

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

A New York clergyman says old age begins at 45. This hurts like sixty.

A disease called ascending paralysis has broken out in New York. Thus are the dangers of aviation increased.

Even Santa Claus after this will have to submit his observations and records to a committee of experts.

Have a good look at Mars. It is now only 35,000,000 miles away, and won't be so close again for several years.

When the uplift of the farmer gets through he will probably be growing a Van Dyke beard instead of crops.

Halley's comet will pass within 13,000,000 miles of the earth, but it is not expected to stop even to take water.

Better chafe a careful note of this: If you are unexpectedly attacked by a polar bear, hit him with a sled runner.

The American people, weary of arctic controversy, will please rise and sing with one accord James Montgomery's lines:

It is said that \$1,000,000 is paid out in alimony every year in Chicago. This powerful lot of money constitutes the crass widows' might.

One hundred and fifty-one people have been killed while trying to climb the Alps this year. We desire to enter a plea for safe and sane Alp climbing.

Mark Twain's daughter was lately married to Ossip Gabrilowitsch. While Mr. Gabrilowitsch is a Russian and not a Finn, he is said to be all to the Huckleberry as a pianist.

A Boston pastor who recently became the father of quadruplets has been asked to resign his charge. But he will still be permitted to sing "A Charge to Keep I Have."

May we ask, in an unobtrusive way, if the settlement of these rival claims to the discovery of the pole does not hinge entirely upon the answer to the question, which of the two explorers was the first 'rival there?

The young Shah of Persia is unhappy and has tried several times to run away for the purpose of joining his exiled father. His case furnishes another proof of the fact that nobody likes a job which is thrust upon him.

An average of eight new churches built every day in this country, as statistics show to have been the case for the past twenty years, indicates that there is little reason to be pessimistic regarding the religious future of America. Moreover, church-membership is growing faster than the population.

Between 1864, when the coinage of the two-cent piece was authorized, and 1873, when it was discontinued, over forty-eight million coins of that denomination were issued, and only seventeen million have been returned to the United States Treasury. What has become of the remaining thirty million and more—for very rarely is a two-cent piece now seen in circulation? The problem of where the pins go is not the only one of its kind.

Much interest is felt in the report of the Biblical Commission which the Pope appointed some years ago to formulate the position of the Roman Church on the question of the historical character of the early chapters of Genesis, and the general subject of Scriptural criticism. The necessity of adhering to the established doctrines of the church is of course insisted upon, but there are some apparent concessions to modern interpretations of Biblical language. For instance, it is held that the account of the creation given in Genesis was intended to be suited to the popular comprehension, and it is not by its very nature accurate in the scientific sense of the word. It is therefore quite permissible to think of the "days" of Genesis as a longer and indefinite period of time. On points not directly settled by the judgment of the church or the interpretation of the fathers, the defense of individual opinion is lawful.

The satirist has had a pleasant time mocking this age wherein men affect a leaning for clothes of dull grays and browns and blacks and yet delight to parade periodically in uniform cloth and gold lace. They joke of the staid and unassuming citizen of daylight hours who is thrilled by night to be addressed as "high worshipful master" or "exalted potentate of the uni-

verse." The color sense is merely held in taut. The weakness for title is pandered in secret. After all there is no need for the shamefacedness over a taste for things that are bright and beautiful in this world. Life to the one who has lived rightly and healthfully and with joy in his heart is a pageant. To him everything is illumined and interesting and he can but grieve that any one should deny the need of color and form. How much more picturesque our streets might be if at least some small part of the gorgeousness in which the city or villages indulges in times of festivity could be a part of the daily parade. We know that, living as we do in a cleaner and more comfortable period, the clothes of the ancients we copy and admire could make a braver show now. For history tells us that though the last king of the house of Valois wore violet velvet he powdered and rouged. The lace of Louis XIV. was stained. The husband whom La Grande Mademoiselle took, somewhat against his will, was described as "well-dressed and dowdy." Men may shortly become a little more frank in the matter of their attire, admitting that the gay and airy and bizarre is not necessarily to be condemned, but rather to be presented as the public confession of a cheerful spirit.

From the earliest days the lure of the unknown has been something mankind could not resist. To travel in new lands and sail uncharted seas, to go where no one had gone before, to find what others had sought in vain—this has always stirred the blood of the race, and has led its bolder spirits into the perils and the achievements of great adventures. Such things as the search for the Golden Fleece and the quest of the Holy Grail gave expression to this before the great era of discovery and exploration, and in more modern times there has been the splendid struggle to wrest the final secret from the frozen north. Now that this last goal has been attained, there is little left, geographically speaking, to stir the imagination of men; but this is far from meaning that the realm of the unknown is all explored, or that the lure of its mysteries is calling with a less potent appeal. The field of scientific activity is constantly broadening, and in the many new worlds which it offers for conquest the fascination of seeking out the unknown is only equalled by the blessings and benefits which follow for humanity when the victory is won. Medical science has gone far, but the road is still long before it. The glow-worm reminds man that he has yet to produce light without heat, and the electric eel hints at the unsolved problem of electric power without waste in the transformation of energy. The fish mocks the efforts of the submarine navigator, and the bird those of the aviator. Thus nature points the way to the experimenter and the explorer. Then in the sphere of psychic phenomena how little is known, how much remains to be discovered! Even if the mastery of the earth's surface be practically complete, the realm of the unknown looms vaster and beckons more alluringly than ever as mankind advances.

A Lavender Town.

One of the minor harvests that promise well is that of the lavender fields. I have seen some flourishing crops in the Hitchin neighborhood today. Comparatively few know of this quaint Hertfordshire town as an important lavender growing center, yet it has grown the sweet old herb (which the Romans called *lavendula* when they used it to scent their baths), has distilled the flowers and sent their extract into all parts of the world for more than a century. The Hitchin district had less rain and more sunshine than the London area during the month which has just closed, and consequently the long, trim rows of lavender plants in their dusky green look strong and healthy. They are beginning to show their flower buds, and there is every likelihood of an abundant yield at cutting time, which will be from three to four weeks hence. At cutting time people come in from miles around to inhale the sweetness of the fields, and when the distilling begins the fragrance of lavender is borne on the wind two miles or more from the town. The flowers are put into the still with the fresh bloom of their maturity on them, and from six pounds of such flowers about half an ounce of oil is extracted.—London Daily Mail.

There Are Some Funny Ones.

"Tell me," said the editor's friend, "who are the most humorous writers you have ever met?"

"Most of those who think they are serious writers," replied the editor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Man is of a forgiving disposition, in some ways; one good cantaloupe will cause him to forget a dozen bad ones.

The flower of the family isn't necessarily a blooming idiot.

HOW CAN SHE DRESS ON \$15,000 A YEAR?

Giulia Morosini, Best Gowned New Yorker, Said to Be in Dilemma Over Estate Shrinkage.

SHE HAS NOW ONLY \$1,633.427

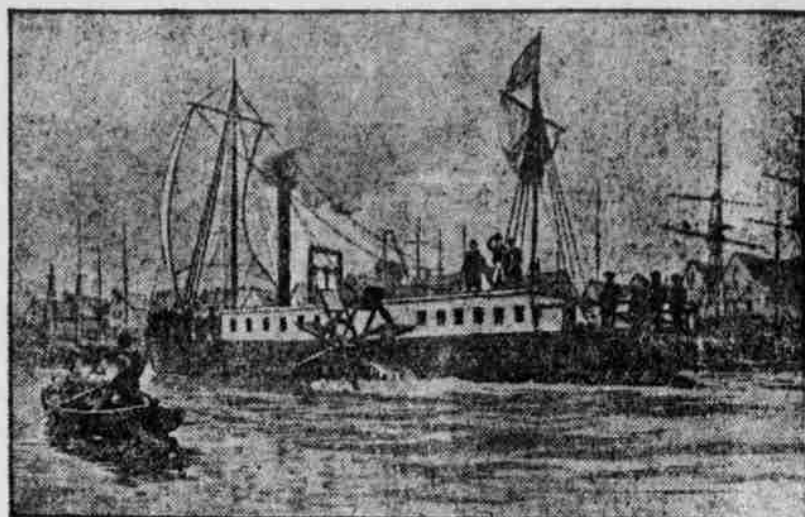
Society Fears She'll Have to Cut \$30,000 Wardrobe Allowance in Two to Keep Wolf Away.

"How on earth will New York's best dressed woman maintain her wardrobe on \$15,000 a year?" This was the question New York society asked when it heard that Miss Giulia Morosini would have to cut in two her annual allowance of \$30,000 for dress because her father's estate had been found to be only \$2,660,509, instead of more than \$7,000,000, as supposed before the Surrogate court's records.

Miss Giulia was the favorite daughter of Giovanni P. Morosini, banker, who left her the greater part of his wealth. Her inheritance is placed at \$1,633,427, the interest on which at 4 per cent would be only \$65,000 a year. To maintain the Morosini home in its accustomed style will cost, it is said, \$50,000 a year, leaving only \$15,000 for the heiress' clothing account.

The young woman has been criticized for spending so much money on her wardrobe, but she always defends her

FIRST STEAMBOAT IN THE WORLD.



THE CLERMONT.

The first steamboat in the world, the Clermont, invented and made by Robert Fulton a hundred years ago, and then put into commission on the Hudson river, was reproduced to be used in the great Hudson-Fulton celebration recently held in New York. Little did the wondering, fun-poking people of that period dream of the honors that would be paid to Fulton a hundred years hence. They are now all forgotten, but the memory of Fulton still remains green. This celebration was the greatest in which the people of New York and the surrounding country have participated in since the days of Fulton. If Fulton could only come back to see what has transpired in Uncle Sam's vineyard, and on the world's waterways, since he went away he would be more astonished over other big things that have come to pass than he would be over the great steamboats that have followed the Clermont—for he told the people when they were laughing at him that the Clermont was only the beginning.

35, tall, slender and athletic. To his daughter who eloped with a coachman Banker Morosini left \$75,000.

WHY WOMEN REVOLT TO-DAY.

Well Known Writer Says "Weaker" Sex Has Begun to Think.

At present thoughtful women are going through a period of profound disheartenment: but disheartenment in

look up to men and to rely upon them, and when they can do neither they suffer a disastrous change of nature. Men's ideals are unaffected by the profound conviction that woman is the inferior animal, but when women see only the inferior animal in man, it acts upon them as the loss of faith acts upon certain temperaments. It destroys their sense of duty, cuts them adrift from old ideals without setting up new ones, deprives them of all feeling of security, and leaves a yearning ache craving for some sort of satisfaction, and, finding none in the pursuits once dear, but now considered ineffectual for any good, and therefore not worth while, drives them to reckless extravagances of thought and conduct.

From of old there have been opinions of men afloat among women the reverse of flattering, but not of men in general, only of odd specimens, and never expressed above a whisper. The woman of to-day judges men in the mass, and does not whisper. She jeers at them aloud, or laughs, or mourns for the pity of it, according to her character and point of view. Taking the attainment of happiness as the one thing worth living for—she scoffs at men for their failure to make the world a pleasant place to live in, for their Chinese conservatism, their lack of enterprise in social reform, their hypocrisy, their stick-in-the-mud unprogressive tendencies generally.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURED.

When They Work for Wages Precautionary Measures Begin.

The insurance has become in less than thirty years part of the warp of German life, Madge Jennings says in Harper's Magazine. It affects the life of the masses like common school education with endless meaning and issue. Twelve million people have sickness insurance; 14,000,000 are insured against invalidism and old age; 19,000,000 against accident. When a boy begins his apprenticeship at 16 he begins his insurance. Even children under age who work for wages out of school hours are required to insure for invalidism and old age. The men in labor colonies must be insured, and prisoners hired out by the state. In every factory one meets it; in every tenement. It has been estimated that, counting with the insured their families, who are also protected by the insurance, one-half the population of the empire is reached by this vast imperial backing of peace.

Germany is developing very fast industrially. The average wage of a laborer was 30 cents a day twenty years ago; it is now 60 or 75 cents, and the cost of living has risen correspondingly—in reality far more. Sickness pensions are reckoned in general at one-half the wages of the class of labor under consideration, and the pension in the lowest class is thus set under the present law at 15 cents a day—an income upon which to live in any industrial town in modern Germany, however small, is only words, words, words. One could laugh sometimes at the involutions of this vast official comedy; one could laugh if that were not so near which chills laughter. The acts are promptly and surely executed when a pensioner's claim is established, but the official supposition in Germany is always that you are wrong; you must prove that you are right; innumerable precautions are taken to guard against the practice of fraud; a sick man may spend months completing the formalities of his claim.

Our idea of a sensible woman is one who doesn't consider it any sign of social distinction to have a trained nurse sitting on her front porch.



MISS GIULIA MOROSINI.

course on the ground her expenditures helped many classes.

"I believe in making myself as attractive through dress as I can. It is every woman's duty if not her pleasure. I consider good taste in dress a matter of science.

"Clothes draw on all of the works of nature for support. It is really wonderful to consider. From the depths of the earth we gather our jewels to adorn, from the forest and field we get our fabric and color and from the very heavens we gather the plumage for our heads."

Miss Morosini has been called the "chameleon girl" because of her habit of changing gowns many times a year. She is a great lover of horses and a leader in society. Her father's death disclosed that she was as picturesque in her way as she was in his. She reentered society after her period of mourning for her father. The chief heiress to Elmhurst and to the picturesque old banker's millions is about

their case is no check upon mental activity. A normal woman's faith in God is more largely based on respect for man than she suspects; when she loses respect for man her faith in God may not be lost, but it changes in character. God's decrees as they have been transmitted to her by man then become open to question, and she begins to substitute her own interpretations. Except in degenerate people there can be no such thing as "sex antagonism." Men have always frankly despised women without in the least disliking them. One woman here and there a man may respect, but toward women in general his attitude will remain for the most part kindly contemptuous.

Nowadays the attitude of woman toward men is very much the same, says Sarah Grand in the London Chronicle, but in their contempt there is more bitterness and less tolerance, and the effect upon themselves of the loss of respect for men is altogether different. It has been the habit of their minds to