

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO..... OREGON

When a man is too busy to be happy he is to be pitied.

It might be well for parents to remember that spoiled children come home to roost.

A Russian officer gets court-martialed if he doesn't obey orders, and assassinated if he does.

Ever notice how easily the heart-broken girl cements the pieces together and awaits another smash?

When the New York police begin to raid poolrooms with axes the gamblers think "this is the most unkindest cut of all."

Speaking of hoodlums and crime, the father who makes a comrade of his boy is not likely ever to have to bail him out of jail.

It will be a long time, just the same, before the National Educational Association succeeds in popularizing "thru," "bizness," and "tuf."

We get about so equal a taste of both heaven and hell on this earth that we won't feel quite like a stranger whatever our fate in the hereafter.

An invention has been made for the protection of persons skating on thin ice. It ought to be in big demand by Congressmen who are seeking re-election this year.

There is, of course, the possibility that some unusually violent earthquake down in Panama may make a split across the isthmus that will render the canal unnecessary.

An engineer declares that 50,000 people now do with machinery the work of 10,000,000 persons a few years ago. But they lack an everlasting sight of getting the pay of the 10,000,000.

President Castro of Venezuela declares that he is going to test the Monroe doctrine. Would it not be well to let him understand before he goes to any trouble in the matter that the Monroe doctrine was not invented for testing purposes?

A big snapping turtle bearing upon its back the initials of Daniel Webster was caught in Buzzard's Bay a few days ago. This will no doubt be encouraging to people who seek to win fame by whittling their initials on everything that comes handy for such a purpose.

The best man at the wedding is sometimes hard to pick out—of course the bride may consider him the bridegroom, but the maid of honor would speak for the handsome usher, and the bride's mother for the rich uncle who gave the handsomest gift, and the bride's little brother for the caterer, so there you are.

Whatever views may be held of divorce, there is one feature of divorce trials which is repulsive to all people of good feeling which is a pity there is not some law to abolish, and that is bringing little children into court as witnesses against accused parties. Such impressions as are then galned might never leave a child's mind and general public policy seems to be against the practice.

Russia is stealthy and tireless. Even while its armies were being defeated in Manchuria and its throne was shaken by revolt, it was secretly fastening a firmer grip on parts of the Chinese empire. The fact that Russia has a line of military posts across the northern part of the Chinese empire has been kept secret from the world. It was revealed by an indiscreet publication in a Russian provincial newspaper. Russia's purpose, beyond the satisfying of its old lust for dominion, cannot be determined. Whatever it is the powers interested in maintaining China's territorial integrity are directly affected.

It may be realized by purchasers of diamond tiaras and the like that styles in settings change almost as frequently as in a woman's hat and every other year at least must see the precious diadem rebuilt. This adds to original cost, for no self-respecting jeweler changes the settings of a costly piece of jewelry without adding a few new stones to the first amount, thereby increasing its value. Of course famous crowns, with associations attached, that have recently come into the possession of very rich Americans remain as first designed, for even an American shows some sentiment when it costs him a fortune to indulge in rich historic jewels, but otherwise diamond and pearl and emerald tiaras are constantly made over.

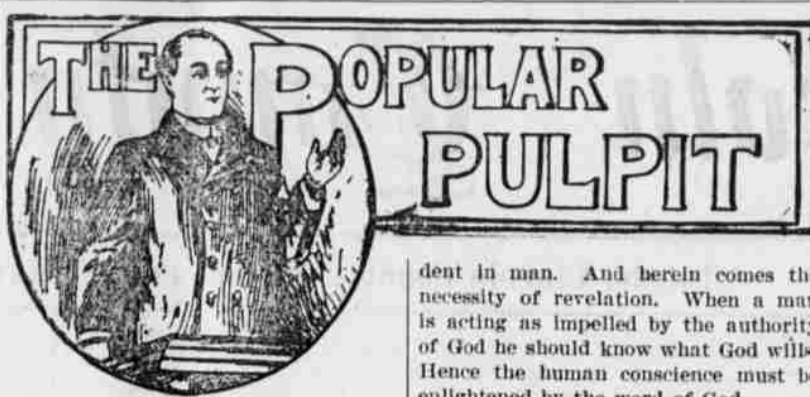
Little interest has been shown in the visit of a Chinese commission of inquiry to this country, but it deserves

the attention of those who wish to understand the civilizing forces at work in the world. If the plans which the government of China has in view are worked out successfully—and the investigations of the commission are preliminary to putting them into execution—a new method of dealing with the East will have to be adopted by the Western governments. The Dowager Empress announced a few months ago that a constitution would be granted to China in ten years, and that some of the leading men of the empire were to go abroad to study the governmental systems of other countries with a view to adopting them in a form modified to meet the needs of China. The commissioners were to study not only the political institutions, but the systems of education and the business methods of the world as well. Soon after the arrival of the commissioners in this country it was observed that they were particularly interested in the American public school system, as it is intended to open many thousand new schools in China for the instruction of the people, so that they may be qualified to govern themselves when representative institutions are established. China already has an army of a hundred thousand men trained in modern European army tactics. It is said that this army will be increased to a million within a few years, and that large quantities of modern fortification guns have been ordered for use in the defense of the empire. Men familiar with the races of the East regard the Chinese as superior to the Japanese, in that they are more trustworthy, more patient and more stable. The Chinese are conservative, and have been slow in accepting Western ideas; but they have at last concluded to march with the procession instead of standing at one side while the rest of the world smiles amiably at their peculiarities or jeers at their weakness.

Of the late Sir Edward Thornton, the British diplomat, who lived to be almost ninety years of age, it is said that his life was spent in taking no exercise. He would take a cab to cross the street and he never would walk upstairs if an elevator was accessible. Yet he was the traditional "picture" of health and suffered little from small or large ailments. Nor is the case of Sir Edward Thornton an isolated one. There are many instances of men carefully avoiding exercise of a physical kind and still attaining great age. On the other hand, it is well established that noted athletes do not, as a rule, enjoy long life. The two circumstances, taken together, appear to cast some doubt upon the modern theory that muscular activity is essential to longevity or at least to good health. They rather support the doctrine, held by certain German biologists, that all physical exercise after a man has attained middle age is at the expense of vital force. There is, at least, something to be said on both sides of the question so far as middle-aged people are concerned. Those who maintain the desirability of exercise will, of course, assert that Sir Edward Thornton attained his great age in spite of his abstention from exercise rather than because of it, and that he might have lived many years longer if he had lived an active physical life. This, however, is mere hypothesis which may fairly be met by pointing out that many people who devote themselves most vigorously to exercise die before they reach middle age. If the rule holds good in one case it ought to hold good in the other and on the face of it the nonexercise people would seem to have the better of it. Sir Edward Thornton's case at least affords proof that a man may live almost to the century mark without taking physical exercise. It may be admitted, of course, that this is a matter in which one man's meat may be another man's poison. Individual idiosyncrasy is a strong factor in the problem. Active physical exercise may not be necessary nor even advisable for some men, while it is essential to the health of others. In such affairs every man must find out what is beneficial for himself without reference to the requirements of any other man. There is no hard-and-fast rule for physical exercise any more than there is such a rule for diet. There is, on the contrary, every reason to conclude that though some men will benefit by vigorous physical activity other men will be better off with none at all—at least after the culmination of their bodily development. "When I could ride I never walked; when I could sit I never stood; I slept as long as I could"—this was the secret of longevity once revealed by a centenarian. It is not a particularly inspiring formula and it makes laziness the chief end of man. Yet there is some reason to suspect that he who desires mere length of years rather than achievement or renown will do well to consider the prospects held out by the languid rather than the strenuous life. Certainly the human machine, like all other machines, may be overworked.

A Remedy to Hand.

"Did you see where a powder trust had the government in its clutches?" "What of it? If it supplies the ammunition, why doesn't the government go gunning for it?"—Baltimore American.



DEBTORS AND PAUPERS.

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.

I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise.—Romans I., 14.

How much of the good in the world can we claim as our own creation? How small that we have given as compared with that we have gained! How little the knowledge we have conferred compared with that we have inherited! We may boast of our independence; but it is as impossible for a man to live to himself as it is to escape having ancestors.

Life is all a matter of receiving good we have not earned, the incurring of an obligation to make to-morrow pay the debts of to-day, to hand on to the future both principal and interest of that we have from the past. We are all debtors, that we cannot escape; the question is, shall we be also paupers, shall we be but parasites, devouring but never creating?

The man who talks about the world owing him a living sees things upside down. The truth is he owes the world his living; he can only repay the loan with his life. Not by our own wisdom or strength are we born into civilization instead of savagery, not by our own moral attainments do we inherit mercy, fraternity, the broad, growing spirit of humanity.

Ours is the harvest that others have sown. Liberty is ours because our fathers hated oppression to the death. Light is ours because others fought with darkness. Truth is ours because there were souls that chose their Calvaries rather than compromise when they saw their clear light. All the benefits we enjoy have been bought with a great price. We cannot enter upon them without incurring obligation, becoming the debtors of those who paid the price.

There are few, if any, whom we despise more than those who graft on everything but give nothing. Whether the man be a preacher who thinks that he should get his clothes and his cabbages and his car fare given him, or the politician who looks off the public purse as his perquisite, the honest man despises the whole brood. It is not envy of their indolence or their opulence with him; it is honest hatred of the habit of getting something for nothing.

But these hoodlers and grafters are not the only social parasites. We are all in danger of doing the things we so much despise, of making our lives one great game of grab. True we work for our living; we give a full day's toll for the wage. But, after all, why do we work? Are we willing to give more than an exact return, willing to attempt to repay the universe for our loans on life?

The true life looks on living as the paying of a debt. This is what Jesus meant when he spoke of the necessity that he should give his life to the world of helping men, of gladly dying when death could better serve truth and right than living, the Master has taught us how to live.

Only because men long ago recognized the principle of that great life, only because they said, as he said, "I am come that they might have life more abundantly," are we what we are. He is not an honest man who will allow these others of yesterday to lay down their lives for his to-day and make no gift of himself to the lives of to-morrow.

Who lives for himself without thought of his brothers near at hand, far away, or yet to be, has no right in the ranks of humanity. He is put to shame by Greeks, who wrought not for wages but for love of beauty and that it might endure; by barbarians, who gave their rough lives for a world's progress. He is put to shame by nature, whose economy knows no thing that lives or blooms for itself alone. His shame shall be made perfect when he hears, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these ye did it not to me."

LACK OF CONSCIENCE A MENACE.

By Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder.

"Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men."—Acts 24: 16.

Conscience is a compound of two Latin words signifying self-knowledge. It is an inner light which shows the way of duty. It is a secret voice which forbids the wrong and commands the right. Hence it points to a seat of authority out of ourselves—that is, it witnesses to a God.

Conscience, however, must be taught. An un instructed, misguided conscience is one of the most terrible forces resist-

dent in man. And herein comes the necessity of revelation. When a man is acting as impelled by the authority of God he should know what God will. Hence the human conscience must be enlightened by the word of God.

There are many imperfect and defective consciences from which the grossest errors and wrongs result. There is, at first, a false conscience—offe that has been mistakenly educated, that sees harm in things innocent, that confounds abstinence with temperance, that forbids what God has meant to be enjoyed, that mistakes austerity for piety.

This makes conscience play the role of a harsh, severe and bigoted censor, altogether foreign to its true intent. There are few things worse than a false conscience.

Again, there is a legalistic conscience. This takes hold upon externals. If the outward life be correct, if the reputation be kept moral, if visible conduct be blameless, if duties be regularly discharged, it is self-satisfied. But it overlooks the fact that the real seat of conscience is in the inner life. The most faultless legalism is utterly shallow and vain until it springs from the heart. The works of such formalists are but done to be seen of men and have their reward.

There is the double conscience—one for the private and another for the public life. Some men feel in honor bound to do uprightly by their families and friends. They are patterns of moral correctness in their personal relations. But as members of some corporation or trust they freely, and apparently without blush, commit acts and sanction practices which are no less than robbery. Even members in good standing in Christian churches have thus besmirched the church's fair name by flagrant dishonesty.

And then, again, there is the one-sided conscience. Paul's conscience in the text had the two necessary sides. "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men."

The conscientiousness of many only embraces men, but quite ignores God, their Maker. They have morality, but lack religion; and thus they disregard the supreme obligation of the ethical sense. God not only will not be ignored, but He wants the first concern. Wrote Ruskin truly:

"God will put up with many things in the heart of man, but one thing He will not put up with—the second place. He who gives God second place, gives him no place."

No more important theme could be suggested for our time than this. We are in danger of incurring that most terrible of indictments—a conscienceless age. Thinking, upright minds are shocked at the revelations showing utter lack of conscience in wide ranges of present day life. We need, then, a revival of the conscience. We need to emphasize the imperative necessity of heeding it. The disregard of conscience presages remorse to the individual and disaster to society.

Conscience wounded becomes an adder's tongue that will sting to the death. Let no man hope to evade the Nemesis that follows the ignoring of this divine monitor.

No tortures which the poets feign Can match the fierce, intolerable gain He feels who, night and day, devoid of rest, Carries his own accuser in his breast.

A life without conscience toward God first and toward man because of God is the worst of failures. No gold can gild, no glamour of position or power can fill it with success.

But a good conscience is true riches—a patent of genuine nobility, a breastplate against all adversities and a light of inner peace and joy that will sustain us until we reach Our Father's house.

Short Meter Sermons.

Struggle is the school of strength.

Faith is food as well as medicine.

He who fears to leave tradition cannot find truth.

The wealth of true love will cure the love of wealth.

A hard head is apt to be dull without the bright eyes of love.

Personal righteousness will be the source of any permanent reform.

The life that is written in blue ink does not turn to a permanent color.

The keys of life are not given to those who cannot keep the door of the lips.

Reverence reveals the heart of every truth; superstition sees but the surface.

It takes more than the Sunday dress parade to make the Christian warrior.

There's a lot of people so perfectly good they cannot give the rest of us a chance even to be pretty good.

DR. WILLIAM R. HARPER.

Great Educator Succumbs After Long Battle with Cancer.

Dr. William Rainey Harper, who died in Chicago, after a battle with cancer, was the most conspicuous business president among the college men of America. He made Chicago University rich and at the same time kept the standard of the curriculum from deteriorating. But Dr. Harper deprecated the fame which he had acquired as a diverter of money to the purposes of education, feeling that his services to education as a developer of new systems of instruction and his efforts for the advancement of scholarship in the Semitic languages were much more worthy of recognition.



DR. HARPER IN HIS SICK ROOM.

than his achievements as a collector of money.

Dr. Harper was born in 1856 in New Concord, Ohio. He entered college at the age of 8 and at 14 graduated, his alma mater being a United Presbyterian institution at his birthplace. At 19 he took the degree of doctor of philosophy at Yale, and at 20 became president of the Masonic College at Macon, Tenn. Thence he went to Denison University, later to the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill., and eventually to Yale as a teacher of Semitic languages. In 1891 Chicago University was set going by an endowment of \$600,000 and Dr. Harper was installed as president.

In his development of the institution in size and popularity and equipment Dr. Harper showed an executive ability which has been compared to that of great showmen. He went out among the colleges summoning men who appealed to him as brilliant teachers and as men likely to be commended upon by educators and laymen for their work. He offered such salaries that it was impossible for these men to refuse his offers. For several years after this levy of Dr. Harper many of the older institutions of the country were sadly crippled. He was everywhere searching for men who had achieved reputations while at Chicago.

Dr. Harper was a perfectly methodical worker. He kept an engagement book in which he prearranged every five minutes of the days to come. He left nothing to chance in disposing of his time. He slept but six hours a night at most.

In February, 1905, Dr. Harper underwent an operation for what was believed to be appendicitis. It was found that he was suffering from a malignant cancerous growth. He was operated upon three times afterward, with temporary improvement.

MIXED FEELINGS.

The little girl who, after a drink of soda, declared that her nose felt as if her foot were asleep, has evidently grown up and retained her happy power of expression. For evidently the young lady mentioned in Punch is the same person who drank bubbles when she was small.

The young woman was traveling in a coach as an elderly and somewhat sour-looking man, in trying to open the window, pinched his finger-nail severely.

"Oh!" exclaimed the lady, sympathetically. "How horrid! I always think anything wrong with one's nails sets one's teeth on edge all down one's back!"

Her Spelling.

Towne—You've got a new typewriter girl, I see.

Browne—Yes.

Towne—Is she bright?

Browne—Well, I don't know whether it's intentional, but she seems to be a female Josh Billings.—Philadelphia Press.

Highwaymen on Wheels.

Two highwaymen, mounted on bicycles, have been sandbagging citizens with much success lately in San Francisco suburbs. They ride up noiselessly, do their work swiftly and escape easily.

Why are baldheaded men so sensitive about the hair they do not possess?