

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

The Czar knows now what a real "boy in summer time" looks like.

Lobsters are said to be becoming scarce. Probably they have wearied of being scalded alive.

It cannot be wondered at if the Koreans occasionally let their indignation get the better of their neutrality.

The Czar has had reason to walk the floor at night for several months past, so he won't mind it so much now.

Sooner or later the boy bandit learns that the reality is not at all like the story told in the five-cent novel.

It is generally admitted that Bishop Potter has the courage of his convictions, but some people think he ought to have his convictions pulled.

The prize monkey at the Philadelphia zoo is learning to write. It is expected to fit him eventually for a place as society reporter at Newport.

"Always wash your hands after handling money," counsels a health authority. Ah, yes—and if the stain still seems to linger hand some of it back.

The Dowager Empress of China is reducing her household expenses. Many a man in this country would be glad to have her tell him how she is doing it.

The Japanese private soldier receives 70 cents a month. A poor mathematician can figure the value of a good quality of patriotism to a country on this basis.

It is calculated that 1,000,000 dandelion seeds weigh a pound, which indicates that there are fertilized and productive things nearly as light as many campaign arguments.

It is stated that 1,200 wires have been inclosed in a telephone cable two and one-half inches in diameter. Think of the sulphurous thoughts that might be engendered if all these lines were "busy" at once.

Tablets are to be placed by the British government on buildings in India which are famous in the history of the country. Four of the buildings selected are the houses of four early Christian missionaries. The government thus officially recognizes the fact that the missionary bears the torch which lights the way for explorer, soldier and governor.

The function of the trolley roads which far outweighs the narrow margin of their competition is the development of the rural districts in a way to furnish enlarged business to the railroads. The rural trolley road and the rural telephone will take away nine-tenths of the isolation of country life. If they are accompanied by improved highways the change will be well-nigh complete. The growth of rural population under those conditions, whether the trolleys are independent or not, will give the railroads more business than they will lose by the competition.

More than six years have passed since Dewey sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, yet it is only now that the courts have taken final action on the award of the prize money earned on that occasion. The question of prize money is a doubtful one, anyway. It was originally given to sailors as a compensation for the opportunities of pillage which soldiers enjoyed, in an attempt to make the land and sea service equally attractive. Long ago the soldiers' right of pillage was taken away, but the sailor has so far held to his prize money, though it is doubtful if the system will long be continued by civilized nations.

A "health show" of novel character and great good sense was held lately in a crowded tenement-house district in Boston. The idea which governed the managers was to make important scientific truths clear to the people who have most need of them. The "show" was an exhibition by cooking classes, a hygienic bedroom, a milk exhibit, showing how to cleanse nursing-bottles and sterilize milk; hygienic clothing for children, tuberculosis exhibit, which included a consumptives' tent and other devices for the cure or prevention of the disease. There were also many additional exhibits, each one prepared and explained by some one club or society or guild devoted to work in that field.

In ten years, said an English naval expert the control of the sea will pass from Great Britain to the United States. Uncle Sam, it appears, is

building more battleships this year than John Bull. Hence the alarm of the English expert quoted above. It is impossible to believe, however, that his fears are genuine. Our British cousins have too long a start to be overhauled by Uncle Sam unless we should increase the number of our shipyards and spend hundreds of millions of dollars in the next decade turning out battleships and cruisers. The truth is that the alarm expressed by our British cousins is part of their scheme to reconcile King Edward's subjects to heavy taxation to maintain England's naval supremacy. That is the way the Briton is "bunkoed" into paying heavier tribute to his government. The game is an old one, but the British taxpayer has not yet seen through it.

Any self-propelled vehicle is at a disadvantage compared with a horse-drawn vehicle when it comes to a muddy road. This was demonstrated afresh in the run of the Eastern automobilists to St. Louis. A motor car will stick helplessly and hopelessly in mud through which horses would haul a wagon with comparative ease. Horses have a purchase on the ground beneath the mud; the driving wheels of the motor car revolve ineffectually and the machinery becomes clogged with mud. This is evidently the weak spot in the horseless vehicle proposition. Whether the ingenuity and skill which are now being exercised in the development of automobiles will find a remedy for the mud evil remains to be seen. If not, the motor car must remain a fair weather vehicle—in other words, a plaything rather than a practical utility.

Real happiness is based upon success in a definite aim, and as one rises in intelligence and knowledge one feels more and more acutely the misery of failure. How important, then, is it in the scheme of life, which is intensely practical in these days of fierce competition, that in getting an education a boy should gather it not merely for the enlarged view it gives him, but for its adaptation to the needs of his future life and work. Too many young men are educated to do things they are not fitted to do. Their training is not made to harmonize with their natural views. Boys should rather be taught to use the tools they will be most likely to need in their life-work. This is an age of specialization, and those who confine themselves to one kind of work and become as nearly perfect in that particular line as it is possible to be are the ones who will succeed best. And for the boy who would really succeed there are things to learn not thoroughly enough included in even the highest education. These are along the line of straightforward and economical living. Who has not seen—does not see daily—instances of distress and suffering and disappointment that could have been avoided had the start been made right? To be happy and successful in this life for any length of time one must first of all learn to live on less than he makes. That is as true an axiom as any in the books, and there is no more important one in all the world's wealth of wisdom. It applies alike to all men, except of course those who have so little manhood that they can be content to let others support them in idleness. If a boy or man will learn to live so economically that he will always have something left out of his income after paying all his expenses, he is sure—barring the unavoidable accidents of life which no one can foresee—to have a competence and to be happy while he is getting it. Yes, his is sure to be as happy a lot and as successful a life as falls to any man. For success, no more than happiness, is measured in material things. But it is not alone the work one does in the world which gives him his status; it is the way he does it, and what he does with his wages and his time after his day's work is done. Those after hours are the ones that determine very largely a man's joys or sorrows, whatever may be the grade of his daily work, or the amount of his wage, whether high or low, according to the proper classification of it. There may be much personal satisfaction in knowing more about the heavenly bodies than others do, and there may be joys in being able to delve in ancient language for pearls of thought. For such things one needs a higher education than for sawing wood or digging fish-bait. Yet he who does the latter may be the better, happier man, for it is not the character of the labor that determines personal honor and worth, but the character which the man brings to his labor.

### Tentative.

Mr. Timmid—Miss Pechis—er—may I say—Mabel—er—  
Miss Pechis—Well, George, what is it?

Mr. Timmid—I—er—was wondering what you would say if I—er—asked you to—er—marry me. Mind! I'm only saying "if."—Philadelphia Press.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a woman not to see the point of a joke.

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## ALL SCIENCES UNITE TO SAVE LIFE.

By Andrew Wilson.



For the saving of life from premature extinction by disease, the freeing of existence from the aches and pains which illness implies, there is not a department of science which does not contribute. From geology to physics, from botany to chemistry—all are laid under contribution for information and for aid. The nature of soils and of a water supply is an investigation of geological kind. The chemist studies the purity of water and air; the biologist teaches the physician the history of the microbes to which we owe infectious troubles; and the zoologist works out the life history of lower animal organisms responsible, say, for malaria and kindred ailments. Physics, giving us electric light, and chemistry radium, place in the hands of the doctor means for treating serious disease by means of the rays or waves given forth. Truly, there are many minds and diverse working daily in fields of research for the benefit of humanity.

It is curious to note how practical results may follow upon the philosophical consideration of already known facts. Of late days the daily journals have frequently mentioned the subject of cancer research in relation to what have been called new views of the causation of that terrible scourge of modern life. Biology shows us that from the original germ which gives origin to the animal body, a number of cells are produced in the ordinary course of development. Of these one practically becomes converted into the future frame. The others are cast aside. But they do not perish. They take up their abode in various parts and organs, and there lie dormant. If some exciting cause awakens these dormant cells, we can realize how, by their development, they cause a cancerous growth. Briefly stated, this is the so-called new theory of cancer. It is an old view, but as a purely biological specimen founded on fact, the theory illustrates how medicine receives assistance not from one but from all her sister sciences.

## PROMISE LITTLE, PERFORM MUCH.

By Helen Oldfield.



It is not well to promise overmuch. Profuse promises are rarely necessary, still less are they prudent, even when intended only to purchase peace for the moment; as the man gave his note for ninety days and then drew a breath of relief with, "Thank heaven, that's paid." Sooner or later there comes a day when the promissory notes are due, when pledges must be made good or dishonored; when, if payment is not forthcoming, there is a sense of wrong and disappointment upon the one hand and perhaps an overwhelming consciousness of failure and shortcoming upon the other. It is a bitter experience to discover ourselves cheated by those whom we trust, and they who do the cheating rarely profit thereby in the long run.

In the first flush of ecstasy over love given and returned, lovers are prone to believe confidently that whatever may be the case with ordinary people, they, themselves, are to dwell henceforth upon the heights, that for them the future is to be all sunshine and happiness. Like Edwin asking Angelina to stir his tea with her finger, in lieu of sugar, they are in a state of exaltation and exhilaration.

## BAD NAMES, BAD LUCK.

War Vessels of All Nations Have Amply Proved It.

If one should be so bold as to characterize the superstitious sailor as silly, he would at once declare that there is sufficient reason for his belief, and would proceed to prove that war vessels named after stinging and venomous things have been unlucky, and that the country should not be so indifferent to the men who follow "a life on the ocean wave" as to organize a mosquito fleet. That Snake is regarded as an unfortunate name for a vessel is shown by the fact that two of that name have been lost, one in 1781 and the other in 1847; but no vessel bearing that name is known to exist now. Serpent, which is only a substitute name for Snake, is an unlucky one also, for the one wrecked in 1892 was the fourth British war vessel of that name to meet the same fate. Viper has been an unlucky name in the British navy. The first one was wrecked in 1780, but the admiralty would not swerve, and so kept the name on the list, each vessel meeting its doom, and the fourth was lost only recently. The French navy has also been unlucky with vessels so named. The Viper, used in the British service after she became a prize from the French, was lost in 1793. The second was lost a year later, the third in 1797, and the fourth was recently lost in a collision off Guernsey.

The Cobra, another British war vessel, was lost recently at the same time as the Viper. Among other vessels similarly named and which met fates other than in battle are the Rattlesnake, in 1781; the Alligator, in 1782; the Crocodile, in 1784; the Adder, in 1846; three Lizards, two Dragons and one Basilisk. All of these were of the British navy. The list could be made larger by citing the records of other navies. The Norsemen, who were so fond of naming their vessels against the laws of superstition, and using hideous heads of dragons and reptiles on their high prows, were less unfortunate and these did not meet with frequent disasters. They did have a belief, however, that it was unlucky and a sacrilege to select such a name as did Lord Dunraven for his first yacht to challenge for the America's cup, the Valkyrie. And this belief was strengthened when she was sunk by the Satanita. The second challenger, with the

tion, which, like the fervor of an Indian devotee, renders them unconscious of the stings and thorns along their pathway. But flesh is in most cases stronger than spirit; the bird cannot keep upon the wing forever; the body is a clog which must and will assert itself.

There was a clever magazine story told, some years ago, of a prospective bride who devoted the year before marriage to qualifying herself for the duties of a wife and the mistress of a house. Her friends supposed her to be absent upon a foreign tour, but in reality she spent the twelve months in domestic service, as cook, housemaid and nurse, thus attaining practical knowledge how to serve her husband and herself satisfactorily later on. "Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true" that many American girls marry in ignorance, more or less total, of the things which every mistress of a family ought to understand. Even those who take a course in cooking, as a rule, imbibe but little practical knowledge for future application.

When two people marry, let each promise little and perform all which is possible, each making the happiness of the other the first object in life. Thus shall love, like God's loving kindness, be new every morning and peace and contentment dwell within their home.

## STRIKES CAUSED BY DISPUTES, NOT WAGES.

By W. Bourke Cockran.



Comparatively few strikes are due to disputes over wages. These are fixed by immutable laws.

To my mind, where there is a suspension of industry the employer should be held responsible.

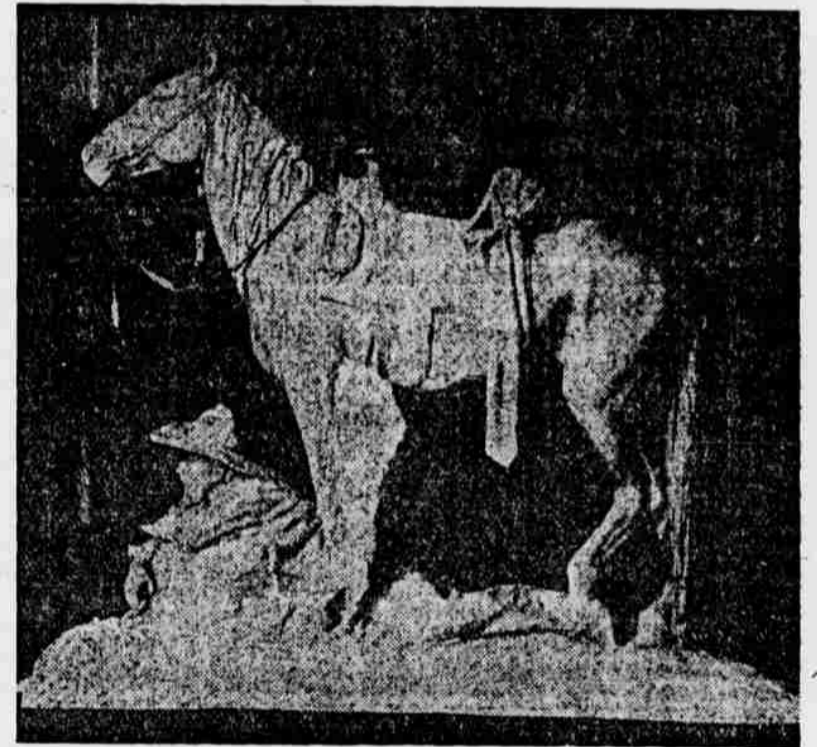
He is the captain to whom all others must look. The man in charge of an industry, no matter what it may be, who lacks the skill to deal successfully with the men employed under him shows by his potency that he was never fit to have been placed in charge of it. I don't say that he lacks anything in morals or honesty, but he lacks skill.

The persons who employ men should have at least the same skill as those in charge of horses or mules. A man couldn't hitch a team of mules to a wagon with their heads where their tails ought to be and expect them to work well. Such a man might be a very moral person and proficient in the Scriptures, but I think that his employer would soon get some other man less excellent in morality, but more perfect in driving mules.

The responsibility for most of the strikes lies with our captains of industry. It is true that capitalists realize in a general way that they and the laboring men are partners, but in the breasts of many men still lingers the old prejudice imbued into humanity in the early Roman and feudal days when labor was servile. They seem to forget that the term "service" doesn't apply to labor now, that there is a real partnership between the capitalist and the man who works and that together they must prosper or decline.

If we look over all these strikes we do not find that they have arisen through disputes over wages, but were due to disputes with the men whom the employer dealt with. I don't see what difference it makes whether the employer dealt with A. B. C. or somebody else. Yet against that we have seen whole industries paralyzed, conditions of society threatened, because the employer would not settle with some outside person. That is no reason for causing a disruption. What concerns the employer and the laborer is what should he pay and what should he be paid.

## WORLD'S FAIR SCULPTURE.



"THE COWBOY AT REST."

Borglum's frontier sculpture at the St. Louis Exposition calls forth much admiration, his Indian and Cowboy groups being particularly true to life. "The Cowboy at Rest," pictured above, is one of the beautiful expressions of a phase of Western life.

same name, gave trouble, and she was broken up after only a short existence.—Navy League Journal.

## GRASS BOATS OF BOLIVIA.

On the shores of Lake Titicaca, in South America, there is more life and



FISHERMEN OF LAKE TITICACA.

bustle than in almost any other spot in Bolivia, owing to the fact that during the last century the English and

Americans have gone there to develop the great tin deposits. A strange-looking boat, made of long grasses woven artistically into round braids, lends a pretty touch of color to the dullness of the scenery. These queer boats have the rare advantage of never leaking, and as they come down the stream they look more like overgrown ears of corn than river craft.

### Know Her.

"Has your dog a pedigree?" asked the garrulous woman.  
"As long as your tongue, ma'am," was the reply of the owner of the dog.—Yonkers Statesman.

A youthful aspirant for journalistic distinction, who was asked to write an article on superstition and imbecility, began his essay thus: "That imbecility is not on the wane, perusal of the following lines will amply demonstrate."