

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

C. F. SOULE, Publisher

TOLEDO.....OREGON

As to millionaires, many are indicted but few are jailed.

A London paper informs us that croquet is to be popular in England this year. Mollycoddle!

Married people should so live that the minister who performed the ceremony will never feel like apologizing.

Now and then some man succeeds in becoming famous without being made so by the President; but it is a slow process.

The family Bible is usually accepted as an accurate record of a man's age, but not so, it seems, in the case of Methuselah.

In Germany a man has been punished for sticking out his tongue at the Kaiser. The Kaiser doesn't like to be mistaken for a doctor.

King Peter of Serbia wants to borrow money. In the event that he can't do that he would probably be willing to marry an American heiress.

The United States Supreme Court has been appealed to to decide the question, "What is whiskey?" It will never be able to do it by tasting the stuff.

One of the lawyers who helped to defend Harry Thaw is reported to have put in a bill for \$100,000. It requires some nerve to charge such a large price for failing.

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "While waiting for your prayer to be answered try to get what you want yourself." In other words, dust off your knees and hustle.

When a young woman to whom a man gave his seat in a crowded New York street car said "thank you" he fell in a fit. The probability is that she will never repeat the rash act.

We may as well understand that it will never be possible for Americans to get Englishmen to consider them refined as long as anybody on this side says "I guess" instead of "I fancy."

Count Boni de Castellane has expressed a willingness to drop for a cash consideration his appeal from the decision of the court that awarded the countess a divorce. Boni is such a self-sacrificing boy.

The young heir to the Spanish throne has practically dropped out of public sight since his birth. He may as well be given to understand at the start that if he expects to continue to be famous he will have to keep doing things with uninterrupted regularity.

Boycott against American goods in China has been suppressed. The American consul-general at Canton reports a striking punishment for those who tried to further it in that province. The viceroy has compelled the association which prompted the attempt at boycott to turn over the money in its treasury to a public hospital. Thus money intended to make trouble will go toward alleviating it.

The return of the bicycle is predicted by those who are interested in the trade and it is said that the business is picking up. There is no likelihood of a revival of the bicycle fad of fifteen years ago, but the trade is expecting an increasing interest in the wheel as a practical means of transportation and recreation. The expectation seems reasonable, for it is noticeable that other nations have not abandoned the bicycle to the extent which it has been given up in America. It still remains a healthful and inexpensive means of travel and of seeing the country.

The daily prints are not without ample warning that life on the stage is not all plaudits and roses. Those who read understandingly may know it is a hard life, full of disappointments to most of its votaries. There is excitement, it is true, and there are occasional rewards. But there is excitement in a runaway with horses or a steamboat explosion and probably an equal proportion of rewards. While the public must be amused there must be someone to amuse it, but the hard fact of the business is the supply of amusers far exceeds the demand and the majority of stage-yearning girls will meet nothing but hardships when they try to embrace histrionic art or its amusing kindred.

The birth of a male heir to the Spanish throne has for the present simplified the question of the succession, a matter that has been responsible for much disturbance in the empire, as well as in the rest of Europe. The trouble

was acute so long ago as 1700, when Charles II. of the house of Hapsburg died, childless, after making Philip, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, his successor. This first Bourbon King of Spain was not recognized by the other powers till after a long war, concluded in 1713. Philip, known as the fifth of Spain, proclaimed the Sallie law the next year, limiting the succession to his male descendants. His great-grandson, Ferdinand VII.,—one of the royal victims of Napoleon's ambition,—was restored to the throne in 1813.

In 1829 he married his fourth wife, and abrogated the Sallie law in spite of the protests of his brothers and of the French Bourbons. His daughter Isabella, born in 1830, was proclaimed queen on his death, three years later, with her mother as regent. Isabella's uncle, Don Carlos, asserted his claim to the throne under the Sallie law, but the regent succeeded in maintaining her daughter's position. Don Carlos' descendants have ever since been pretenders to the Spanish throne. The present Carlist claimant is his grandson. Queen Isabella was driven from Spain by a revolt in 1868, and two years later the Spanish succession caused a fresh commotion in Europe. The proposition to call to the throne a prince of a branch of the Prussian royal house of Hohenzollern was the apparent though not the real cause of the great war of 1870 between France and Germany. The throne was offered to Prince Amadeo, a son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, but the task of governing Spain was too much for him, and after a few years he abdicated. Then a republic was set up, but it lasted only two years, and Alfonso XII, the son of Isabella, was restored to the throne without the shedding of a drop of blood. On Alfonso's death, in 1885, his daughter Maria succeeded him, and was queen till Alfonso XIII, the present king, was born, a few months later, the ninth of the house of Bourbon to rule over Spain. If the new prince should die, and Alfonso have no other children, his sister's son would succeed him, and in the remote contingency of the direct line of descent from Ferdinand VII. becoming extinct, the Carlist claimant would become king.

According to a report twelve girls of the Chickasaw nation have written to a college president soliciting his aid in procuring for them Caucasian husbands. They have described their possessions with a minuteness that would charm a fortune hunter, and have made it clear that they are fully aware of the importance of presenting financial attractions before presuming to make other claims. While in a flippant mood this action might be construed as a girlish jest or a harmless joke, there is reason to suspect an underlying purpose of seriousness, an earnest desire to better the existing state and promote future happiness. All authorities agree that Indians do not make ideal husbands. Hiawatha was perhaps an exception, but Hiawatha must be taken with more than the usual allowance of salt, and everybody knows that Mr. Longfellow in far off Cambridge did not enjoy exceptional facilities for studying the Indian in his conjugal capacity. The noble red man in song and story is extremely picturesque as he pursues the flying deer or spears or angles for the elusive fish, but his nobility dwindles as he lolls in the hammock while his wife grubs in the fields and toils that he may eat. It is also noted by careful observers that however the Indian may rise to eminence in an Eastern college town and acquire large fragments of general knowledge his disposition on returning home is to lapse into primitive conditions and enjoy life as did his fathers before him. The Indian girl, on the other hand, profits more enduringly by education. She sees the white maiden maintaining supremacy over the white man, and notes with increasing admiration the white wife giving necessary orders to a well trained and obedient husband. How natural then that the Indian girl should wish for herself so happy a lot, and long for a transition that would assure her a position of independence and comparative freedom from toil. The advantages or disadvantages that might accrue from this attempted assimilation of races it is not to the point to mention here. The question involved is merely the tribute paid to the American white husband, the reassertion of the statement that in the opinion of universal womanhood he is the best husband in the world. Individually he may have his faults and precipitate a divorce suit even from an Indian bride, but standing as a shining whole, the expositor of a widely recognized principle, he leads all mankind in the estimation of woman. Hence the credibility to be attached to the story of the twelve Chickasaw maidens and the pleasing reflections to be inspired thereby.

Signs Go by Contraries.

"It is a little odd why trunks are often taken as evidence of the good financial standing of their owners."

"Why so?"

"Because trunks themselves are so often strapped."—Baltimore American.

THE Popular Pulpit

CHARACTER AND ITS BUILDING.

By Archbishop Glennon.

The days of school commencements and song recitals and graduating essays are days looked forward to with pleasure on the part of pupils and their parents, with anxiety on the part of the teachers and with resignation on the part of the many friends on the invitation list. I say with resignation, because the audience is prejudiced, feeling that however honorably and laudibly the young entertainers may acquit themselves, there is and must be lacking initiative, variety or novelty in their productions.

Similarly also is the audience prejudiced against the "orator" of the day, because they realize that his speech to the pupils and the graduates can be little more than a series of platitudes which appear and have appeared with persistent regularity every succeeding year.

I have noted specially these later years the oft-repeated reference to what the speaker calls "character" and "character building" as a result of scholastic training, and while the subject is trite I may be permitted to say a few words on it to-day, because of your interest in education and educational results.

I am glad that the public to-day no longer regards education in the narrow, limited way it did some years ago, when education was looked upon as something purely mechanical—so many hours spent in study, so many books to read, so many formulas memorized, so many sciences investigated—and as a result the pupil so trained was looked upon as a machine, equipped to make money or speeches, or some other material task.

The breaking down of the machine so frequently, and the utter inadequacy in any instance of these machine-made scholars to reach out or to lead on, or even to hold their own, has driven people to ask for something more than a mere scientific training, something that affects and perfects personality, and that will set a principle higher than a formula, and a man as more than his work.

And this is what the orators to-day mean when they speak of "character."

Of course you will agree with me that character and character building should be a considerable feature of the educational world of to-day; you also would agree that the young men and women leaving our colleges and convents should bring back with them not alone scientific attainments, but in a very marked way consistent, noble, Christian characters. And yet, as there is no effect without a cause, there can be no result in the order of character building unless the principles that make for it lie within the school curriculum, so that the orator of to-day who would insist on character and character formation should carefully investigate how and wherein the pupil had an opportunity of obtaining it.

If the work of a school is limited to a purely senior training; if its curriculum excludes the supernatural; if that which we call religion and allied problems are ignored and outlawed; then the best the speaker can ask for pupils so trained is that as students of nature they should obey nature's laws; that as they observe law in nature, and fate to punish its law's violation; it were best for them to respect these laws and obey them; that, in fine, all natural virtues should be theirs, and in their character should be found temperance, prudence and all the gentleness of the flowers and the strength of the oak tree.

Sometimes fond parents fancy, when they hear these things exploited, and gilded over by the genius of the speaker, that if their children were only to attain the heights so luminously described, so eloquently pictured, nothing more was left for their devoted ones to cultivate nor themselves to hope for.

And yet what have these speakers said to their pupil class that might not, with equal propriety, be applied to the graduate of the stock farm? Certainly in both cases nature's laws should be observed, and similarly, too, their violation brings on man and beast a speedy punishment. Nature is good and natural law is quite commendable, yet if we limit education to the natural only, we leave man's truest aspirations without interpretation, and his holiest hopes without any meaning. We waste our energy in gilding tombs, and spend our time in scattering flowers that wither on the sad procession that leads to the grave.

He only may speak of better things to a graduating class who has as a background the broad, liberal curriculum of an education to appeal to; where God as well as nature finds a place; where reason and revelation go

hand in hand to the training of the pupil, and where there is spread out for the student, not alone the "fairy tales of science," but the entire duty and destiny of humanity.

Then it is that character building begins to grow, and he who would be its prophet could then speak of noble living and right action. For he could tell his auditors that little less than the angels was man created, and as such must they walk, though with feet of clay; yet ever upward, ever onward to their goal; that the beacon light to draw them on streams from out eternity, down from the throne of God. In this character setting of his all those aspirations of the soul would have their recognition and encouragement; every law, divine and human, its sanction, and every worthy act and life its immortality in God's benediction.

So would you want your young people situated these commencement days, that thoughts such as these and principles as noble might be set up for their delectation and observance.

But such may only be spoken to those who, through the school year, have learned with their daily lessons that a wholesome fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, who have been taught not alone the properties of matter, the principles of science and the laws of nature, but who also have been insistently told and taught that the whisperings of conscience may not be ignored, nor the laws of God rejected.

THE DEVIL OF EVIL SPEECH.

By Rev. Polemus H. Swift.

Many a catastrophe has come to struggling human life; many a heart has been made to ache; many a splendid plan has been made to fail; many a cup of hope has been dashed from the lips of yearning mortals; many a victory has been turned to defeat; many a reputation has been blasted; many a life has been embittered and many a home has been broken up in consequence of the sins of the tongue.

There is the devil of falsehood. Every lie is of the devil. There is no bright future for the man who cannot be trusted. How many forms this devil takes on! Now he is the commercial liar, who sells goods for one thing when he knows they are something else. Now he is the social liar, who indulges in "white squibs." Now he is the slander monger who delights in circulating false reports because the circulation will injure some one whom he hates. Now he is the conscienceless politician, who persists in repeating reports that have been nailed as lies days and days ago, because if the report can be kept in circulation it will make votes for his candidate.

Then there is the devil of gossip. How many demons of that type there are in our day. How persistently they keep at work. How diabolical their business. The gossip goes about repeating an ill-founded tale or personal remark in half confidence which exerts a diabolical influence that can never be taken back or counteracted. It is oftentimes just a half criticism, a slight fling, a suspicious word, a deprecating sentence, a whispered suspicion, a half truth or a whole truth that ought never to be spoken, an insinuation that ought not to have amounted to anything.

There is also the devil of unkind speech. How common that demon is. You will find him in good homes. You will meet him in office. He is not a stranger at your club. His face is not unknown in your church. There are a great many people who would scorn to tell a lie, who would spurn slander, who could not be charged with gossip, to whom falsehood is an utter stranger, who are yet guilty of making a place for the devil of unkind speech in their hearts.

Is it not strange that we speak the unkindest words to those we love best? That boys and girls will talk to their mothers as they would not talk to any other woman in the world? That girls will speak to a brother as they would not think of speaking to any other girl's brother?

Short Meter Sermons.

The graces do not grow in gloom.

A growing faith will shatter many forms.

Dishonest thinking does not lead to holy living.

It takes a strong man to stop doing weak things.

Half of success is in seeing the significance of small things.

You must master your own moods before you can master men.

To set a child's face toward gladness is to incline him to God.

A greedy hand never gathered enough to feed its needy heart.

Faith is not built by failing to take fair account of all the facts.

Salvation often means making man over according to one's pattern.

Red letter days are not made by looking on the blue side of things.

Many a preacher says he is seeking souls when he is chasing statistics.

The important thing about a sermon is not the impression it makes on you, but the expression you give to it.



Mop Wringer.

The wringing out of water-soaked mops which have been used to clean the floors is a disagreeable task that is objectionable to everybody. To be able to do this without bringing the hands in contact with the wet mop is the object of a contrivance recently patented by a Chicago man. As shown in the illustration, it consists of a bent metal

WRINGS THE MOP

frame, one section being pivoted to the other. At the top of each section is a revolvable roll. To wring out the mop a bucket is slipped within the frame through the opening in the back, the top of the bucket being placed beneath the rollers. The wet mop is placed over the front roller, and by pressing the foot on the pointed section of the frame the other roller is brought into contact with the mop. At the end of one roller is a small handle, which, when turned, forces the mop between the rollers. Connecting the rollers is a spring, which forces them apart when the foot is removed, the mop in this way being released.

Cooking by Electricity.

On one of the largest and most modern of the transatlantic steamers cooking is done entirely by electricity, so that there are none of the fumes and odors of wood, coal and petroleum clinging to the food when it is served—a fact sure to be appreciated by travelers inclined to seasickness. In the kitchen of this boat, says Electric Trade, the little electric stoves are arranged in rows in a manner somewhat resembling the keyboard of a typewriter. Each stove cooks a certain meat, fish, vegetable, soup, dessert, etc. The most curious device is the arrangement for boiling eggs. An ingenious mechanism automatically pushes the eggs out of the water as soon as they are boiled. The success of this application of electricity to culinary convenience and facility, to say nothing of its cleanliness, should be a hint to restaurant and hotel proprietors.

Deviled Lobster.

Take out all the meat from a boiled lobster, reserving the coral; season highly with mustard, cayenne, salt and some kind of table sauce. Stew until well mixed and put in a covered saucepan, with just enough water to keep from burning. Rub the coral smooth, moistening with vinegar until thin enough to pour easily, then stir it into the saucepan. The dressing should be prepared before the meat is put on the fire, and which ought to boil but once before the coral is put in. Stir in a heaping teaspoonful of butter, and when it boils again it is done, and should be taken up at once, as too much cooking toughens the meat.

Baked Chowder.

This chowder can be made from cold boiled fish and cold potatoes. Flake enough of the fish to make two cups and cut four large potatoes into dice. Make two cups of white sauce, chop one onion fine and mince enough parsley to measure one level teaspoon. Put these into a buttered baking dish in layers. Put the sauce in first, then the fish, potatoes, onion, and, last, the parsley and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Make at least two layers of each kind. Finish the top with sauce, sprinkle with fine bread crumbs and set in a hot oven for about twenty minutes.

Snow Cake.

Cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter, using a wooden cake spoon, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of sugar; then add half a cupful of milk and one and one-half cupfuls of flour, mixed and sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat thoroughly and add the whites of two eggs beaten until stiff, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Fill buttered and floured individual tins two-thirds full of the mixture and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes. This recipe makes eighteen little cakes.

Chili Con Carne.

Cut a round steak into small pieces; put it into a frying pan with a cup of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of rice and a tablespoonful of hot dripping. Cover closely and simmer until tender. Remove the seeds and part of the rind from two large red peppers, cover with a little water and cook until tender, then squeeze out all the water. Add this to the cooked meat, and if the mixture needs thickening add a little flour. Season with salt and onion juice and serve.