

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

A little garden seed, well tanned,
will produce a lot of backache.

One newspaper has had the audacity
to wonder whether Count Boni was so
much to blame, after all.

There are few people but have felt,
at one time or another, that they could
sit down and write a spring poem.

Prince Helle de Sagan says he never
wants to see America again. But
America said it about Helle first.

Married life may be quite a come-
down to the Philadelphia couple mar-
ried on top of the Washington monu-
ment.

We believe the Chicago News when
it says "there is always some man
around who is willing to second any
kind of a motion."

According to one statement Prince
de Sagan is worth \$3,000,000, and an-
other has him \$6,000,000 in debt. Per-
haps they are both correct.

A Boston man is offering \$50 re-
ward for a treatment that will cure a
parrot of the habit of repeating profan-
ity. Why not try the ax?

The garden seed sent out by members
of Congress will produce plenty of back-
ache, if nothing else. Which is another
lift for the druggists of the country.

That Cleveland judge who held it as-
sault and battery to steal a kiss ap-
pears to have been unnecessarily alarm-
ed by the fact that this is leap year.

It may interest the man who reaches
into an empty pocket now and then
to know that the present per capita
circulation in the United States is
\$35.35.

"The unconscious habit of smiling
promotes wrinkles," says the Sioux
City Journal. But so does the habit of
frowning. Must we keep a straight
face all the time?

The law decides that a "family hotel"
is not altogether a hotel. But no one
would be so cruel as to trace the con-
nection between such "select" hostels
and a mere boarding house.

A New Jersey woman has secured a
divorce because her husband was in
the habit of cutting another lady's
corns. He should have taken the pre-
caution to secure a diploma as a chirop-
odist.

A Chicago scientist claims to have
discovered that "the disturbance of the
equilibrium of imponderable ether is
not the agent of heat." It might be
well to remember this when the ther-
mometer gets busy this summer.

A New York man has been sentenced
to serve a term in prison for perpet-
rating election frauds. The jury that
found him guilty recommended clem-
ency, and 200 politicians wrote letters
asking the judge to be lenient with
him, which facts merely emphasize the
courage exhibited by the public servant
who happened to be on the bench.

Scholars have enjoyed making lists
of the best hundred books, the best
hundred pictures, the greatest hundred
battles. Senator La Follette of Wis-
consin recently made a list of the men
who, in his opinion, control the finances
of the country. Like other lists, it
omits many distinguished Americans
who think they are entitled to be in-
cluded. There are several million of
us who believe we have something to
say about the wealth of the nation.

A cartoon in the Chicago News illus-
trates the cause of much of the failure
of public business. Mr. Busyman is
represented in one picture before a line
of candidates for the position of office
boy; he is considering their qualifica-
tions carefully. In another picture he
is buried in work at his desk. Behind
him a disreputable person is saying, "I
want to be alderman." "All right,"
says Mr. Busyman, over his shoulder,
"I'll vote for you if you'll get out and
let me alone. I'm busy."

It is often said that the palmy days
of travel by river are over, but this re-
mark applies only temporarily to cer-
tain streams that do not at this time
afford the necessary conditions. Tak-
ing the world as a whole, there is more
journeying by water than ever before.
The figures of last year's passenger
traffic on the lakes show that 7,500,000
passengers were carried out of Detroit
by boat, 1,900,000 from Chicago, 530,
000 from Milwaukee, over 400,000 each
from Port Huron, Grand Haven and
Marquette, with smaller ports getting
a proportionate share. One feature to

be noted is the exceptional safety of
lake travel. Not a life was lost among
the 7,500,000 persons who left Detroit
by boat, and passenger casualties were
few anywhere on the lakes. The ves-
sels have increased in size until they
are almost in the class of ocean liners.
They offer roomy berths, cabins and
promenade decks, with good fare on
various plans, and the public comfort
and enjoyment are carefully studied.
Between some of the chief lake cities
excursion steamers of the largest size
run daily during the heated period as a
means of refreshment to the crowded
population, keeping in motion on the
water as long a time as possible.

Many farmers are crossing the line
of the United States into the western
provinces of Canada. The movement
has attracted widespread attention. It
has been encouraged by systematic
work of publicity and promotion. The
boomer has used all sorts of advertis-
ing devices to emphasize the advan-
tages of the new country. That his ser-
vices have been effective is undoubted.
If Canadian figures are reliable sev-
eral hundred thousand people have
moved from the United States to these
provinces since 1900. There is a steady
movement of population in the other
direction also. New England is fill-
ing up with immigrants from Canada.
They are crowding the mill towns and
are also occupying the farms once owned
by the descendants of Pilgrim and
Puritan. The old towns show the loss
of names once common and the pres-
ence of families of entirely different
origin. These Canadian-French settlers
are changing rural conditions in New
England completely. The fact of their
steady increase is as apparent and, in
a way, as striking as is that of the
other migration in the Northwest.
There is another movement from Can-
ada of men of business instincts rather
than of agricultural or industrial ten-
dencies. How great the volume of
this steady flow is uncertain. But it is
a matter of common observation that
many Canadian clerks are at work in
the United States. Only a casual glance
is needed to show that a good propor-
tion of these follow up their migration
to the South by seeking American citi-
zenship. The outflow of population is
more spectacular than the inflow. It
causes alarm in the minds of many be-
cause it is the same sort of movement
that accomplished so much in the de-
velopment of the United States. The
"west" in changing localities was
largely built up by settlers from the
"east," this latter term also being a
movable one. Because of the knowledge
of this splendid citizenship which is
being lost Americans regret the rest-
less search for new lands is carrying
the pioneers across the border into
Canada. It is the regret manifested
by Gov. Morris when speaking of the
eastern opposition to the Louisiana
purchase. He pictured the exuberant
population of the Eastern States flow-
ing in a steady stream into the west-
ern wilderness. He declared that if
that country were neglected or per-
mitted to pass into the hands of a for-
eign power the fairest hope of poster-
ity would be destroyed. The loss of
good American stock is to be regretted.
But the movement means progress. It
means harmonious relationships be-
tween the Northwestern States and the
Canadian Northwest. It means devel-
opment of a new region by splendid
citizens. It means betterment of con-
ditions by those whose fathers and grand-
fathers sought the same thing by west-
ern migration. In this instance the
United States loses as the older States
lost before.

Left Their Marks.

There was an air of cynicism about
Miss Martha Head and a brisk and
biting quality in her voice which was
not conducive to a display of sentiment
from her friends and relatives.

Occasionally outsiders attempted
some flight of fancy, and were speedily
blighted by Miss Martha. This was the
case when a summer resident went to
return Miss Head's call, and was vis-
ibly stirred at the sight of the beau-
tiful old house, of which she had been
told so many stories.

"To think how many, many little feet
have gone up and down over these
stairs!" said the visitor, in a tone of
awe, looking with reverent eyes at the
old staircase.

Miss Martha gave her a searching
glance, and then bent her gaze on the
stairs.

"Yes," she said, crisply, "anybody
can see that. With three grandnephews
and two grandnieces here all summer
long, racing and tearing up and down,
and hardly ever remembering to wipe
their shoes on the door mat, those
stairs are never fit to be seen."

None Worse.

A Scotch minister had been away on
a vacation, says a writer in Punch, and
on his return asked the sexton how al-
l had gone in his absence.

"Very well, indeed," was the cheer-
ing response. "They do say that mos-
meenisters leave some one worse than
themselves to fill the pulpit when they
go away—but you never do that, sir."



Influenza Epidemics.

Influenza is an acute infectious dis-
ease of peculiar character. Its origi-
nal home is believed to have been in
that mysterious region called Eastern
Central Asia, where also the plague is
thought to have its natural habitat.
From this region it was wont to issue
at irregular intervals of from four to
five years to seventy or eighty, and in-
vade first Russia and then western Eu-
rope.

It was for long not known how it
spread from one country to another,
affecting large districts almost at once.
Its appearance in a city, for example,
was hardly noted before the entire city
was in its grip. It was thought due
to some mysterious atmospheric "influ-
ence," whence its name from the Ital-
ian form of the word. The French call
it la grippe, whence our "grippe,"
because of the way it seems to seize
upon its victims.

The last great irruption of the dis-
ease was in 1889-90, when it spread
over the entire civilized world with
such extreme rapidity that the belief
in an atmospheric influence was for a
time revived. A study of the epidemic,
however, proved that it followed the
wanderings of human beings along the
lines of travel; at first in a definite
direction, because the travel in Siberia
and eastern Russia was along narrow
caravan routes and in a westward di-
rection. Once it reached populous
western Europe, with its radiating
lines of railways, it burst forth in every
direction like the explosion of a
rocket which has journeyed for a time
in a straight line up through the air.

This explosion and almost simulta-
neous diffusion throughout Europe was
simply the result of human inter-
course. As soon as the earlier carriers
of the infection reached a populous
city they scattered in various direc-
tions to their homes or to lodging-
houses and hotels; and each one who
was suffering at the time from the dis-
ease became a focus of infection, and
from each of these centers the disease
spread, and the grippe seized upon
great numbers in all parts of the city
at the same time, as soon as the incu-
pative period of from one to four days
had passed. Europe for a time had the
epidemic to itself, but in ten days or
two weeks, just long enough for the
steamers to bring their infected human
cargo, it appeared here on the Eastern
coast, and as fast as steam could carry
it spread over the entire country.

The epidemics in former times last-
ed from one to three or four years and
then ceased, but since 1890 influenza
has been epidemic in Europe and Amer-
ica every winter.

WHERE DOCTORS FARE ILL.

Fees in England, Germany and Aus-
tria Often Ridiculously Small.

Those who "pay the doctor's bills"
in England, like those in America, gen-
erally have their own ideas about the
periodical outcry raised in certain sec-
tions of the medical profession as to
the increasing difficulty physicians
have to "make both ends meet," but if
the figures recently printed in the Brit-
ish Medical Journal regarding the
struggle of the average physician in
this country to earg anything like a
decent livelihood reflect actual condi-
tions, more leniency should certainly be
shown—at least in England—toward
apparently liberal charges for minister-
ing to our physical woes, says the Lon-
don correspondent of the New York
Times.

It is pointed out that while there
may be a few specialists in London who
earn incomes ranging between \$75,000
and \$100,000 a year, the average in-
come of the medical man in England
works out at something like \$1,100 or
\$1,250; and, reasoning from this aver-
age, the letter of a correspondent, who
bitterly bewails his fate at an income
of \$1,100 a year, out of which he must
defray the expenses of his surgery and
practice before he can claim anything
for his home, is taken as a sample of
the experience of the ordinary practi-
tioner in the industrial centers of En-
gland.

The correspondent in question had
secured for himself a fair connection,
in point of numbers, after a residence
of ten years in his district. Of his
earnings 31.6 per cent was paid to him
at his surgery; 87 per cent was paid in
weekly instalments to a collector; two-
thirds of the accounts were paid at a
rate of 6 cents a week and one-third at
less than 6 cents a week; 12 per cent
had to be regarded as bad debts, and
the balance, 20 per cent, had to be got,
if it was got at all, through the County
Court.

The reason of this inadequate return
for all the skill, patience and labor of

the medical practitioner in England is
not ascribed alone to the overcrowding
of the profession. By many the prac-
titioners themselves are blamed for
consenting to accept fees which are not
only unworthy of the work done but
too low when regarded in the light of
the means of those who have the work
done. This state of affairs is attrib-
uted to rivalry and want of unity
among practitioners in general. As a
consequence the suggestion is made that
doctors in each district should agree on
a minimum fee below which no one
would be allowed to go, barring, of
course, charity work.

That the conditions in the medical
profession in England are no worse
than those in Germany is shown by a
communication from a correspondent of
the New York Times, in which he
states that the physicians of the var-
ious German cities have been compelled
to advertise that in the future in-
creased fees will be charged and all
consultations by telephone will be
charged for at the same rates as gov-
ern when patients visit doctors' offices.
Warning is also given that night and
Sunday calls will be charged double.

The reasons given for the increase of
fees are the enormous increase in liv-
ing expenses, heavier taxes and the
general inadequate charges made heretofore.

Dr. G. Pick, writing of conditions in
Austria, shows that about the same
unsatisfactory state of affairs exists
for the medical profession there as ob-
tains in England.

COSMOPOLITAN SHANGHAI.

Contains More People of Different
Races than Any Other City.

It is the most truly cosmopolitan
city in the world; for Paris, after all,
is mainly French; London, after all,
is mainly English; New York, after all,
is mainly American. Shanghai has its
French hotels, its imposing German
Club, its English Country Club, its race
track, its Russian bank, its Japanese
mercantile houses, its American post
office. It is ruled by a council of Eng-
lishmen, Germans and Americans. It
is policed by English bobbies, Irish-
men, Sikhs from India, and Chinamen.
On the Bubbling Well road, of a sunny
spring afternoon, where the latest thing
in motor cars weaves through the line
of smart carriages, you may see Span-
iard elbowing Filipino, Portuguese jost-
ling Parsee, Austrian chatting with
Bavarian; and they all talk, gamble,
drink and buy in pidgin English.

This settlement of fifteen thousand
Europeans, living apart from that pub-
lic opinion which compels the mainte-
nance of a social standard in every Eu-
ropean country, and indifferent to that
local public opinion which keeps up a
certain curious standard among the
Chinese themselves, seems to have prac-
tically no standard at all. The prob-
lem of every decent American or Eng-
lishman who finds himself established
in business is whether he dare bring
his wife and family and introduce them
into circles so degraded that families
disintegrate and children grow up un-
der disheartening influences. The heavy
drinking of the China coast ports is
proverbial, yet the drinking seems lit-
tle more than an incident in a city
where the social atmosphere is tainted
and altogether unwholesome.—Samuel
Merwin, in Success Magazine.

Kipling at Work.

"I have lounged in Rudyard Kip-
ling's den at Brattleboro, Vt., before he
deserted America for England and seen
him at his work. He sat at his table
in a revolving chair. I had a book in
my hand and said nothing unless I was
spoken to, for I was enjoying a great
privilege that was granted to no one
else but his wife. He would write for
a moment, perhaps for ten or fifteen
minutes at a time. If he was writing
verses he would hum very softly to
himself an air which probably kept
the rhythm in his mind. When writing
prose he was silent, but often he would
lay down his pen, whirl round in his
chair and chat for awhile. It might be
something relating to the subject he
was treating or bear no relation to it.
Suddenly he would wheel back again,
and his pen would fairly fly over the
paper. He can easily concentrate his
thoughts and as easily descend from
cloud land to the commonplace of the
day, though in his mind and on his lips
nothing is ever commonplace. Some
of his poems he has written when
speeding in a Pullman car at the rate
of sixty miles an hour."—Pacific
Monthly.

Just So.

Agitator—Senator, don't you think
that your colleague's voting for that
graft measure was very foolish?

Senator Graft—Well, yes, in a
way; I think if he'd 'a' held out as
I tol' him to he'd got a good deal more
out of it.—Toledo Blade.

No Thanks.

"I broke a record to-day. Had the
last word with a woman."

"Didn't think it possible. How'd it
happen?"

"Why, I said to a woman in the car,
'Madam, have my seat.'—Philadel-
phia Ledger.

DAVIS NOT TO MARRY.

Family Opposes Union of Aged Mil-
lionaire and Miss Ashford.

Miss Maud Ashford will not become
the wife of former Senator Henry Gas-
saway Davis, the multi-millionaire
West Virginian and father-in-law of
Senator Stephen B. Elkins of that
State. The engagement between Miss
Ashford and Mr. Davis has been broken,
it is stated. There will be no breach
of promise suit, no money settlement by
Mr. Davis on Miss Ashford and no fur-
ther consideration of an alliance be-
tween them. These statements, accord-
ing to a Washington dispatch, were
made by Miss Ashford. Rumors had
been circulated that this would be the



MISS MAUD
ASHFORD.

outcome, because of the strong opposi-
tion to the proposed marriage by Mrs.
Elkins, daughter of Mr. Davis, and
members of her family.

YOUNG KING OF PORTUGAL.

Manuel II, at Age of Eighteen Takes
His Murdered Father's Place.

Very unexpectedly a boy of 18 is
raised to the responsibilities of King of
Portugal. Young Prince Manuel natu-
rally felt that the burdens and dignity
of that high place were far removed
from him. His royal father was in
the prime of life and his elder brother
stood between him and succession. But
the bullets of the assassins removed
the King and the crown prince in a
twinkling and upon an untrained boy
develops the tremendous duties and
cares of Kingship.

Manuel II., who was proclaimed
King the morning after his father's
death, has served his country in the
navy. He is a blonde, tall, well edu-
cated and considered good-looking. He
is said to possess the qualities which
go toward making a determined ruler.
Fortunately for him, in the present



MANUEL II.

disturbed condition of affairs England
is bound by treaty not only to prevent
an invasion of his country but to main-
tain the present dynasty on the throne.
Any effort, therefore, to place a pre-
tender in his place would lead to armed
intervention on the part of Great
Britain.

SHORT NEWS NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company's
summer freight house at Cleveland and
about twenty freight cars were burned.
Loss \$75,000.

Fire destroyed a part of the Molson
warehouse, occupied by the Canadian Pa-
cific railway at Montreal. Loss \$200,000,
covered by insurance.

The Ohio Supreme Court set aside the
indictments which had been found against
the so-called bridge trust, holding that
the charges were not sufficiently definite.

An office building at Portsmouth, Va.,
containing valuable records belonging to
the Seaboard Air Line railway, was
wrecked by fire and water.

Six Italians supposed to be members
of a Black Hand society are under arrest
at Canton, Ohio, upon charges of having
threatened to kill Mike Altire, a saloon-
keeper, if he did not give them \$50 and
join their society.