

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

The exacting requirements of the Unnecessary are what make life a burden.

They are using hypnotism on runaway horses nowadays, but it hasn't yet been adapted to automobiles.

A New York chophouse manager has fallen heir to \$20,000,000. She can now afford to eat at her own restaurant.

The New York girl who swam twelve miles would die of exhaustion if she dusted the parlor or darned her own stockings.

A New York theatrical manager says red-headed girls are in great demand, so are black-headed girls and golden-headed girls.

Starting a bank in London may be Mr. Rockefeller's way of showing Miss Ida Tarbell that she hasn't driven him out of business.

An Englishman says he has invented a brilliant light that will never go out. He can't expect any patronage from either the parlor or porch trade.

Here is a chance for men of inventive skill. There's millions in it. For millions want an "interesting exercise," good in winter as well as summer.

People are beginning to pay more attention to peat as the possible fuel of the future. Peat has one conspicuous advantage. The price of it is not raised 10 cents every month.

When you compare the size of a Japanese soldier with that of a Russian soldier you perceive that it takes at least 240,000 of the Japs to equal in bulk 170,000 of their adversaries.

There are lots of people to whom the chief joy of a vacation consists in an opportunity to eat corn off the cob, watermelon and huckleberry pie without having to keep up their dignity during the process.

The declaration of the scientists that the sun has lost 10 per cent of its energy and is still losing need cause no grave alarm as long as the world has such a source of light and heat as John D. Rockefeller.

John Burroughs has called attention to the gradual disappearance of the chipmunk, a loss which he regrets, as does every other lover of the woods, but for which he says he cannot account. We hope all boy readers are as ignorant of the cause as Mr. Burroughs.

According to the report of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, hazing is no longer practiced there. It is plain, therefore, that the students in colleges and academies can be compelled to desist from torturing their unpopular comrades. Hazing at its best is a mean sort of sport, and at its worst is brutally criminal.

What is said to be the first meeting between English and French archers since the Battle of Agincourt occurred recently at Le Touquet, near Etaples. A body of about fifty English bowmen crossed the Channel to take part in a peaceful tournament. The French archers, numbering nearly one hundred, won handsomely, thereby avenging in some slight degree the defeat of their ancestors at the battle nearly five centuries ago.

It has required but two decades to shift the center of population from Ohio to Indiana, the center of farm value from Eastern Indiana to Western Illinois, the center of the farm income to the western banks of the Mississippi and the center of farming area from Eastern Illinois to Central Missouri. Two centers have already crossed the Mississippi and two more decades will be sufficient to advance another across the Father of Waters.

The American consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, reports that two physicians of Medellin, Colombia, have announced that they have discovered the malaria microbe, and can propagate it. If this be correct, the next thing to do is to discover something that will kill it. Then the disease will lose its terrors. It is now known that malaria is communicated by mosquitoes, and that the way to escape it is to avoid mosquito bites. But as this is not always possible, the world desires a cure that shall be quick and sure. When the bacteriologists find the cure they will receive the gratitude of thousands of sufferers the world over.

The demand for submarine boats seems to be threatened by a submarine signaling apparatus which has just been tested in Southern waters. The navigator having it in charge reports that the apparatus caught and

recorded the sound of the paddle wheels of a steamer three miles distant, at night, when the steamer could neither be seen nor heard from the deck. Dismal predictions that pictured a submarine "sneaking up" on a battleship and reducing it to scrap iron may have to be revised, if the expectations of the inventors of the apparatus are realized; for the submarine then falls into the torpedo boat class, and loses the most valuable feature of its equipment—its power to affect the imagination and shake the nerve. One coastwise steamship company has already equipped its vessels with the apparatus necessary for picking up the signals of submerged bells at dangerous points.

The shifting streams of inland migration are such important factors in the development of certain sections of our country that they invite careful and interesting study. We are somewhat familiar with the tide of immigration from the Scandinavian peninsula and the north of Europe to our northwestern States, where the immigrants find the climate to which they are accustomed at home. But very few have analyzed the streams of migration that have flowed toward Oklahoma and the new Southwest. That we are a migratory people is impressively revealed by the census of 1900, which shows that 13,000,000, or nearly 21 per cent, of our native-born population were living outside of the States and Territories of their birth in that year. An interesting first-hand study of these streams of migration that have flown into Oklahoma, the Southwest and Northwest by I. K. Friedman appears in the World's Work. Oklahoma's population is undergoing a process of remaking. It is now attracting those immigrants who have capital enough to buy out the poorer settlers who went there first, while the latter, in turn, are moving farther West, investing the profits from their sales in the cheaper lands of the Texas Panhandle. Their numbers are augmented by the steady outpouring of people from the Southern States. The fact that the head of every family that settles in a new country is worth to the railroads from \$150 to \$250 a year has induced the roads to put forth extraordinary efforts to promote immigration. Their schemes for the exploitation of the advantages of the regions which they run are comprehensive and costly. The inhabitants of Oklahoma are Americans, largely drawn from Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. Four years ago the foreigners formed less than 8 per cent of the population. Americans were in Oklahoma before foreigners knew of its existence. Conditions are different in North Dakota. In 1900 its foreign-born population, consisting largely of Danes, Scandinavians, Canadians, Russians and Germans, formed 58.7 per cent of the whole. "From the emigrant's point of view," says the writer, "Oklahoma is already a fixed and settled quantity, with no suggestion of possibilities of small beginnings for small beginners." North Dakota is nearly twice the area of Oklahoma. "If Oklahoma tells a story of an opportunity that was, the extreme Northwest presents an opportunity that still is."

LINCOLN AND LONDON.

The Tower Dedicated to Our President in One of England's Churches.
"With charity for all and malice toward none"—these well-known words of the great, brave, sagacious Lincoln—appear in large lettering in the creed of Christ Church, Westminster road. It is fitting, then, that the imposing tower of this superb structure, costing over £62,000 (\$310,000), should be dedicated to the liberator of a race. Rowland Hill, whose name is linked with the world's great preachers, founded Surrey Chapel eighteen years before the close of the eighteenth century. Newman Hall was one of his successors, and under his leadership the church secured this splendid temple and center of Christian service. When the building was still in the hands of the architects, Dr. Hall conceived the idea of dedicating the tower to Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President of the United States; and to-day within the tower you may read the following inscription:

LINCOLN TOWER.

Inaugurated 4th July, A. D. 1876, by Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton Bart. The memorial stone was laid 9th July, 1874.

By the American Minister to this country.

The cost (£7,000) was defrayed equally by English and American contributions obtained by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.

It was built in commemoration of the abolition of slavery effected in 1805 by PRESIDENT LINCOLN; And as a token of international brotherhood.

GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST.—St. Nicholas.

Suspicion Not Yet Confirmed.

"Miss Chellus married Mr. Gayman, I understand."

"Oh, yes—some time ago."

"So she caught him at last, eh?"

"No, she hasn't caught him yet, but she has her suspicions."—Illustrated Bits.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

RELIGION IS NOT ALTRUISM.



In the great religions of the world there has ever been something contentious and austere. Christianity came to bring not peace, but a sword, and the religious man, on his higher and nobler grounds, may be just as disregarding of his desires and thoughts of others as the deliberate egotist on his. No doubt consideration for others, sacrifice of one's individual aims when they are in conflict with the individual aims of others, may be part of the discipline and prescription of a religion, but the central and essential fact of that religion is something quite other. The two things are not only distinct and independent, but of a different texture and quality and world. The idea of almost any religion carries with it the image of a spirit, disciplined, armed and stern; altruism, of an individual in the most amiable mood, radiating service to every point of the compass. The religious man has ever something of aggression, he has a preoccupation that creates stresses about him, makes him difficult, but who can fail to respond to the polite self-abandonment of the altruist's profession? But it is perhaps easier for the religious man to fulfill something to his prospectus.

So much an observant philosopher may perhaps be permitted about religion. Never was there, he believes, so religious an age as this, and, by a natural compensation, never was there so little hypocrisy in religion. To be definitely religious to-day is a distinctly unpopular thing. But, on the other hand, the press, the pulpit, fiction, and the stage, conversation and private communion, reek with altruistic humbug. We run about without either worship, or prayer, or thought, declaring noisily, incessantly that what we want is to see everybody happy, and that we do not care what sacrifices are made to attain this end. We make no sacrifices. It is a universal conspiracy of amiable self-deception. These philanthropic pretensions fill no voids, fortify no resolutions, console no wounded hearts, and they will do nothing to knit men together for any end greater than conviviality. They are not even to be regarded as an inferior substitute for religion.

BUSINESS ABILITY TESTED IN COLLEGE.



The controversy in regard to the value of a college course as a preparation for business life is an old one, and most of the arguments pro and con have been pretty thoroughly thrashed over. A prominent university president has said that "college is not an education, but a life," and whether the proposition should be laid down as broadly as that or no, the fact is that matriculation introduces the student into a peculiar and distinctive life, of which his studies form but one, though it may be the principal, feature. It is believed that the varied phases of college life possess elements of great value in the evolution of student character, which are deserving of general recognition. The significance of the business opportunities which open to the college man not only serve as a means of valuable training, but aid in determining the character and extent of his abilities.

The happiest feature of college life is that experience in student enterprises affords a test of ability in which failure is not disastrous. Should a student launch into an undertaking for which he is not at all fitted, his failure does not mar his future career, but rather tends to its advantage. He is like a student of engineering, whose mistakes in designing, or forging, or surveying need not affect his success when he actually enters his profession. The college man simply experiments with his capacities until he understands them, and success is more certain because of this knowledge. On the other hand, a young man in the

business world who chooses a line of work and fails is apt to find his failure a serious handicap for no little time. With him experience is costly as well as valuable, while with the college man it is not costly, though it is none the less valuable.

MARRIAGE IMPROVES BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.



The nearest and dearest intimacy possible to humanity is that between husband and wife. Together they must stand or fall, and whatever affects the one reacts upon the other. Each sees the other as he or she is never seen alive by relative or friend, and all that is mean and small, as well as all that is good or great in the character of either stands disclosed to the eyes which are incessantly fixed upon it. This, if there were no other reason, is good cause why the partnership which is "until death do them part" should be carefully considered beforehand, and the partner chosen with anxious thought and due deliberation.

Men have the advantage of women in many things, and it is much easier for a man to make a suitable choice than it is for a woman to do so. His education usually gives him a wider experience, he goes farther afield, and his acquaintanceship is wider. Moreover, under the operation of existing social laws the man has opportunities of seeing the woman in her own home, and in her daily life, which are rarely possible to the woman with regard to the man. Many a young girl stands at the marriage altar to utter the vows which commit her future life into the keeping of another for weal or woe, for better or worse, in complete ignorance of her husband's past, of his real tastes, of the trend of his motives, the range of his intellect—indeed, of many things which it concerns her deeply to know. Women have a fashion of building an ideal for themselves, with which they invest any lover who strikes their fancy, and by a merciful provision of fate the ideal in process of time becomes more or less adjusted to the lay figure which wears it, and the "liberal allowance of conclusions" endures.

CONSUMPTION IMMUNITY SEEMS NEAR.



Tuberculosis and consumption are by no means identical diseases. The former is produced by the invasion of the lungs by the tubercle bacilli. They, as a rule, use either the respiratory organs or the elementary canal as an avenue of entrance into the human system. Tubercle bacilli are not transmitted from mother to child when their blood circulation is in close relation. Tuberculosis is always acquired during individual life. No organ or tissue in the human system is safe from being selected as an abode of the tuberculosis poison, with the exception, perhaps, of the muscles. It is a fact established beyond doubt that 75 per cent of the population of civilized countries carry a tuberculosis focus hidden away in their anatomy. On the other hand, not more than 13 per cent of this vast number ever acquire consumption.

Prof. Behring, of Marburg, Germany, holds that it is milk mainly which carries the bacillus into the human organism. The baby's mucous lining of the intestines permits the bacteria to pass through unharmed into the circulation. Testing the milk cows for tuberculous infection by inoculation of Koch's tuberculin is the first and paramount step. Cleanliness of udder and the milking hands is the second demand. Since a multitude of people come in contact with the milk before it reaches the consumer, all possibility of contamination of the milk with tubercular bacilli must be avoided. The milk must be kept covered. Milk, before distributed, must never be stored or in any way handled in a dwelling inhabited by either people or animals. All people who come in contact with milk must be free from cough and consumption.

ZUNI FAMILY LIFE.

A Village Looks Like a Huge Hive of Clay on a Sandy Knoll.

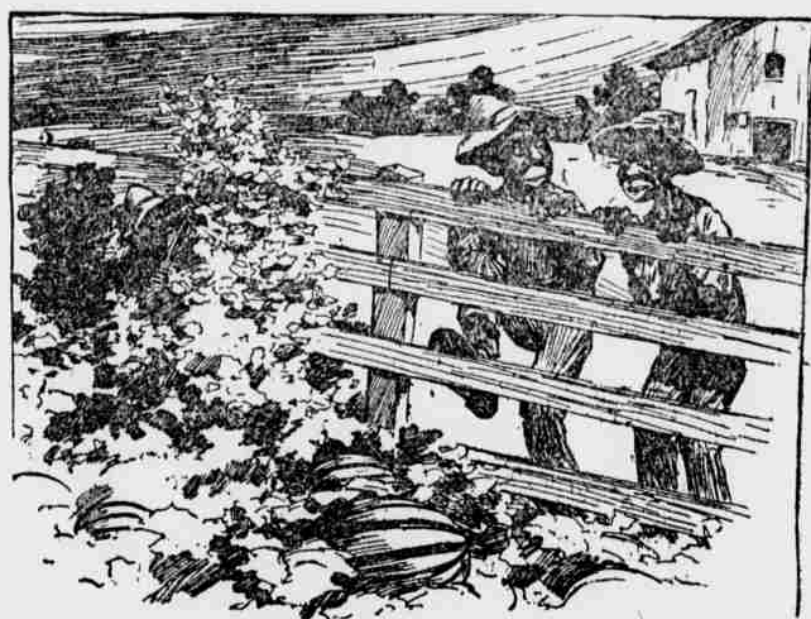
The little half-civilized children of Zuni so aroused our curiosity that we drove through forty miles of sand and sage-brush, from the railroad at Fort Wingate, to pay them a visit. As the Indians do not provide for travelers, we took our hotel with us—tents, beds and food—and camped just outside their village. The village looks like a huge beehive made of clay and stuck fast to the top of a sandy knoll. The hive is filled with a mass of cells—800 single rooms, placed side by side and piled in rows one on top of another.

In each of these rooms lives a Zuni family. There are no inside stairways leading from story to story, but if the boys and girls living in one row wish to pay a visit to a house above them, they must go outdoors and climb a ladder. On the slope between the village and the Zuni river are a number of small vegetable gardens, each one enclosed by a mud wall. Zuni has no lums, no shops, no saloons, not even proper streets, but only narrow alleys that thread their way through the strange town. As we walked through the village, all the world came out to see us. Girls and boys clustered on the roofs or sat on the ovens—queer little cones of mud which seem to grow up out of the house-tops—while fathers, mothers and babies peered out from dark doorways to stare at the visitors. When we had finished our tour of the roofs and alleys, we were hospitably invited indoors; even there the children followed us, and as we glanced up to a hole in the ceiling which served as a window, a girl's laughing face filled the opening. We must have looked strange enough in our hats and gloves and long skirts.—St. Nicholas.

The Paradise of Umbrellas.

Surakarta is the paradise of umbrellas. They are carried proudly over the heads of every official and every nobleman, but invariably are shut at the approach of a person of higher rank,

A SURE SIGN.



"Mose, how in de wo'ld kin you tell ef dese melons is ripe, widout goin' inter de patch?"

"Easy, 'Lige. Easy 'nough. Ain' no melon patch evah watched wid shotguns en bulldogs unless de melons is des bustin' ter be ate."

and inside the kraton no umbrella may be carried open, except that of the emperor himself. The umbrella is the crown, the wand of office, the outward sign of rank and distinction. There are umbrellas of gold inside and out for the emperor; of gold outside only for the empress; with a stripe of yellow satin for the emperor's brothers; with a wider stripe of the same material for his illegitimate brothers; of white silk with a narrow gold stripe for the illegitimate sons of the legitimate brothers, and so on ad infinitum. Every official, every military officer, exhibits his rank in his umbrella, which is invariably held from behind by an attendant whenever he leaves his house, in sunshine or in cloudy weather. There is an official guide book to the umbrella labyrinth of Surakarta, which

contains not less than three hundred various designs, in all imaginable colors and ornamentation.—Century.

Memorials to Americans.

Many American boys and girls visit Europe nowadays, but perhaps few even of these fortunate young folk are aware that the greatest of English cities contains memorials to five distinguished Americans; a President, a patriot, a poet, a preacher and a philanthropist. These five great men are Abraham Lincoln, James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Matthew Simpson and George Peabody—five names written high in the Hall of Fame, names immortal in life and letters, names forever illustrious in character and achievement.—St. Nicholas.