

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

The impulse to reform comes strong when one has been detected.

A couple in Ohio were married in three languages, but they could be divorced in one.

That New York dentist who charged Prince Louis \$1,000, seems to have pulled his leg instead of his tooth.

Why is it that when a man goes wrong in financial matters these days, he is always the owner of an automobile?

What is chiefly noticeable about the Russian situation is the enormous amount of room there is for improvement.

It would be interesting to hear the McCurdys expressing their minds concerning young Mr. Hyde, who started all this fuss.

Heroes are quickly forgotten. In order to get his name in the papers again, Togo may have to get run over by a trolley car.

Occasionally you find that there is something in a name. Once in a great while you find a mutual insurance company that really is mutual.

A woman in New York, who has been asleep ten months, has just been aroused. She is still under the impression that all the insurance companies are honest.

There are those uncharitable enough to say that a man as bald-headed as John D. Rockefeller, with the great saving in time and money it creates, just couldn't help being rich.

How would it help the policy holders to regulate life insurance by taxation? The companies would simply add the tax to the premiums and the policy holders would continue to pull all the freight.

Mr. Depew is said to be "looking cheerful." The chief peculiarity of Mark Tapley's jollity, it will be remembered, was that he invariably came out strongest when his surroundings were the most depressing.

Mark Twain says he takes no exercise and smokes constantly, and he has reached his 70th birthday. But just think how much older he might have been by this time if he had exercised regularly and eschewed tobacco.

Poon Chew, editor of a Chinese newspaper in San Francisco, observes that while he is a yellow editor he runs a white newspaper. Mr. Chew also observes that a good many white editors run yellow newspapers. An accusation of color blindness would not lie against the almond eyed brother.

Once in a while a bit of slang is so expressive it becomes incorporated into the language as an allowable idiom. One of the most striking of these is "making good." It has come to have not simply a general but a specific meaning. It illustrates the idea of competition; it indicates that under intense modern methods it is only he who succeeds that can, in the long run, win recognition. Recommendations, testimonials, requests from eminent men, all fall before the stern decree that you must "make good."

Each year there are granted in the United States as many divorces as altogether in France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Greece, Austria, Norway and Great Britain. The showing gives this nation a decidedly unsavory reputation. It calls renewed attention to the extent of the divorce evil. Americans are pleased to speak of the lax morality prevailing among the people of Europe, yet in the matter of divorce, which has been stigmatized as nothing more than progressive polygamy, America is the equal of the greater part of Europe. The marriage tie may be dispensed with in Europe, but it is growing to be disregarded in America.

The marksmanship of the American naval gunners during the war with Spain was the marvel of the officers in other navies. But even their excellent work then did not equal the record made during some practice shooting recently, when a moving battleship at a distance of a mile from a target twenty-five feet long and seventeen feet wide put nine thirteen-inch holes in the target with ten shots fired in five minutes, and then put ten smaller holes in the same target in two minutes. How long could an enemy's ship, offering a mark ten times as large, stand up under such wonderfully accurate firing as this?

It is interesting to see how often the courts, which are supposed to be

unresponsive to emotion, are moved to action by an incident of real pathos or heroism. In Boston, recently, an orphan boy of 17 was the defendant in a suit brought by his uncle and aunt, to secure the custody of his two younger sisters. The boy told the court that he was earning only \$5 a week, and that perhaps it was true that the little girls would have more luxuries with the uncle and aunt; but he wished to "keep the family together," and felt sure that he could do it, with such help as the two older brothers had promised. Moreover, the little girls preferred to stay with him. The judge commended his pluck and his humane spirit, and awarded him the custody of his two sisters, in order that he could have his wish to "keep the family together."

It is a wise man that can tell by looking at a frog how far it can jump and it requires just as much wisdom to tell by looking at a man how long he will live. Yet appearance go for something, and the Medical Record has published an interesting article on the signs of longevity. According to this article a man may reasonably expect a long life when he has a large brain, a large heart, large lungs and large digestive organs—that is, large for the size of his body. The large brain is indicated by the head towering above the openings of the ears and the large lungs by large nostrils. Large organs generally are indicated by a long and thick trunk as compared with the legs, by large facial features and by a heavy hand with short fingers. Hazel eyes are said to be favorable also. The Record devotes less attention than it should to the fact that precocity is unfavorable to longevity. In the vegetable kingdom the plants which mature the most slowly live the longest and the same holds good in the animal kingdom, including man. The same principle applies to the different sexes of the same species, women, for instance, maturing at an earlier age than men. It is natural to expect the same rule to govern longevity in the individual, and accordingly experience shows that men and women who mature slowly are apt to live long and those who mature at an early age to die at an early age also. Men like Lord Macaulay and John Fiske, who were good Greek scholars at the age of 6 years, do not often reach three-score years and ten. On the other hand, many school children who are incorrigible dunces and are blamed or whipped for being backward in their studies may not only be marked for long lives but destined to intellectual greatness also, because they are maturing slowly. The truth of all this may be freely admitted, and yet it leaves us just as far as ever from being able to predict a long life or a short life for any individual. Even the strongest man is liable to be carried off by violence, by contagious disease, by a rigorous climate, by hardship or by insufficient nourishment, and even the weakest man may live to a great age in consequence of favorable conditions. Paradoxical as it may seem, some strong men die young in consequence of their strength and some weak men live to old age in consequence of their weakness. Nothing is better known than that in many cases the man of an iron constitution gets the idea that he can stand anything and consequently proceeds to task his powers or indulge his appetites in a manner that breaks him down before he has lived one-half as long as he might. On the other hand, everybody has met with men who have lived for 80 or more years without ever seeing one well day. The explanation is that they were endowed or afflicted with a remarkably sensitive organization, which made every departure from absolute prudence so painful that their prudent living more than offset the large organs and splendid vitality of some other men. A single weak organ may have the same effect as a sensitive temperament. If, for instance, a man has a weak heart, but is strong in other respects, and if he is naturally careful of himself and determined to preserve his health the efforts he makes to avoid injuring his heart's action may be the means of preserving him to old age. For these reasons the large organs referred to by the Medical Record are not a promise of long life unless coupled with other favorable conditions and with a prudent and temperate turn of mind. A strong man without prudence has not near so good a chance for longevity as a weak and suffering man with whom prudence is a daily necessity. After all our philosophizings we find ourselves at the complete disposal of the infinite God who called us into being and has destined us to live until he chooses to take our breath, and that is just as it should be.

Eight Million Dollar House.

Lord Bute, of England, owns the costliest house in the world, situated at Rothesay. It covers two acres of ground, and represents an investment estimated at \$8,000,000.

The open season on the old man's pocket book begins January 1, and ends December 31.

THE POPULAR PULPIT

JOYS OF CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

By Rev. Smith Baker.

Text.—"And he that repeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto eternal life; that both he that soweth and he that repeth may rejoice together."—John 4:38.

Every true work is a joy in itself. The greatest opportunity and the most glorious privilege in human life is to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The ministry needs no pity. One becomes weary and disgusted with hearing about the sacrifices and hard times of preachers. No man makes a sacrifice who is called of God to preach the Gospel. Much is said concerning why more young men do not enter its ranks. We are told the inducements are not enough, that there is no scope for the greatest ability, that the salaries are too small and that the profession has no attractions for first-class young men. All history, as well as true spirituality, contradicts such sentiments. No other profession has had so large a proportion of critical, learned students, profound thinkers and eloquent speakers. No other profession has so led the world in all the deep and fundamental principles of thought and life.

A great joy of the minister is the study of the Bible. Every true man loves his science. The study of the human body to the physician becomes a passion. The study of the flowers to the botanist is a delight. The study of the stars is to the astronomer in itself a satisfaction. They read God's thoughts over after Him in nature, but the Bible is a greater and completer revelation of God. It is a message from God's heart to man's heart. In it the soul comes nearer to God than all the material universe can bring us. The Word of God to you, enters your soul, fills and thrills you. Your heart burns within you as God opens to you His truth and love.

The faithful minister has unspeakable joys of memory. The best men have enough to be ashamed of—enough of their unfaithfulness to regret, but the honest, faithful minister has an everlasting picture gallery—bringing gladness to his heart, not of great things done, great sermons preached or great outward deeds performed. There are but few mountains, but millions of beautiful hills. There are but few rivers, but millions of little streams singing through the valleys. There but few Pauls, and Luthers, and Wesleys, and Spurgeons, but hundreds of thousands of faithful ministers into whose souls run little streams of sweetest memories. Pictures are not of greatest value from their size, but from what they represent. After years of service, some of the sweetest memories which will come to your heart will be of little things in your first most obscure parish. You will love to look at them. They will be the gems of memory. When the years have gone, some man whom you had forgotten will thank you for leading him to Christ, when he was a boy, thirty, forty or fifty years before, and here, thanking you for the help you were to them. Thus memory will grow richer through the ages. It will be one long possession of joy. The aged minister may live in an humble home, he may no longer preach from the pulpit, but he is rich in the flood of sweet memories which are his.

GOD'S TRUE WORSHIPERS.

By Rev. S. Schillinger.

Text.—"I will worship toward thy holy temple."—Psalm 5:7.

When we speak of the temple of the Lord as the proper and orderly place of worship we do not mean that that is the only place. That does not excuse Christians from holding worship in their family circles. Would to God that more of that were done! Where the family altar is properly maintained people will eagerly and willingly go to the house of God. When it is claimed the family altar takes the place of public worship there is something wrong. The family altar is not rightly conducted. He who rightly searches the Scriptures at home will learn that it is a sin to neglect and despise public worship. "I believe in the communion of saints," we confess. What does Paul say to the Hebrews? No doubt there were some wiseacres among them also who thought they could read their Bibles at home and did not need to go to church; therefore, the Apostle says, very emphatically: "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as

the manner of some is; but exhorting one another; and so much more, as ye see the day approaching."

The Psalmist says, further, that he will praise the name of the Lord for His loving kindness and for His truth. Now, before he could utter these words a change had to take place in his heart. Naturally he could not have spoken these words. That change we call faith. Without faith it is impossible to worship God. When it is asked how to worship God the first and chief answer is by faith. It is necessary first and foremost to believe in Jesus Christ, who taught His disciples how to pray and worship. Christian prayer is true worship. All worship outside of Christ is not Christian, but heathenish. When the Savior told the Samaritan woman that the time would come when they would neither worship in this mountain nor at Jerusalem, He at once added: "But the hour cometh and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." Stress must be laid on faith, and the right kind of faith, the faith the Scriptures inculcate.

In true worship the worshiper does not think as much of what God does for him. Here there is danger of making a mistake. People are naturally inclined to think of themselves. Even professed Christians often think God is under obligations to them for coming to His temple to worship. This was not the sentiment of the Psalmist when he worshiped toward the holy temple, praised God's name and thanked Him for His truth. It was the spirit the Savior inculcated. The faith makes us realize what a great work Christ has done for us in taking away the guilt of our great and many sins, and fills our hearts with true gratitude toward God. The publican furnishes us with an example of humility and genuine worship when he went into the temple to pray, for he said: "God be merciful to me, a sinner." It is to be hoped that this is the spirit in which you came to the temple of God.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

The fear of reputation is often taken for the love of righteousness.

Many a man thinks he is virtuous because he feels vicious when he sees others happy.

Many a church is praying for more consecration when it needs to put more in the collection.

The reason some are not wedded to one bad habit is because they are courting so many.

A man's diligence in business is religious in proportion as his religion is a diligent business.

When you have to do with those who are blatantly honest it is time to buy more padlocks.

A big man's wreath on a little man's head soon slops down and becomes a noose on his neck.

Whep folks get to fighting over creed the enemy takes his forces to another part of the field.

The next best thing to the opportunity to take a college course is the ability to forget most of it.

Cheerfulness is a virtue hard to practice when you persist in indulgence in late suppers and manufactured "happiness."

It would be wrong to send some people to heaven; they would miss so much the chance to worry over the wildness of their neighbor's children.

SERMONETTES

Science.—Science is not a collection of guesses, opinions, beliefs or speculative views. Science is demonstrated and demonstrable truth.—Rev. J. S. Thompson, Disciple, Los Angeles, Cal.

Anarchy.—The anarchists are right enough in theory. Let every man govern himself and be free from all the trouble and expense of laws and officials.—Rev. David Utter, Unitarian, Denver.

Booker T. Washington.—The negroes of this country always have indorsed the good work of Booker T. Washington, but 95 per cent of them never have indorsed the things for which his work is made to stand.—Rev. R. C. Ransom, Colored Independent, Chicago.

The Ordained.—The preacher has been ordained by the church for the exercise of certain ministerial functions, but the laity have also been ordained to high and lofty service by the Holy Ghost. And so we labor together.—Rev. C. Holm, Methodist, Philadelphia.

Science AND Invention

The largest grasshoppers are found in South America, where some specimens reach a length of five inches, with a spread of wings of ten inches.

The small lake of Sewallik, in Alaska, has regular tides, probably due to underground connection with the sea, and the water of the bottom is salt while that of the surface is fresh.

The effect of ultra-violet rays of light on some kinds of glass is strikingly shown at high altitudes. At a mountain station of the Canadian Pacific Railway—five thousand or six thousand feet high—green glass telephone insulators have changed to brilliant purple.

Unlike some round fishes, the flat species keep to the bottom of the sea and move along it, traveling great distances. Records have been obtained showing that plaice have traveled eighty-eight miles in twenty-eight days, or an average of not less than three miles a day.

An Austrian chemist, Doctor Zirn, has invented a process whereby casein, the essential element of cheese and butter, may be solidified and shaped into the various articles that are now made of celluloid. It is said that this new product possesses many advantages over celluloid. It is not inflammable, so that the danger from fire sometimes encountered in the use of articles made of celluloid is entirely avoided. The new industry is now being developed at Surgeres, France, one of the great centers for the manufacture of butter and cheese.

Recent information indicates that Cherrapunji, in Assam, and Debunja, in the Kamerun, hold the record for heavy rainfall. During the period from 1865 to 1903 inclusive, the average yearly rainfall at Cherrapunji was no less than 36 feet 9½ inches. For the same period at Debunja the average yearly fall was 34 feet 3¼ inches. The rainiest year ever recorded at Cherrapunji was 1851, when 48½ feet of rain fell during the twelve months. On June 16, 1902, at Debunja, almost 18 inches of rain fell during that single day. These immense falls of rain are attributed to the influence of tropical oceans approaching close to lofty mountains.

Scientists are again on the trail of the "missing link." Two years ago certain marks were found on a block of sandstone near Warrnambool, in Australia, which were thought to be the imprints of the footsteps of a prehistoric man. At the time this idea was ridiculed; but a plaster cast was sent to Germany, and the inevitable German savant went out to investigate the matter. He now reports that, in his opinion, they were genuine human imprints, and this, taken in conjunction with the extraordinary human skulls to be seen in the Warrnambool museum, is supposed to show that a link between humanity and the ape has been discovered. The idea of the German doctor is that at an early period the sandstone where the imprints were found had been a great level beach on which, perhaps, prehistoric men were accustomed to camp.

A Feminine Failing.

One cannot see just why the writer who tells her experience in the Indiana Farmer should have cared to break into the Indians' pretty belief in the sanctity of the silent woodland region, nor why she exposed her own lack of tact and good manners. Moreover, the imposition of her superior knowledge in this case was wasted, for as the story shows, their faith remained unshaken, while their conclusion was not complimentary to the disturber of the peace.

I was being rowed across a Canadian lake by a party of Indians, and was told I must not break the stillness, or the spirits of the place would be offended.

It was a calm, cloudless day, and the canoe sped like an arrow across the smooth waters. Suddenly, when in the middle of the lake, I determined to prove to these simple folk the folly of their belief. So I lifted up my voice in a wild cry that woke every echo of the hills.

The Indians were filled with consternation. They uttered no word, but, straining every nerve, rowed on in frowning silence. They reached the shore in safety, and I had triumphed; but the leader of the Indians looked on me in concern.

"The Great Spirit is merciful," he said. "He knows that the white woman cannot hold her peace."

Brutal Chap.

"Thirteen guests sat down at my wedding breakfast."

"Bring anybody bad luck?"

"I don't think so—that is, none of the others."—Cleveland Leader.

Unfortunately there is usually mighty little in the story that a drinking man has quit.