

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

It's a waste of time to follow the weather predictions in winter. A man can't go fishing, anyway.

A Norfolk, Va., boy hit a mule with a rifle and is dead. The gun wasn't loaded, but the mule, as usual, was.

The tendency among trained nurses to marry sick men is probably due to the fact that they are insured patient husbands.

Every one admits that great wealth is a tremendous strain on a character; but every one would like to put this test on his.

The man who wrote the latest song success, "There's Always Something Wrong," must be the unhappy owner of an automobile.

We agree with Andrew Carnegie that a man feels young at 70—if he is in possession of a good, healthy appetite and \$100,000,000.

There may be food in alcohol, as a Chicago doctor claims, but entirely too many families in this country are deprived of food by alcohol.

James Hazen Hyde declares that he will never return to America. Would it not be proper to get up a testimonial of some kind for Mr. Hyde?

Part of the cone of Mount Vesuvius fell into the crater a few days ago. It might be a good thing if the old volcano were to swallow herself completely.

A New York Alderman proposes an ordinance to prohibit women smoking in public. No such thing as liberty, equality and sorority when it comes to the cigarette.

Two Chinamen being smuggled into the United States were nearly smothered in a Pullman car. This shows how utterly unsuited they are for American citizenship.

One way to make the army attractive to young men out of employment would be to increase the wages during those periods when there is little or nothing to do in achieving glory.

It has been discovered that there are 1,400 more islands in the Philippine archipelago than were originally counted. If they find any more Uncle Sam may begin to feel that Spain cheated him.

Automobiles abroad have developed the ability to jump like a kangaroo and to break through iron fences. Evidently the flying machine was discovered none too soon if human kind is to survive.

Fraunce's Tavern in New York, where Washington said farewell to his officers, now the property of the Sons of the Revolution, has been restored to its original condition so far as possible. The new owners took formal possession on December 5th, and marked the occasion by the dedication of two memorial tablets. This is one of the historic buildings regarding the preservation of which there cannot be two opinions.

The coin-collector is always alert. Within a day or two of the announcement that the government had stopped coining the new Saint-Gaudens double-eagles, the coins were selling at a premium of six dollars apiece, and a few days later this bonus had advanced to ten dollars, so that each twenty-dollar gold piece was held at thirty dollars. Meanwhile the collectors carefully enter in their records the history of the coin and how many were minted, for the guidance of those who come after them. Twenty-dollar gold pieces have always been hard coins to collect. The premium imposes an added and discouraging burden.

The period of financial depression and "tight money" has worked hardship to many persons of large means, and still greater hardship to some of very small means. On the other hand, it has proved a golden opportunity for such frugal and prudent persons of the middle class as have been able to place their hand on ready money, for there have been real bargains in the market in the way of good securities. The books of some of the railroad companies show what has been done. In some cases, it is reported, the number of shareholders has been doubled during the last six months. The effect of this increase will be interesting to watch. Popular ownership may be the government ownership of the future.

Education is that which equips men to become good citizens, useful to the world and a benefit to their fellows. There is a good deal in the curriculum

that isn't educational in the true sense. You can't educate tact, and justice, and generosity, and honesty into a man, any more than you can educate a voice into him. You can't make a first-class man out of a fourth-class boy, any more than you can make a good singer out of a man with no voice. But you can help to make a boy more appreciative of his rights of citizenship and of the rights of others, whether he be a first-class or a fourth-class pupil. The education that fails to do this fails to educate. There is a wide margin between book-learning and education. We have neglected this practical side of the problem so long that we have bred men who care nothing for justice, who have no regard for the rights of their employes, or even their own families; who are deaf to reason and seek by force what they could readily win by tact and honesty, had not their education been along the wrong lines. It is time to wake up to this before it is too everlastingly late. Educate the child to be a good citizen, to regard the sacred rights of the individual and the vested rights of the majority, and you have a graduate who represents the highest type of man.

To most people a mummy is a mummy, worth while for one visit to a museum, strictly out of curiosity, and thereafter the less said the better. To the professors mummies have endless varieties of interest of their own. Not until recently, however, has a thorough and comprehensive study been made of the processes by which mummies were manufactured. For the last three years Dr. G. Elliot Smith, a British member of the Institut Egyptien, has been investigating the methods in use in the twenty-first dynasty and incidentally accumulating information about later and earlier methods. He has had forty-four mummies on the dissecting table, if such it may be called, and the wonders he has reported are endless. In the earliest days the prehistoric inhabitants of upper Egypt were accustomed to preserve their dead by a successful sun-drying process, but this was a primitive method, not to be thought of when the great Egyptian dynasties were in power. It was not, however, till the twenty-first dynasty that the embalmers began to try to make their output look as natural as life. Previous to that the mummies were shrunken wrecks of bodies. The practice then introduced was a sort of combination of embalming and taxidermy. The brain was removed and the cavity filled with linen and resin. The body was opened and the viscera, excepting the heart, removed; all parts were given a prolonged saline bath, and finally the viscera were returned and all parts of the body, including the limbs, were stuffed with mud and linen. Finger and toe nails were carefully fastened tight, artificial eyes were supplied as far as necessary, men's bodies were painted red and women's yellow, and all was ready for that long preservation in the tomb which has ended with showing so well to the world the vanity of life. In later dynasties this process was discarded as barbaric and uncouth, and in place of it a system of external bandages was developed to give the mummy the shape and plumpness it had had in life. One can imagine the mummy-making artists of those days dilating on the great industrial progress of their times and looking back with contempt on the feeble efforts of their ancestors. It was not till the sixth century of the present era that mummy-making ceased to be practiced.

Washington correspondence: The wonder is growing among Senators and Representatives on what basis the original estimators fixed the probable cost of the Panama Canal. There is a halfway suspicion that the first estimators didn't know their business or were afraid to give out a truth that they thought might be appalling. With the characteristic bluntness of a soldier Colonel George W. Goethals has said that he can only guess at the total cost of the canal, but that he believes it will not exceed \$250,000,000, excluding the original purchase price. As another has put it, "the estimated cost of the Panama Canal keeps pace in the ascending scale with the cost of living. Every year the price the United States will have to pay for the water way is marked up." First estimates put it as low as \$140,000,000. Then came what was called an authentic estimate to the effect that the country would have to expend \$184,000,000 before the canal could be completed. Colonel Goethals' guess is \$300,000,000, and he is frank to say that the limit may have to be raised at least once again. Has Appropriated Eighty Millions. Up to the present about \$80,000,000

Confidence Abused.
Miss Simple—What? Your partner hasn't had a mouthful of food for a month? It is hard to believe!
Mr. Conski—You ought to see his mouth!

Hard to Kill.
Church—Our cat was run over by an automobile to-day.
Gotham—What did you do?
Church—Called in a doctor.
Gotham—I'll bet even that didn't kill it!—Yonkers Statesman.

A Pair of Querles.
The Doctor—How can a man be a lawyer and obey the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal?"
The Lawyer—How can a man be a doctor and obey the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill?"

PANAMA CANAL COST CAN'T BE ESTIMATED

Amount First Considered Necessary Has Been Increased and May Need Stretching Again.

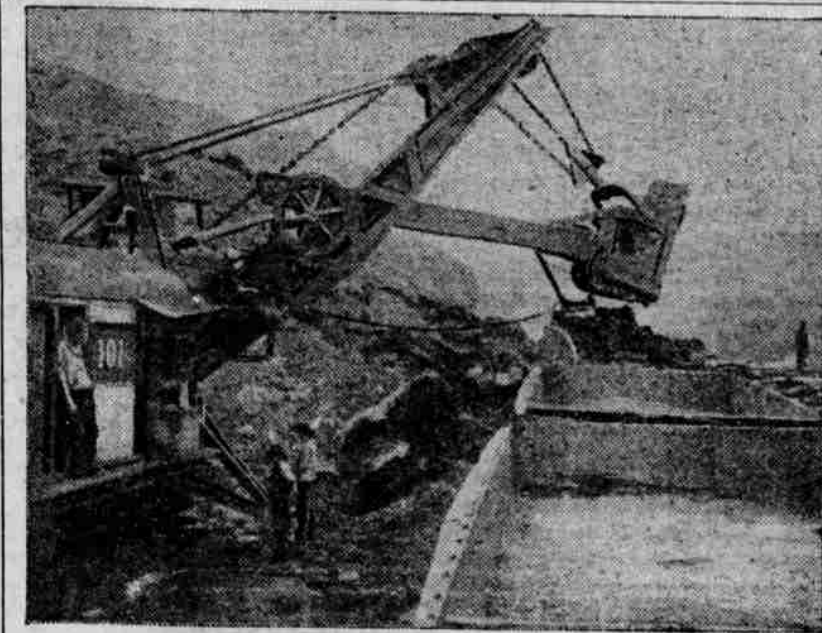
IT'S ONLY A ROUGH GUESS NOW.

Colonel Goethals Expects to Make Forecast Next Year—Unknown Difficulties May Be Met.

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STEAM SHOVEL AT WORK IN CULEBRA CUT.

has been appropriated by Congress for the canal work. July 1, 1907, \$31,000,000 of the sum remained unexpended. When Colonel Goethals succeeded Mr. Stevens last March as engineer in charge he found that circumstances warranted an increase of the working force and an enlargement of the plan of the work. It was in August that the soldier-engineer told the Secretary of War that if the work was to be pushed at the rate at which it has been pushed since the army took charge the appropriation which had been made for the year ending June 30, 1908, would be used up by the first of the calendar year.

This bit of information, which was cheering to those who hoped for a speedy completion of the canal work, was given to President Roosevelt, who at once ordered Colonel Goethals not to stay his hand, but to go ahead at the same labor rate and incur a deficiency. The Colonel, like a good soldier, obeyed orders, and now the appropriation made last year, which supposedly was large enough to provide for the continuation of the work until July 1, 1908, is exhausted and an urgent deficiency bill calling for \$11,000,000 is pending in the House.

The Secretary of War has told the Senate committee on interoceanic canals that the work was kept going at high speed and that the deficiency was incurred because it was his belief there was greater economy in going ahead than in lagging.

Of the increased cost of the canal over the original estimates the Secretary of War has said: "The widening of the locks in accordance with the request of the Navy Department has been approved, and it means an additional cost of about 10 per cent in the construction of the locks. The locks themselves as now projected will cost \$52,000,000, and this means an addition of \$5,000,000 to the price."

In talking to the Senators Colonel Goethals used the word "guess" when he was telling them about the price

THE FAKE FOLLOWS THE FLEET.



of the completed canal. At first the Senators didn't approve the word, but they came to understand that the actual cost was past the power of man to estimate accurately, and so they fell in with the soldier's idea and feel that it was better to have indefinite statements than definite statements which might bring in their wake disappointment.

From all that has been said by the engineer in charge it may be expected that the cost of construction will run up to \$400,000,000, but as soon as it is ascertained that the price is to be higher than has been believed the country

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.

Man in Burial Casket for Twenty-Four Hours Now Getting Well.

William Young of Savannah, Mo., barely escaped being buried alive, regaining consciousness only an hour before the time set for the funeral. Young had been ill a long time, and a few days ago he apparently died. A physician was at his bedside, and he said the man was dead. The body was prepared for burial by an undertaker and placed in a casket.

Friends of the dead man went to the house to express their sympathy to the family, among the visitors being Rev. J. E. McLaughlin, pastor of the church to which the Youngs belong.

The mourners had assembled for the burial, and the time was only an hour distant when Rev. Mr. McLaughlin went into the room where the corpse lay to take a last look at his lifelong friend. While gazing at the face he thought he detected the twitching of a muscle. He looked again, and for the second time was sure he could see a slight movement.

The body of Young had been lying in the casket 24 hours and was cold. The minister feared that he had been mistaken, and not desiring to cause excitement among the people assembled for the funeral, went quietly out and summoned a physician, who soon found that Young was still alive. Then the preacher went out and announced that the funeral would be postponed. At that time Young was sitting up in his coffin and was seen by some of those in the next room. They fled from the uncanny sight.

Young was removed from the coffin and placed on a bed, and it is believed that he will fully recover.



A proposition for a reduction of the per diem charge of 50 cents for the use of freight cars is being considered by the American Railway Association. This is due to the trouble with the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and also to the fact that the falling off of business has resulted in a plentiful supply of cars.

The executive committee of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Chicago has determined to hold in abeyance the demand for an increase in wages and improved working conditions upon sixty-five railway companies east of the Mississippi. The vote of the men asked that the same rate of wages and the working conditions adopted for the western lines a year ago be put into effect upon the eastern lines, but because of the financial flurry and the condition of the freight traffic the committee deemed it unwise to carry on negotiations with the general managers of the railroads at this time.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has adopted a new style of sleeping car for the midnight express on its shore line. Instead of berths, the car is divided into compartments the size of the average single room in a hotel, with two berths in each room, and fitted with toilet conveniences. The rooms open upon a corridor running the length of the car and are so arranged that they may be taken in suites. The finishing is rare, the woods used being such as tigerwood, which resembles the markings of a tiger; jigle wood, Spanish mahogany, coubaril, and a wood from the Philippines of which the species has not yet been determined by the experts.

Why More Boy Babies Die.

Dr. Francis Warner, senior physician of the London hospital, has drawn attention to a curious sex problem. Taking the births of 1905, he showed that 57 per cent were boys, yet the death rate of boys was so much higher than that of girls that of 5-year-old children only 43 per cent were boys. Further statistics showed that 27 per cent of boys, as compared with only 22 per cent of girls, died in the first year. Dr. Warner attributed the preponderance of females in England, despite the more numerous birth of boys, to the fact that a much larger proportion of males had the same physical defect. A minute examination of thousands of children showed that 9 per cent of boys were physically defective, as compared with 7 per cent of girls, but taking the children's medical wards, where practically all were physically defective, the mortality of defective girls was higher than that of the boys. Hence he deduced that while the female sex apparently approaches closer to normality than the male, yet when abnormalities are found equally in both, the girls have less vitality, a fact which causes a more rapid breakdown under an added strain. It was also noted that while the male sex supplied a great majority of criminals, yet in murders complicated with lunacy women were in a great majority.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Two hundred students at Kiev Russia, were arrested to quell an incipient riot. Richard Croker announced his intention of leaving Ireland to spend the winter in Egypt.

The Pope postponed until January the consistory which was to have taken place in December.

Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, a mainstay of the British navy, died in London.

The King of Spain was entertained at a ball given in the subterranean palace of the Duke of Portland.

A stone hurled through a car window in St. Petersburg injured the Austrian ambassador, but not seriously.