance of cleanliness, will fall to reap a rich physical reward in the development of a sound constitution and in the possession of length of life.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

By Senator Chauncey D. Dewey.

There is no talent more than the ability to speak. It is more rare than the gift of speech, as to command the attention and assent of the audience. It is the ordinary talker in a deliberate and deliberate kills time and murders patience. It is the indifferent and the friends. Real debating power is as brilliant as it is useful. It does not consist in elaborate effort.

Length of the speech, in superiority of logic, grace of diction or rhetorical finish. Any or all of these may be used, but the master they are used or not, as the occasion may require. Many a structure which the orator has spent hours in erecting, has been demolished and has buried its author under the dynamite of a ten minutes' speech. Let us fear bores and resent pedagogues. They love good and hard hitters. Like veteran troops, they do as they are instructed, but to be led. They may sleep in the ponderous oration of Charles Sumner and rise with to greet an incisive sarcasm of Thaddeus Stevens. It is an occasion when a labored effort is necessary to defend a policy or to appeal to the party or the people.

But in the exigencies of daily discussion it is the lucid and direct debater who carries or defeats. The skillful parliamentarian knows instinctively the power of his audience. His greatest triumphs are in his moods.

DIVORCE A NATIONAL EVIL.

By Rev. C. W. Tinsley of Terre Haute.

A community without a home is almost necessarily a bad place. The immorality of the bar and mining camps is easily explained. There is no real home life. It is almost a law of society when a family takes to boarding, makes one home less and destroys the marriage is not so much a matter of convenience as a social duty. Divorce is a thrust at the home and social unity. We much of the polygamy of Utah, but polygamy is the whitest bird in the whole nest; and this polygamy is not so great as the evil of the progressive polygamist all over this universe by means of divorce.

there because he had boasted the jail could not keep him. The door of the cell opened on to a door, at the end of which was a door, fitted with a safety lock.

Locked up for the night on day, Vanderwegaete was not found on Tuesday morning. He left a couple of keys made of a hind him as a memento. It is posed that he made an impression of the lock of the cell with bread to him. With some more bread made a mold, in which he cast out of a tin cup, the metal being on his stove. The same mold opened his door, took a bread impression of the corridor lock, another key and soon found the outside the corridor. From a key he abstracted a sheet and a handle, which he tied together made his way into the prison yard. After scaling the interior wall which is nine feet high, he dropped fifteen feet, with the aid of a blanket which he had taken from the cell. Breaking into a tailor's establishment close by, he exchanged his prison uniform for a fashionable and overcoat and took \$20 from the till and some cigarettes. He has been heard of since.

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Murder Record in South Carolina.
According to the report of the attorney general of South Carolina the General Assembly of that State the circuit solicitors have tried 1888, 2,781 cases for murder. In the last five years 938 murder cases have been held and in 402 of them verdict was "not guilty." The record for the State last year was nearly five a week. Of these were convicted, but the sentences in many instances were ridiculously inadequate.

Merely an Artist.
Miss Footlites—I'd have you I'm an artist in my professional Gobbo—Oh, that's it, it is heard people say you are no actor Boston Transcript.