

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Some things go without saying, but a woman's tongue isn't in that class.

The Kickapoo Indians are now governed by a woman. Civilized at last.

We could see through some people before the X-ray was ever invented.

Russia's reign of terror appears to have settled down to a steady drizzle.

After a girl gets to be about so old she ceases to want to go on the stage.

A boy can inherit all his father's bad habits, even when the old man hasn't got them.

The Isle of Pines is now said to be pining for trouble and is again trying to annex the United States.

Time works wonders. Even life doesn't look the same to a woman of 35 as it did when she was sweet 18.

A Western alderman is reported to be suffering from an application of X-rays. Very few aldermen will bear looking into.

A bachelor says that fully one-third of a woman's pleasures in life are derived from her ability to shed tears at will.

A manufacturer promises to put flying machines on the market at \$1,000 each. Put in your order now, before they go up.

One man says the Duke of Wellington never won a battle; but the news comes too late to be of any comfort to Napoleon.

What a man and his wife say to their guests and what they say about them after their departure are different, quite different.

The German doctor who says that baldness is caused by stifling the imagination evidently must have a luxuriant head of hair.

In relation to this bee sting cure for rheumatism, it at least causes the patient to forget all about his rheumatism for several exhilarating seconds.

Men think they can fool some women all of the time and all women some of the time, but as a matter of fact, they can't fool any of the women any of the time.

Andrew Carnegie thinks many people now living will see England, the United States and Canada merged under one government. He doesn't mention the name of his candidate for President of the united countries.

An English periodical, the Bystander, says New York's "400" is made up of people who lack refinement and adds that there is no such thing as culture in America. How our English cousins do love us—when they can use us for their own profit.

A Missouri man has discovered a new way to get rid of mosquitoes. He says to rub alum on your face and hands. When the mosquito takes, a bite it puckers his buzzer so it can't sting. It sits down in a damp place, tries to dig the pucker lose, catches its death of cold, and dies of pneumonia.

Alfred Mosely came to America from England three years ago with thirty carefully selected men to study the schools of this country. His report showed a keen understanding of the merits and the faults of American education. That the merits outweighed the faults is shown by the announcement of his intention to send to the United States and Canada five hundred teachers to learn the educational methods of this continent.

The visit of a scientific expedition to Greeley County, Kansas, in search of information about a meteor which exploded there, has lately called attention to the way history is preserved in names. The Greeley County Court-House is in the village of Tribune, and the nearest railroad station is Horace. It is probable that all the school children in that part of Kansas know the story of Horace Greeley and his great fight in the Tribune for freedom not only in Kansas, but in the rest of the country.

It used to be the fashion, widely prevalent, to hood Eugenie when she was empress of the French for her extravagance in dress. She was criticised for it by all sorts of monitors, more from abroad than at home. It may surprise some who rebuked her so often to know that she has lately told a friend in this country, now when she can have no inducement to misrepresent anything, that only three times in her

life—once when she was married, once when her son was baptized and on one other occasion not specified—had she ever worn a gown that cost as much as \$200. Yet in her time she was exalted as the most richly dressed woman in the world, when millions of American women outclass her in costly raiment every year.

The great lesson of the Russo-Japanese war was that ignorance and corruption can not successfully contend with integrity. The Japanese were educated in the sense that their natural talents had been developed; in the administration of their affairs there was little or no corruption. The Russians, on the other hand, were densely ignorant. A people of fine talent, those in the ranks had been permitted to sink into a condition little above that of the brute. In the administration of the several departments corruption was in everything, from the corrupt tip of the lowest commissioned officer to the graft of the grand duke charged with supplying the navy with coal. And Russia, the great nation, went down in defeat before Japan, the small. But the fight was lost to Russia before a regiment left for Manchuria or a battle ship sailed for the China Sea.

No matter how much or how little talent a man may have, the first requisite to his success in life is the choice of a calling. There is no way of ascertaining how many men out of 1,000 miss their calling, but apparently the world is almost full of square men in round holes and a large proportion of the manhood of the race is misdirected and practically thrown away. The reason of this is that there is nothing more difficult for a young man or for his parents and friends to do than to tell what he is made for and what he should devote his life to. Take the young man himself first, and he has two obstacles to deal with. In the first place, his best talent may be slowest of all his powers to develop. Some parts of his body grow faster than other parts and it is so with his mental faculties. Most frequently his master passion will show itself from infancy, but in many cases he reaches manhood before he develops the gifts or traits which mark out his life work. In the second place, self-knowledge is the last faculty that any human being develops. During childhood and early manhood, when he needs self-knowledge to determine what occupation to follow, he knows absolutely nothing about himself. Indeed, a man is fortunate if by the time he is gray headed he understands his strong and his weak points and knows what he can do and what he can not do. Of course, these two considerations make it difficult also for a young man's parents to advise and direct him. They have seen his tastes and inclinations change several times already and they do not know but they may change several times more. Sometimes a youth's instincts will lead him aright and mislead those who have the control of him. It is related of a famous painter that his choice led him in boyhood to obtain employment in an artist's studio and that the artist, after watching him a while, advised him to limit his ambition to grinding the colors. This accounts for the large number of eminently successful men who start wrong and change from one calling to another before they achieve success. Some great men have, indeed, in this way acquired a reputation for instability and general worthlessness before they struck the gait that made them famous. This makes it an exceedingly perplexing problem for a young man to determine what he will do and the perplexity is tenfold greater now than it was fifty years ago. There were hundreds of years before that time during which the leading trades and professions were stable and almost stationary, but within one or two generations, owing to the ravages of inventions and labor-saving machinery, they have all either disappeared or been transformed. There is scarcely a business that a young man can take up to-day which may not become obsolete in a few years. In fact, the only thing that is permanent is knowledge. The time will never come when it will not help a man in the race of life to be acquainted with mathematics, physics, history, geography, physiology, chemistry and manual training. Unless he knows something of these sciences he may be unable to discover what he is made for or to do it after he discovers it. Beyond this—such is the present condition of the arts, manufactures, science and politics—a young man is literally compelled to be an opportunist. That is, he must do what he can until he can do something different and better. If he is industrious, sober, economical and watchful a kind Providence will little by little direct him aright.

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THE POPULAR PULPIT



MERCENARY RELIGION.

By Rev. Olin Scott Roche.

Thus answered Peter and said unto Him: "Behold, we have forsaken all and followed thee; what shall we have therefore?"—St. Matthew 19:27.

We would imagine that the man who uttered such words as these must have made some notable sacrifice—must have abandoned a splendid home and jewels and estates or at least great wealth at the feet of Jesus.

Who would believe that a dilapidated fishing boat and its mended nets were the "all" of which he speaks? Yet this is frequently the way in which men magnify their renunciations for religion, and then they go on to ask the selfish question, "What shall we have therefore?" After performing some paltry duty they seem to expect and demand immediate payment.

It is as though they supposed that religion itself could be made to further a man's temporal interests; that by serving God they could advance their worldly enterprises; that for every dollar given to the church or in the cause of humanity, they ought to receive ten in return.

Men brought offerings of honey and flowers and lambs to the temples of the fates and of fortune in the ancient cities of Greece and Italy to propitiate those deities and induce them to bestow long life and prosperous careers. When their prayers were unheeded they destroyed the altars and battered down the temples.

Persons who are serving God with any such idea are just as likely to meet with disappointment. A poor, weak woman, who called herself a Christian, once said that she had prayed for a certain blessing for six weeks and had not received it; therefore, she was done with religion forever. Such a declaration appears very childish, but are there not multitudes who want to be paid for everything? Certainly there is a general complaint to that effect. The rich parent says, I will be very happy to attend church and give something for its support and to missions and to charities, if I can get acquainted with other wealthy people—the best people—and find cultured and desirable society for my family. And the poor parent says, I will come if the church will support me or find me easy employment or take care of my children or send them on a vacation. "What shall I have therefore?" Such questionings certainly display a selfish and sordid disposition, though they unfeelingly echo the bargaining spirit of the day. It ought to shame us to be forever calling merit and demanding reward in holy things as if the Most High were our debtor, as if He were actually enriched by a few indifferent prayers or an occasional act of self-denial.

We are told that when Leonardo Da Vinci was about to draw the head of the Lord Jesus in his wonderful picture of "The Last Supper" his hand trembled violently lest he should fail to do justice to the work he had undertaken. So we should feel that even our best works are little enough and poor enough for God to accept, and we should strive for the highest and holiest achievement.

When a man comes to love God the Divine commands are no longer a stern task to be carried out with bare literalism, but become the plan of which the heart approves and toward which the soul struggles. When a man comes to love God he is transformed from the willful plunderer who pillages life's treasures for self into the feudal soldier who places himself absolutely at the disposal of his lord. When a man comes to love God he longs to serve Him, and his gratitude and obedience and sacrifice are as irrepressible as the waters that gush from the spring on the mountainside.

By and by St. Peter came to love God with all his soul and all his strength; he came to realize his own imperfect labors, his former presumption and his need for forgiveness; he came to understand that true happiness consists in Christlike living without ever a thought of payment or reward.

FIRST REQUISITE OF VIRTUE.

By Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver.

Know thou the God of thy fathers and serve Him with an entire heart and with a willing soul.—Chronicles xxii, 9.

From a scriptural point of view, knowledge of God is the greatest and sublimest virtue that man should strive to possess.

Prophet Isaiah looked forward to

that glorious time "When the earth will be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

Prophet Hosea, expostulating with his people, said to them: "Hear the word of the Lord. . . . for the Lord has controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because there is no truth nor kindness nor knowledge of God in the land."

All the ancient prophets from Moses to Malachi made strenuous efforts to impress their people with the necessity of acquiring knowledge of God because such a knowledge is the fountain from which flows the highest attainments which make up the sum and substance of man's spiritual life.

A wise son who knows his father's integrity, his good nature and character, his self-sacrificing devotion to his family, will never tire in the fulfillment of his filial duties; will prove his affection to his father by respecting, revering and obeying him and by acting up to his wishes and desires. So will he who knows his heavenly Father contemplate His wonderful works and the ways of His merciful providence, the care and watchfulness which He has always exercised in behalf of His children, and, above all, the perfect good qualities which constitute the essence of His being, never cease to venerate and adore Him, to love truth, justice and kindness and to live up to the teachings which He has revealed to us through His great and distinguished men.

The knowledge of God as father of mankind necessarily must lead to humanity and quality. Hence, when Moses addressed King Pharaoh in the name of the Lord to set the children of Israel free from bondage, he arrogantly replied: "Who is the Lord that I should obey his voice? I know not the Lord."

It is a truism which cannot be gainsaid that those individuals as well as nations who know not the Almighty, yes, who form a wrong and erroneous conception of Him, are never exempt from prejudice, barbarism and tyranny.

King David, therefore, very opportunely at the time when his son Solomon was about to succeed him as ruler of Israel, brought home to his heart a wholesome lesson in the words: "Know thou the God of thy father and serve Him."

The God of thy father is the Creator of all human beings, hence thou must not lift up thyself in pride and vanity above thy fellow men. The God of thy father loves all his children, so must thou treat all thy subjects alike. The God of thy father is the source of truth, justice and mercy, so must thou endeavor to be just, truthful and gracious and by so doing thou will serve and worship Him faithfully and loyally.

MAN'S DESTINY.

By Rev. A. H. Harnly.

A restored earth is to be the eternal home for redeemed men and the only heaven we will ever see will be right here on this material earth. I would not be so presumptuous as to suppose that the boundless universe of matter—the unnumbered suns and earths of the heavens were spoken into being for man," he said. "But I am sure that infinitesimal part of creation we call earth was made for man. And, so far as I have discovered, it is the only place in the universe of God that was made for man. Before the fall the perfect earth was a perfect home for perfect man and will I shock you overmuch when I suggest that a restored earth is to be the eternal home of redeemed man; that our heaven, the only heaven we will ever have, is to be right here.

Heaven will be a perfected earth; a place where weeds will cease to grow; a perfect Eden peopled by perfect men and women; a place where dishonesty, lawlessness and graft would cease. "The righteous shall inherit the land and dwell therein forever." That is still prophecy; it will become history when Christ has returned and established the eternal reign upon earth. The paradise will be a perfected nature with all its natural beauties and a perfected man and not a city with golden pavements and dazzling brightness.

Short Meter Sermons.

Piety is more than phrases.

Slander is the coward's sword.

Little sins open the doors to large ones.

Activity is the best amen to any prayer.

Things unreal are foes to righteousness.

The best way to win men to God is to be a man.

The currency of kindness is cash in any country.

Suspicion is the substitute of the slothful for vigilance.

An optimist is a man who never stops to open a sandwich.

GAMBLERS DELAY FUNERAL.

Auction Feet of a Rabbit Which Was Shot in the Grave.

"Talking about your graveyard rabbit superstitions and that sort of thing, there is no class of people who believe in it stronger than the gamblers," said an old gambler, "and I saw it exemplified in the strangest way at Pittsburg, Kan., ten years ago. 'Kid' Jackson, one of the best known gamblers in that part of Kansas, died of consumption and all the gamblers set out to give him a good funeral. They bought a fine casket and all the flowers the room would hold, and had a procession fixed up with plenty of mourners, because there was a certainty of refreshments below after the obsequies, even if our friend was not enjoying them above. All the pallbearers were gamblers and friends of the dead man.

"Well, we started out and reached the cemetery all right and the grave-digging man was on hand with his pick and shovel. We set the coffin down on the barriers across the grave and were preparing to let the 'kid's' body down into the grave. Just then a rabbit jumped out of a thicket close by and landed right at the bottom of the grave. He was killed in a second. Just who fired the shot I never could tell, but it does not matter. We all carried guns in those days and were ready to shoot at the dropping of a hat. But, anyway, the rabbit was dead.

"The graveyard rabbit, by thunder,' one of the fellows said, as the rabbit was picked up. 'Talk about your mascots, here is one for me,' and with that he began cutting off the left hind foot. 'Hold up there,' said another of the pallbearers, 'let's sell these feet off and make up a pot for the 'kid's' folks, if we find he has any folks, and send it to them.' It was agreed, and in a minute the funeral services were forgotten and an auction bidding began at \$5 for the left hind foot and was promptly raised to \$10 and then to \$15 and to \$20, and finally the foot sold for more than \$30. The other hind foot was bid for and brought \$25. The other two feet are not considered so much in demand. When the auction was over we found that the proceeds were a little more than \$100. Then we turned our attention to the body and interred it as it should have been.

"Two of the boys in the bunch who got a foot apiece were Ed O'Connor and Charlie Cropper, and I have often wondered whether their luck after that was good or bad. But I have been away from that country and I have not heard from them in years. I got one of them and I can't find out that it has brought me anything that would not have come otherwise. Perhaps I am hoodooed."—Topeka Capital.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Hard to Build, Costly to Maintain, but Well Worth It All.

The creation of the wheat export trade of India was directly due to the opening of the Suez canal route to Europe. Before that time, says the Technical World, all attempts successfully to ship wheat by way of the Cape of Good Hope had failed, because of heating during the long voyage and the loss from weevils in the cargo.

During the first year of operation of Suez canal 486 vessels aggregating 436,000 tons, passed through it. At the present time the number is about 4,000 ships, with a tonnage of about 10,000,000.

The magnitude of these figures becomes apparent when it is considered that the foreign tonnage entering the port of New York is less than 9,000,000 a year.

Measured by value, the importance of the Suez canal traffic becomes much larger, the imports and exports of India alone which pass through it being nearly one-quarter of the value of the total foreign trade of the United States.

The building of the Suez canal was a triumph of organization. At times no fewer than 80,000 laborers were employed, and all the adjuncts of a permanent community had to be provided by the constructing company.

The cost of maintenance of the canal is necessarily high, on account of the drift of sand from the Nile at Port Said, which has constantly to be dredged away. The operating expenses are also heavy, the great traffic involving considerable cost for pilotage. Altogether, the annual expense for maintenance and operation is at the present time about \$1,400,000, or approximately \$13,000 per mile.

About thirteen hours are required to go through the Suez canal by ordinary steamer. By a system of landing marks and electric light buoys, navigation by night is made as safe as by day, and each vessel in motion is required to supplement the stationary lighting system by having on board and in operation a lighting apparatus to illuminate its passage through. Vessels without an apparatus of their own may hire the necessary reflectors, upon entering the canal and return them on leaving.