

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

CHAS. F. & ADA E. SOULE, Pubs.

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Health brings wealth more often than wealth brings health.

A philosopher is a man who can see how others make such big mistakes.

Birds of a feather flock together—and so do jailbirds of the same stripe.

Those flighty parlor matches can never be depended on. They lose their heads so easily.

Dogs don't try to show off before strangers. No wonder some people prefer dogs to children.

The greatest man in the world is probably wondering what he can do to-morrow to keep up the bluff.

Down in Mississippi the children have quit being afraid to go to bed in the dark. They know there are no bears there.

Marie Corelli is screeching at the United States for having such quantities of money. Marie Corelli is mad because she is not getting more of it.

An actress swallowed her watch while asleep. We fear that the lady who sings next door to us will swallow the music rack some day when taking high H.

The man who wrote "The Mocking Bird" is dead. He got \$35 for the song. The publishers made \$3,000,000 out of it. He has been sufficiently punished.

M. Jusserand, the newly appointed ambassador from France to this country, sees in the United States a "world power." Clearly the gentleman has his glasses properly focused.

Judge Hogan, of Chicago, has decided that this is a free country and that girls may smoke cigarettes. Sure, they may! But they ought to be obliged to have their breaths laundered afterwards.

A New York "gent" who rose in two years from office boy to the Presidency of a trust company has been sent to the penitentiary for fraudulent operations. It appears that it is still possible now and then to be too bright.

In suggesting that our army officers should not marry until they are majors, Major General Corbin overlooks the possibility that when an officer gets to be a major he may not want to marry, and if he does nobody might want to marry him.

A court has decided that there is no law against women smoking cigarettes or even big, black cigars. Now all we need is a similar decision in favor of the clay pipe, preferably the short, black one of the peasant woman, and the emancipation of woman will be complete.

The power of a nation of 76,000,000 people, with such enormous advantages of soil, climate and transportation facilities, is almost unthinkable and makes it inevitable that the United States shall control the world's markets, unless Europe should unite her various peoples in the Zollverein so often suggested. Considering the difficulties of the different languages, religions and social customs, to say nothing of conflicting interests, such a union is impossible, but we already have it in the United States.

The moral influence of soda water is said to be very apparent in the Philippines, "where a man can raise a thirst," and where, if unable to get temperance drinks, he too often turns to something less wholesome. Not only are substantial profits made on the soda fountain and ice cream parlor in the Manila building of the Young Men's Christian Association, but these accessories do an amount of good that money could hardly measure. Is there any moralist so severe that he would criticize this method of checking a bad habit by the substitution of a harmless one? If so, he ought to be reminded that no crime was ever committed under the influence of orange phosphate, and that over-indulgence in ice cream never deprived a family of bread.

After a lapse of 2,400 years the Persian ambassador has found his way to the court of Greece. Some important changes have taken place at Athens in that time; in fact, a good many things of interest have occurred in the world at large since Darius so insolently disported himself at the expense of the Greeks. In some parts of the world women vote for trustees of the State University, and in other parts they carry things with a high hand and drive their husbands out of the family tent when they (the husbands) are drunk and disorderly. It would worry old Darius not a little to come back and

see the changes. But we are glad diplomatic relations have been resumed between Greece and Persia; it shows us clearly that segregation is short lived.

Not long ago the governing board of one of the Eastern colleges said in its annual report, in discussing the "pranks" of the students, that "the arrest and conviction of a few bumptious youths, followed by their prompt dismissal from college, would prove an object lesson in citizenship of incalculable value to the entire student body." The authorities of some other colleges wink at what they regard as the overflow of animal spirits among the students, and attempt to restrain the youths from too flagrant disregard of the conventions of society rather than to suppress all "prankishness." Thus we have the two schools of discipline, one of repression and the other of regulation, just as we have two schools of medicine, two great divisions in the Christian Church, two political parties, two parts of the day, light and darkness, two sides of the earth, and so on through the various dualities. Each has its merits and its demerits. The pranks of students are seldom, if ever, vicious. That is why the school of regulation does not believe in repression. The pranks are often violations of law; they frequently disturb the public peace, and result in the destruction of property. That is why the school of repression thinks regulation is inadequate. In France, Germany and Russia the civil authorities have to interfere with student activities more frequently than in the United States, for in Europe revolutionary movements are fomented in the great universities. Interferences there means an act of self-defense by the existing government; here it means only the suppression of an ordinary and usually thoughtless breach of the peace.

Buried deep in an old chest I found, the other day, among other boyish trinkets, an old-fashioned almanac. How the ghost of happy, olden days walked the halls of memory at the sight of that old almanac. I remember where it hung in its place of honor over the wood box behind the little kitchen stove. There were no "kitchen ranges" then. It was a part of the furniture, as were the little cracked mirror and the towel rack, where, after ablutions at the pump outside, I betook me to comb a towlsed head. There it hung from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1. Father got it at the drug store. He put in his order to the drug store early in December. Or if he forgot it, mother said: "Now, pa, don't forget to get an almanac up at the store before they are all gone." Turning over to the first inside page I found, where I knew it was, the "signs of the Zodiac." Those signs with their Latin accompaniments were to me as weird as the Eleusinian mysteries to the Greeks, and are to this day, for that matter. Even the preacher could not explain their full significance! And here are the advertisements of the pills and blood restorers with all their old-time frankness and infallibility. I knew the names of the deponents and the towns where they lived, by heart. And at the slightest indisposition I felt every symptom they described. And the jokes at the bottom of the pages. Somehow they do not make such jokes nowadays. They were durable jokes. They lasted all the year, like the honest blue jeans of the times. The jokes and the jeans were wash goods. And the jokes had about them the flavor of eternal humor. Yet, somehow, as I try to read those ancient jokes I do not laugh. The tears get in my way. Maybe if I could go back thirty years the jokes would be funny. And not only the tears, but the faces that come between, the faces that are folded in the yellow leaves. They are like the faded faces in the old daguerotypes. Somewhere those faces shine, doubtless, in eternal youth, but I cannot see them! There are almanacs a plenty now—tons of them, but I have been too busy to keep track of the moon's phases and read the jokes. And oh, weary and worn spirit of man, how I sometimes yearn for those days when "we were so happy and so pore," for the homely and happy days of the old almanac!

Ought to Be a Good Cake.

There was a church bazaar in the village of Comrie, Strathearn, Scotland, Aug. 31 and a novelty at one of the stalls was a sale of what was called "scripture cake," which was in great demand. It was made according to the following recipe: Take four and one-half cups of 1 Kings, iv, 22 (first clause); two and one-half cups of Judges, v, 25 (last clause); two cups of Jeremiah, v, 20; two cups of 1 Samuel, xxx, 12; two cups of Nahum, iii, 12; one cup of Numbers, xvii, 18; two tablespoonfuls of 1 Samuel xv, 25; season to taste with II Chronicles, ix, 9; six of Jeremiah, xvii, 11, a pinch of Leviticus, ii, 13; half a cup of Judges, iv, 19 (baking powder). Finally, follow Solomon's prescription, Proverbs, xxiii, 15, for making a good child, and you will have a good cake.

Justice is so busy holding her scales that she hasn't time to give some people what is coming to them.

MILLIONS FOR RIVER

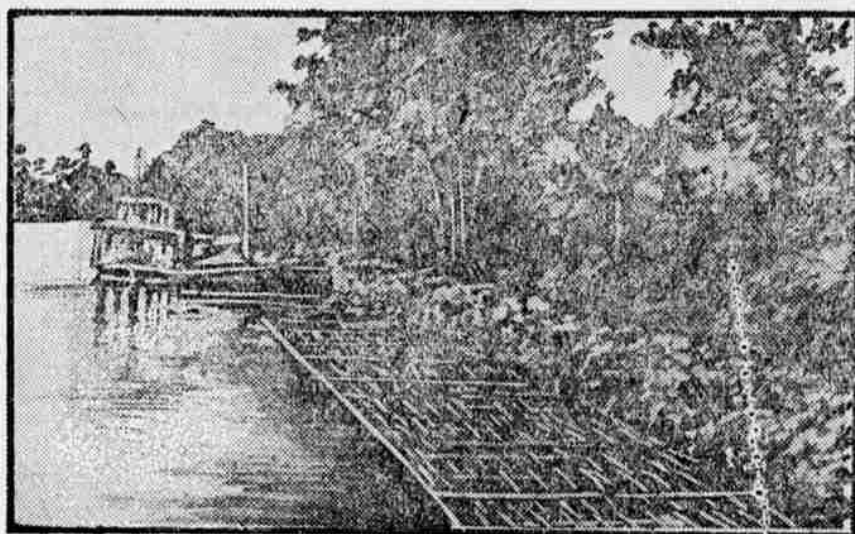
UPPER MISSISSIPPI IN NEED OF VAST SUM.

Big Projects Undertaken by Residents of Valley—Prominent Men Interested in the Improvements—Urge Development of Navigation and Commerce.

The Mississippi River problem is one of the oldest and most difficult with which Congress has to deal. It is many sided and subject to constantly changing conditions. Years of discussion and millions of money have not completely solved it, for the old father of waters is decidedly human in his characteristics and is afflicted with the frailties, the perversity and viciousness of humanity as well as possessing many of its virtues. To reform his habits and hold his mighty power in subjection to the will of man, to require him to surely and safely carry the commerce of an empire, are some of the details of what is known as the Mississippi River problem.

Upper Division Neglected.

The appropriations in the river and harbor bill show that the bulk of money appropriated for the improvement of this great water way has been and is being expended on the lower division of the river from Cairo to New Orleans. The inadequate work upon the upper division, northward from Cairo to St. Paul, has resulted in a gradually lessening of the depth of the channel until at the present time only small steamboats of light draft ply north of Cairo. Big packets like those between St. Louis and New Orleans have almost vanished from the upper Mississippi, and in periods of low water navigation for freight transportation purposes becomes uncertain by reason of long stretches of unimproved river. These conditions have aroused public



RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

sentiment in the upper Mississippi valley in favor of demanding permanent improvement of the upper river adequate for the needs of commerce and industry in that region in particular and for the benefit of the country in general. This sentiment found form and expression in a large and representative convention held at Quincy, in which twenty-four river towns were represented by men prominent in the commercial and industrial life of their communities.

Fifteen millions of dollars is the sum they ask Congress to appropriate, and to secure this they have organized the first Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association ever formed. These men represent an enormous constituency in the upper Mississippi valley and they will base their claims upon the broad ground that the contemplated improvements in the upper river make for the general improvement of the entire stream from its headwaters to the gulf.

It must not be taken for granted that the government has wholly neglected the upper division of the Mississippi. On the contrary, it has recently approved of a project for improving that division, but has failed to provide a sum which the people of the valley consider sufficient. The present available appropriation for the upper division is \$200,000 a year, while on the lower division the appropriations are about \$2,000,000 a year, or ten times greater. A large part of the latter amount, however, is used for the construction of levees made necessary by floods.

Project Now in Hand.

The upper river improvement project, which has been approved by Congress, calls for a channel of four and one-half feet in depth, to be increased to six feet. This is on the basis of the extreme low water of 1854, which does not occur at periods of more than once in ten years. It practically means a low-water channel of six feet at ordinary low water, to be increased to eight feet.

In carrying out this project the Des Moines rapids at Keokuk have been overcome by a canal with three locks 80x350 feet. The depth of the canal was placed at five feet below extreme low water. The Des Moines rapids are immediately above the city of Keokuk, Iowa, between the States of Illinois and Iowa, with the State of Missouri a few miles to the southwest and

beyond the Des Moines River. The canal extends along this west or Iowa shore between Nashville and Keokuk. It was opened to navigation in 1897. It is seven and one-half miles long and surmounts a fall of twenty feet, which is the slope of the river from the head of the canal to the foot. At high water boats go down outside of the canal, but when the river recedes to a stage of three feet above low water all boats pass through the canal.

In the opinion of the government engineers this canal has been the means of preserving navigation on the upper Mississippi for the past twenty years. During that time there has been a gradual cheapening of freight rates and the decline in that particular in connection with the heavy charges necessary to transfer freight over the rapids by rail or by flatboat when the water was low would have been a greater tax than the traffic would bear and as a result river navigation would have fallen into disuse.

Keokuk Canal Locks.

The locks of the Keokuk canal are massive structures of solid stone and the gates are operated by hydraulic pressure from the central point of the locks. Two men operate the locks and it is an impressive sight to see a towering steamboat enter the lock, the gate close, the water subside, the opposite gate open and the boat pass out, all under the control of two puny human instruments.

The Keokuk canal offers the difficulty of a long and shallow channel interrupted by three locks. Twenty minutes' time is consumed at each lock by the passage of a large boat, while the compensating advantage is absolute safety and certainty.

A movement is afoot which is a part of the general plan of upper Mississippi improvement, although there was no mention of any specific detail by the recent river convention, to replace the present canal with and its three locks by a single large lock adequate

since that date has expended \$9,000,000, which has been of benefit.

System of Improvement.

In improving some sections of upper river the work has been done by means of shore protection, dams and wing dams, constructed of brush and stone, which are found in abundance on the banks of the river.

By this method of improvement the side channels are closed by what are termed closing dams, thus turning the low water flow to a main channel. One bank of this channel is usually protected from caving by a revetment and the river contracts to the opposite shore. The width of traction varies from St. Paul to the mouth of the Missouri in accordance with the low water discharge of river at different places. At St. Paul the prescribed width of the improvement is 400 feet; at the mouth of St. Croix it widens to 600 feet; at Lake Pepin it is 800 feet; below the mouth of the Wisconsin river, 1,000 feet; at Quincy, 1,200 feet; from Illinois river to the mouth of the Missouri, 1,000 feet.

The expenditures since 1874 failed to meet the requirements of people engaged in the navigation of the river and in commercial and industrial enterprises in the upper Mississippi valley. The only part of river that has been thoroughly proved is a short piece extending from St. Paul to Red Wing, Minn. Above Lake Pepin the river is a broad sheet of water and occupies entire valley from bluff to bluff, that part of the river the improvements are almost continuous and results obtained have been very successful. While the river there is smallest in volume than any place in its course and the channel only 300 feet wide, there is a continuous good channel the year round, better, in fact, than is sometimes found between Cairo and St. Louis, after river has received the tributaries 700 miles of its course, including Missouri, which is as large as the Mississippi itself. So far the work has been very local in character, improvements have been made locally at places where experience shown they were needed most. Improved places are often discovered by miles of unimproved river, at the unimproved places sandbars develop which give trouble at the water season.

Plea for Reservoir System.

The people near the headwaters, particularly in St. Paul and Minneapolis are urging an enlargement of the reservoir system, but this plan does not receive much consideration at the hands of engineers, who claim that natural reservoir is Lake Pepin and that it is adequate.

The most radical element among river improvement promoters want ultimate development of the river twelve feet. This would necessitate, according to the engineers, the building of movable dams similar to those on the Ohio River. The most optimistic see with the eyes of faith when the headwaters of the river be connected with Lake Superior, furnishing a water outlet in a practically straight line from the lakes to the isthmian canal, but this idea has no place in the present development.

It is estimated that \$15,000,000 give the required depth at all points on the upper Mississippi and provide those plans which seem local in their character, but are inseparably connected with the general scheme of improvement of hydraulic dredging place of the dipper dredges and sand pumps which now masquerade as hydraulic dredges, for even after proposed improvements were made dredging would be necessary. Especially would this be true after a sand bar promptly instead of waiting for the river currents to do it.

Effect on River Commerce.

Dwellers in the upper Mississippi valley expect that a favorable solution of the improvement problem relating to navigation will have a powerful effect upon Mississippi commerce and industry, for after all the problem involved is commercial extension of trade and commerce to the part of the people of the Mississippi River not only among people on its own banks and in country south, but with the people of the world through its outlet to the sea.

Colored to Suit.

A process has been invented which eyes may be colored to suit taste of their owner. This is accomplished by the injection of some colored fluid into the eye behind the pupil. The pigment has been tried in Paris, pale blue eyes were transformed into deep violet orbs in a second, with apparent injury to the patient.

Some Doubt About It.

"Will you be engaged this evening?" "Well, I don't know. I half expect Mr. Bright to call."

When a woman wants to say something mean pertaining to men in general she says they are all alike.