

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Earth's harvests come from seed thrown out to die.

Ostentation is merely a way our neighbors have of showing off.

One of the longest days in the average man's life is the one just before pay day.

If a small boy is allowed to stay up late at night he is willing to sleep overtime the next morning.

You save your money because you are economical; other people save theirs because they are stingy.

A New York man has cured himself of dyspepsia by eating grass. Now we know what ailed Nebuchadnezzar.

The world is beginning to suspect that even General Sherman had an inadequate conception of what war really is.

The Russians have now got along far enough to refer to the Japanese as "the gallant enemy," which is quite an advance.

All the married women are getting their lives insured. Will the husbands continue to warn them about drafts and damp feet?

A soldier named One Skow has deserted from the American army in the Philippines. A man with that kind of a name ought to be anchored out in a harbor somewhere.

A son of Cyrus W. Field is in the Tombs prison in New York, having been locked up as a common vagrant. Some great men have no sons. But not all great men can be lucky, too.

In the meantime, while the Laird of Skibo is entreating the nations to disarm, why doesn't he shut down his old armor-plate works at Pittsburg? That would be a "fell swoop" worth talking about.

Fashionable colors this year, according to the dressmakers, are burnt onion—a warm brown—and fresh spinach—a cool green. The color-makers would have difficulty in finding names for new shades if it were not for the vegetables. They have had crushed strawberry, apple green, grape color, orange and lemon, and almost everything except mashed-potato color; but that may come next.

One coyote will hang around a camp at night and create the impression that a pack of at least twenty big wolves are looking for a chance to eat the campers. But investigation will reveal that the single coyote is lean and hungry and cowardly, and that he does not weigh over fifteen pounds. Likewise one kicker in a town will create the impression that there is much indignation against every respectable citizen and measure.

An Imperial ukase recently issued in Russia puts women who wish to practice medicine on the same footing as men. The ukase entitles women both to a license to practice and to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Women who offer a diploma from a foreign university may be admitted at once to the Russian State examination. If women attending the institute have neither home nor relatives in St. Petersburg, they are required to live in a hotel specially established for the purpose.

The value of an assemblage of personalities such as the peace congress has given America at this session is this, that the abstract conceptions of internationalism and nationalism are seen in the new light of personalities. To hold the theory that it would be well for men to be brothers is good, but action along that line depends much on what the brothers both seem to be and are. Any gathering which reveals to Americans just what sort of men and women the idealists of Europe and Asia are, makes for brotherhood, for the incarnations of a truth are always more persuasive than the truth itself.

The eloquent fact that the auction sale of the late William C. Whitney's stud realized close to half a million dollars, taken in connection with the results of the sales of several other notable stables of late, serves to illustrate the circumstances that the demand for good horseflesh was never greater than it is now, and that it has rarely fetched better prices. We sometimes hear the suggestion that the passion for fine horseflesh is going out and that the growing fancy for auto-mobiling has hurt it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. If any gentleman doubts this proposition let him go into the horse marts and try to find a good horse. He will probably succeed in his mission, but he will also

ascertain that the demand far exceeds the supply.

It would be difficult for the Tsar to draft a law which would do so much for the internal peace of Russia as has been done by the birth of his son. The direct line of succession is now assured, and the intrigues for favor with the collateral heirs to the throne are no longer attractive. The effect of the removal of their obstructive plans from the path of the Tsar ought soon to be manifest in a more harmonious government. The need of an heir to the throne was not so great in Italy as it was in Russia. The problems of the Italian government are simple in comparison with the Russian problems. Yet the birth of a son to the Italian king and queen makes government more stable in the peninsula by accustoming the people to the thought of rule by the infant Prince of Piedmont as the successor of his father. In Italy and in Russia the mother's "joy that a man is born" is shared by the whole people. Indeed, the birth of the man child in the royal families of those countries has increased the stability of two thrones, and thereby made more brilliant the prospect for continued European peace. The Tsaritsa and the Queen each had daughters, but neither in Russia nor in Italy does a woman succeed to the throne. The decree of 1797, which still regulates the succession to the Russian crown, gives preference to male over female heirs. Italy is still virtually under the Sardinian constitution of 1848, which excludes females from the throne.

Good everyday common sense is sometimes handed down from the bench more effectively even than the law. Judge Babcock, of Cleveland, has supplied an instance, when in rendering a decision he said: "The young married couple that start life on an income of \$1,500, and proceed to live as though it were \$5,000, need not be very farsighted to see a divorce at the end of their romance." All law has been said to be but systematized common sense. But, unfortunately, all common sense is not law. The simple truth so bluntly stated by this Judge is one of the most important, but least heeded, truths in human life. The startling assertion was made the other day by a statistical authority in Georgia that nine-tenths of the young men of that State working on salaries were in debt through higher living than their salaries warrant. It is to be hoped the same proportion does not obtain in other sections of the country. It makes brisk business for the "money sharks," but is fatal to all others. It would seem to be the most easily comprehended proposition in the world that a young man or a young couple cannot successfully spend \$10 a week on a \$9 income. Multiplying the figures will not change the proportion or lessen the danger. Ten dollars income and \$9 expenditure form the road to success. Nine dollars income and \$10 expenditure form the road to failure. The guide-post, plainly marked, at which choice is made between these two roads, is the most critical point in a young man's life. Perhaps all this is platitudes. It has been worn threadbare by repeated assertions ever since civilization began. The vital truth and importance of it is demonstrated every day. But the fact remains that millions give no heed. The happy homes of the land where peace and prosperity have their shrines are the homes where frugality binds hearts together in loving, hopeful sympathy. The dollar in the bank is a good guard against want, but only the common sense spirit of making both ends meet can guard against that demon worse than want—worry, which wrecks the home. The American people have a most unenviable reputation for bankruptcies and divorces. The penny more spent than the penny earned is perhaps the most direct cause of both.

Money Spent by Tourists.

It needed a painstaking German to figure for us a set of statistics long desired, but of a sort that nobody cared to tackle the tedium or the difficulty of computing them. These figures are the annual number of tourists in Europe and the amount of money they spend. The German's estimates cover the totals in both items, and, large as their number is, the Americans do not constitute quite the whole of the globe's yearly nomad population. But what quantity of Americans do visit the Old World and what amount of money they leave there may be guessed from this German's computations.

Switzerland, he says entertains through the year 3,000,000 visitors, who spend \$30,000,000; Italy, the Riviera and Spain between them attract an expenditure of \$60,000,000. The various great capitals in all cull \$45,000,000 that come from the pockets of the 900,000 visitors to Paris, the 600,000 to London, the 500,000 to Berlin and the 350,000 to Vienna. The baths and seaside resorts accommodate 12,000,000 guests, who spend over \$18,000,000.

Americans in the Lead.

Of the four women who received the doctor's degree at the University of Berlin last year, two were American, one Australian and one German.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE SELFISHNESS OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC.

By John A. Howland.



Self-abnegation is usually claimed by woman as her especial virtue, yet it is the opinion of the average business man that no woman knows where her rights cease and where those of others begin.

In crowded street cars women generally refuse to move down to the middle of the car unless the conductor literally compels them. Nine times out of ten a woman hangs to the strap nearest the door, thus making every newcomer crowd past her. Often on the elevated trains during the rush hours men are compelled to step on women's dresses or else kick them out of the way. Under these circumstances I sometimes hear men say, "Don't move; I can push by," probably because they have learned by experience that it would do no good to ask the women to move down. When I see women doing the same thing in elevators—refusing to step back in the van, I wonder how they can be willing to appear so selfish.

Who crowds in ahead of a line of men waiting to purchase theater tickets. Never any one but a woman. She is in such a hurry, and, of course, just one person crowding in could not make much difference. At the bank who attempts to get to the paying teller's window ahead of a long line of waiting men? But what can men do when a woman refuses to await her turn? They must either suffer in silence, depend on the vigilance of the attendant, or, if they venture to remonstrate in person, draw down upon themselves the wrath and scorn of the woman interfered with.

Walking three or four abreast on a crowded street is a form of selfishness one seldom sees, but one often sees groups of women blocking up doors and passageways. Passing a prominent office building one day recently I saw three young women standing in the entrance, grouped in such a way that the passage was completely blocked. A man approached the entrance; they did not move. He hesitated a moment, said "Pardon me," and crowded through the group as best he might. One of the girls looked after him scornfully. "Well," she exclaimed, "aren't men the rudest things!" The man heard, but it was not the part of a gentleman to reply.

Another form of woman's selfishness in public places is typified by a trailing skirt on a downtown street. Most women admit the inconvenience to themselves of wearing a too long skirt downtown, but I never heard a woman speak of the inconvenience to which she puts other people by wearing such a garment. If she holds up her skirt she discommodes herself; if she lets it drag she discommodes others, who must walk around it to avoid stepping on it.

THE POWER OF WILL.

By Mrs. T. P. O'Connor.



The latest development of the belief in the power of the will is shown by doctors. Two French physicians have just written a book describing their treatment of disease by merely strengthening the will of their patients and giving them the desire and determination to get better. This treatment is entirely free from any suspicion of hypnotism or faith healing. Quite the contrary. In cures made by hypnotic suggestion the patient's will is entirely suspended while the more energetic one of the operator reigns supreme, and so far from the actions done while in the sleep strengthening the mind and repairing brain waste as well as bodily infirmity, it is well known that the effect of hypnotic treatment is often mentally injurious.

There are few things more comforting in illness than a good talk over its symptoms and its inconveniences. And

THE CZAR'S GREAT PALACES.

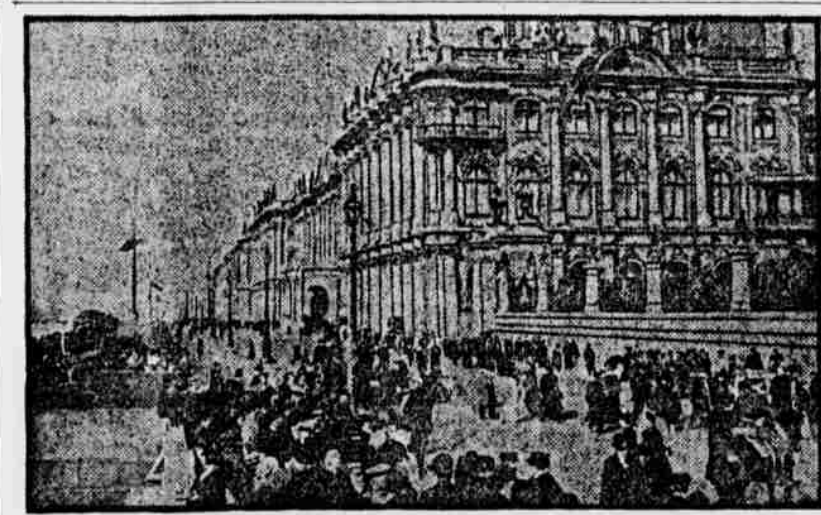
How Millions Are Squandered by the Potentate of the Russias.

The Czar of Russia owns 100 palaces and chateaux, scattered about his vast empire, and each one of them is marvelously furnished and marvelously filled with servants. Something like 35,000 butlers, grooms, footmen, valets, chefs, coachmen, gardeners, etc.,

CHESTNUTS IN WOODLOTS.

How Growth of Tree May Be Improved Explained by Bureau of Forestry.

Throughout the Northeastern States from Massachusetts to Maryland, and as far west as Indiana, chestnut holds an important place as a timber tree. Commercially, it is chiefly in demand for ties, telegraph and telephone poles and posts, for all of which purposes,



CZAR'S WINTER PALACE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

are housed in the hundred residences, and their total salaries amount to the enormous sum of 20,000,000 francs or \$800,000.

In the many stables are 5,000 horses, while the heads of cattle may be placed at 50,000; the number of dogs, inhabitants of the Czar's kennels, are innumerable. Naturally, the Czar is not familiar with all his palaces and chateaux. Out of the 100, indeed, there are no less than 62 upon which he has never set eyes and which he never will see. But the servants are there, and everything is ever in readiness in case the Czar should take it into his head to look just once upon his truly magnificent abodes.

The young idea isn't taught how to shoot in cooking schools, yet the result is often just as fatal.

as well as for some constructional uses. It is especially adapted by its peculiar power to resist decay in contact with the soil. It is also largely used for fuel and general farm purposes. In Maryland alone, according to the twelfth census, its annual market yield of lumber, railroad ties and telegraph and telephone poles amounts to over \$100,000, besides large supplies of material for local consumption.

It happens that chestnut is especially fitted for management in farmers' wood lots. Before scientific forestry began to be heard of in the United States, and when forest preservation was not uncommonly talked about as a sentimental fad, the thrifty owners of the small tracts of woodland which cover so much of Southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania and

we do not also know the difficulty of finding a sympathetic ear ready to listen to our jeremiads? Now, the first principle of this new school is that the doctor should take the place of a confessor, get at every detail as to the origin, the progress, and the present condition of the malady. He then confides to the patient that which has hitherto always been composed for a doctor's own private reference or for a consultant's information, viz., a history of the case. Just think of the new and delightful sensation for a sick room of reading over the history of your own case.

The will cure, which we must call it for want of another name, though claimed to be helpful in all diseases, is particularly recommended for nerve troubles. And here the "doctors differ" maxim is seen once more exemplified. To arouse the attention and interest is, of course, the first step in nervous attacks, but instead of a patient being advised to seek distraction in change of scene and in variety of amusement quite the opposite course is adopted. The patients are once more put to school, as it were. In severe neurasthenia, for example, concentration of attention causes extreme fatigue. So conversations, lectures, mental exercises and writing are all included in the earlier stages of the cure. The steps taken to gradually build up the character are lengthy. Indeed, a description of the treatment reads like a mixture of the curriculum of a truant school and a book of spiritual meditations.

HOW ONE COUNTY SECURED GOOD ROADS.

By John Parson.



Hillsborough County, Florida, affords an interesting example of modern methods of road building. Until the last year this county had only fourteen miles of hard surfaced road outside of its cities and villages, although it had a population of 36,000 and contained over 1,300 square miles. Outside of these fourteen miles, nearly all of which was immediately adjacent to the city of Tampa, practically the only roads were meandering roads through the woods. A few of the most enterprising of the citizens discovered that here and there through the county were occasional deposits of rock, and an energetic campaign for good roads was begun. An issue of \$400,000 of county bonds was issued. From the proceeds of these bonds \$34,000 was devoted to the purchase of first-class road machinery, including eight miles of twenty-five pound steel rails, with sufficient five foot ties; a sixteen ton narrow gauge locomotive, and ten dump cars of four ton capacity. The machinery included a ten ton steel roller, three road graders, a rock crusher of eighty tons capacity, a steam drill, large pump, and hose for washing and tearing down the overburden of sand covering the rock pits; twenty horse power boiler, and a thirty horse power boiler and engine on wheels. Several rock pits in different parts of the county were bought for a trifling sum and the work was begun.

It has been determined that the cost of clearing a roadway forty feet wide runs from \$90 to \$150 per mile, and that the complete cost of a mile of road from the time the surveyor begins his work until the last surface application has been rolled is as low as \$1,200 where the rock pit is near by, and ranges from that to \$3,000 in the case of roads eight to ten miles away from the pit. The frequency of these pits has made it possible for the officials to plan for the construction of over 150 miles of road from the proceeds of \$400,000 of bonds, after paying for their road machinery, and the best of all is the fact that they are actually "good roads," as hard and smooth as any well macadamized city street. With a magnificent harbor and roads running in every direction, it is expected that within two years every part of Hillsborough County will be so closely connected with the port by the best of roads as to increase the aggregate value of farm lands far more than the amount of bonds issued.

neighboring States had long been cutting successive crops of the hard woods which sprout rapidly from the stump, thus practicing more or less rudely what the forester calls the "pure coppice" method of management. The superior market for chestnut, combined with its rapid growth, gave it, on the whole, the leading place in the esteem of these wood-lot owners, who, by winter cutting, were able to turn to good account time for which farm occupations gave no other employment.

Chestnut is not exacting in its soil requirements. Its roots spread comparatively deep, so that it is not so sensitive to fire or humus destruction from any cause as most species. Its sprouts grow so fast that at a height of seven or eight feet at the end of the first season is not uncommon, and its stumps are so vigorous that one will often produce forty or fifty sprouts. Not more than one in eight or ten of these will mature, but by selecting the most promising the full vigor of the parent stump may be concentrated on them, to the great improvement of their rate of growth. The observations made by the bureau have proved that low stumps produce more vigorous sprouts than high ones, and that winter or spring cutting is followed by better results than that done in the summer or fall. Telephone poles are grown, in Maryland, from healthy stumps in from thirty-five to thirty-eight years, and ties may profitably be cut in about twenty-nine years. Too early cutting of ties should be discouraged as wasteful in the long run. The practice of permitting contractors to cut unrestrictedly for a given sum is one which works much injury to the permanent productiveness of the woods.

At the Seance.

Widower—Is that my wife?
Medium—It certainly is.
Widower—Lord help me! And to think that I put ten tons of granite over her!—Atlanta Constitution.

Lightning recently struck an Ohio man and cured him of rheumatism—so his widow says.