

LINGOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

It is the results of love at first sight that prove that love is blind.

Even if a mosquito sang like a lark, its bite would feel just about the same.

Doubtless it never, at any time, occurred to Harry Thaw to be more than temporarily insane.

If these air-ship accidents continue it will soon be almost as dangerous to own one as to own an automobile.

When nothing else is bothering France the people over there can always stir up a lively row by reburying somebody.

Richard Pearson Hobson has generously decided not to have war between this country and Japan before 1909 at the earliest.

"Where is the most lonesome place on earth?" somebody asks. Our answer is home, when wife and the babies are away.

An elderly lady has died from burns received while smoking her pipe in bed. A warning to other ladies who indulge in this habit.

Much of the correspondence that passes between the United States and Great Britain is not worth more than a 2 cent stamp, anyway.

Sometimes the despairing conviction forces itself upon Editor Stead's mind that the world isn't really worth all the trouble he is taking to save it.

Miss Bronislawa Machszewskyehowsky, of Philadelphia, will shortly become Mrs. Soznov, and the city directory people are no doubt glad of it.

Some women get queer notions at times. A Pittsburg wife, who has kept her husband for thirty-five years, has suddenly decided that she wants a divorce.

Russia's plan to put a skull and crossbones on all vodka bottles is not likely to frighten the thirsty. It's what they see after imbibing too freely that teaches them a lesson.

The steamships Mauretania and Lusitania have earned their owners \$750,000 a year. Young couples anxious to get along in the world should buy a Lusitania or two and live cutting coupons ever afterward.

A Reading railroad train ran into a team driven by an eleven-year-old boy the other day, wrecked the wagon and threw the boy into the air. A brakeman who happened to be standing on the locomotive steps at the time caught the boy by the arm as he came down and saved his life. If the brakeman was a baseball-player in his youth, the incident affords another illustration of the value of athletic sports.

The best protection for any city is found not in the number of its policemen but in the number of lights on its streets. Another fact, just as true, though not so well known, is that the greatest protection to society is found not in the statute books but in the newspapers. No one knows the number of men who have refrained from committing crimes against society through fear of exposure in the public press.

Perhaps it is a waste of words to moralize over social scandals, but each new domestic upheaval in what is called our best society (meaning our wealthiest) exerts an evil influence so far beyond its source that the impulse to plead for a higher standard of morals among the richest people is hard to resist. It must be admitted that little good has resulted from the most earnest remonstrance in the past. The young lions of society, in many instances, continue to conduct themselves as if they were unconscious of any public duty incumbent upon them, as if they were unaware that the position they hold, by the grace of the community, carries an influence which, if exerted for evil, menaces the very existence of the social order. Yet this is the plain truth.

Last year the American Bible Society distributed 1,800,000 copies of Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions. The British Bible Society also is very active in distributing the Scriptures, and the two organizations send the "Good Book" to every part of the world. The Bible has been translated into about one hundred different languages, and the American and British societies thus provide for all races. It is stated that Mrs. Russell Sage has offered to contribute \$500,000 toward the permanent endowment fund of the American society. When it is consid-

ered that millions of copies of the Bible, or parts of it, are printed yearly for distribution from one end of the world to the other, it seems to be clear that religion is not losing ground. It is said that rationalism is spreading in continental Europe, and even in the United States there are those who profess to see a decline in religious faith. Yet the Bible is printed and circulated as never before. The "best sellers" in fiction are thought to achieve marvelous success if the sales reach a few hundred thousands. The Bible, or portions of it, goes out by millions every year to the uttermost parts of the earth. It is incomparably the greatest of all books from all points of view.

The adoption of a letter postage of 2 cents an ounce between the United States and the United Kingdom is an interesting experiment that is likely to have far-reaching results. The agreement, which will go into effect Oct. 1 of this year, follows the reduction by the universal postal union of the international rate of letter postage from 5 cents a half ounce to 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce. It is a case of the restricted union that is permissible under the articles of the universal union, of which other examples are furnished in the letter rate between this country and Canada and Cuba. Naturally, if the arrangement proves to be satisfactory, it should lead to other arrangements of the same sort between the United States and countries in continental Europe, and it is confidently expected that it will be satisfactory both here and in the British Isles. One result that is predicted is a very large increase in business correspondence. The difference on the cost of sending out a large number of business circulars will be very large, and the tendency will be to multiply letters rather than to save the 3 cents. It is fair to assume, in fact, that ultimately the increase will be larger than the percentage indicated by the difference between the new and old rates, for, as the postmaster general says, it has always been found that a reduction of the letter rate resulted finally in increasing the revenue. The change will mean much, also, to immigrants, as we should realize quickly enough if we were forced to pay 5 cents instead of 2 on domestic letters, and there are a great many immigrants from the United Kingdom. During the last three fiscal years the immigrants from England alone exceeded those from Germany each year, and the total for the three years from the United Kingdom was 353,894. These are only the recent arrivals, but there was a very heavy immigration between 1880 and 1890, that from England alone exceeding 80,000 in two of the years, and there have been additions, sometimes small and sometimes large, every year since. What with the new arrivals and the older residents, all the immigrants from the British Islands would make a populous state by themselves.

A Lost Art Rediscovered.

In Science, Frank Della Torre announces his rediscovery of the famous Venetian varnish, which has been the despair of violin makers for nearly 200 years. Shortly after the discovery of America the gondolas of Venice were regularly coated with a transparent, lustrous, orange-red varnish. This flame colored material made everything beautiful upon which it was painted. After the Venetian city fathers decreed that all gondolas must be black the wonderful varnish was turned over to the violin makers. Some Italian furniture of the seventeenth century still extant is coated with it. When the violin makers had used up the supply on the last Cremonas, no more was to be had. Investigation led Mr. Torre to conclude that the raw materials of this varnish must have come from Africa, and he believes that he has at last found a gum varnish identical with that used by the Cremona makers. It looks like the old varnish and seems to have the same wonderful effect on violins covered by it.

Incomplete Signals.

The ingenious Charleston News and Courier suggests that the new spring hats would gain in distinction if they sported a neat two-foot flagstaff.

And right away somebody will want to suggest a sign language for the flag in the hat.

Of course the flag at half mast might indicate that its owner was a widow, and a reversed flag would mean that the lady was in distress.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Serious Trouble.

"Yes," said Dr. Bright, "I had him for a patient once—just once."

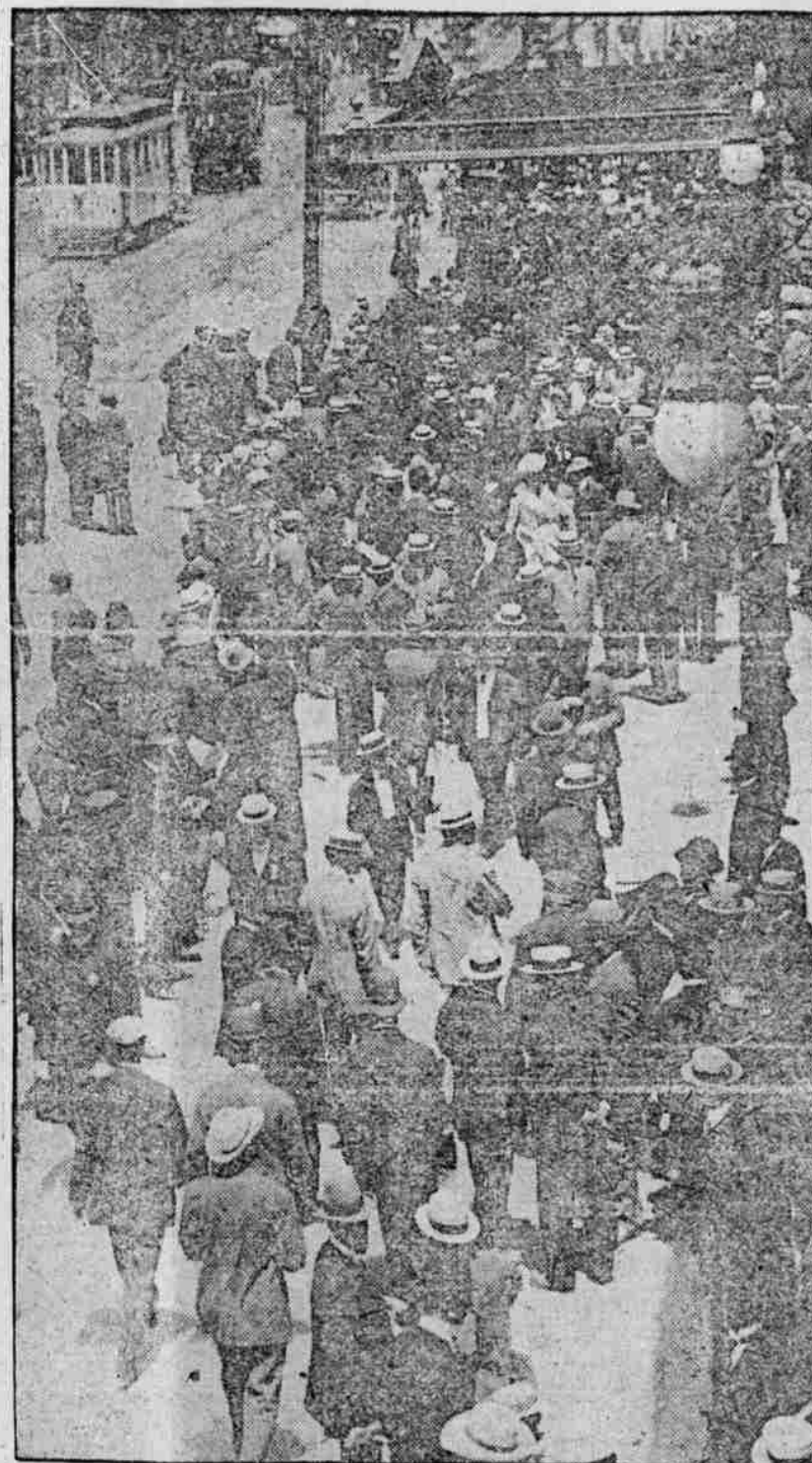
"What was the matter?" asked his friend.

"He wouldn't pay his bills."—Philadelphia Press.

The woman who is ambitious to become a society leader begins by leading her husband around by the nose.

And the honesty of a poor man is seldom questioned.

CROWDS IN CHICAGO STREETS DURING THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.



Line of People Awaiting Admission to the Coliseum.

LEPERS IN THE CANAL ZONE.

Site Selected for the Colony Is Worthy a Fashionable Sanitarium.

Near the beautiful little suburb of Palo Seco, six miles from the city of Panama, is a group of eight new buildings erected by American officials for the segregation of lepers in the canal zone—there are seventeen of them—and they are under the care of an American physician aided by several attendants, says the New York Times.

Nothing illustrates the change that has been wrought in the zone by the introduction of American methods better than the American way of treating these outcasts of society. When the zone first came under American control there were a number of makeshift pest-houses in out-of-the-way stations along the line of the Panama railroad. Some were in the city of Colon, while on the outskirts of Panama eleven patients, nominally in the care of the government of Panama, were huddled together in a small building.

The site selected for the colony is worthy a fashionable sanitarium. On rising ground the broad verandas which surround three sides of every building look across the bay, with its ever-increasing shipping, to the city of Pan-

ama in the middle distance. Farther on the winding coast line stretches till it is lost in the tropic haze. To the rear, beyond the little suburb, the low country stretches indefinitely toward the hills, its slow winding rivers and scattered clearings showing like lines on a map.

The colony is utterly isolated—the chief reason for the selection of the spot. The whole width of the bay protects Panama from infection, while to the rear the Rio Grande and the little Farfan river separate it from Palo Seco. On the side toward the bay a short stretch of beach offers a landing place to small boats. A part of the island has been cleared and each leper will receive a small lot to take care of and till. So far as vegetables and poultry are concerned, the colony is expected soon to be self-supporting.

Of Some Value Still.

"I am a worthless thing!" exclaimed the rejected and dejected young man despairingly.

"Oh, no," replied the fair girl cheerfully, "not worthless. Your skeleton alone would sell for \$20."—Somerville, Mass., Journal.

Even if an actor is not a spiritualist he likes to see the ghost walk.

WHERE THE FLEET CAN DOCK.

United States Has Only Two Big Drydocks on the Pacific Coast.

It needs only a glance at the government drydock facilities on the Pacific coast to convince one of their utter inadequacy to the demands which will be made by our navy during the coming two or three years, says Cassier's Magazine.

The United States government possesses upon the entire Pacific coast only two completed drydocks; one at the Mare Island navy yard, in San Francisco bay, and one at Bremerton, Wash., on Puget Sound.

The dock at Mare Island is 513 feet long over all, 80 feet 7 inches wide at its entrance and 27 feet 6 inches deep over the sill. It is available only for the accommodation of the smaller ships.

The drydock at Bremerton is more commodious, being 650 feet long over all, 92 feet 8 inches wide at the entrance and 30 feet deep over sill. This will permit the entrance of the larger battleships, but it is distant from the main naval base.

At Mare Island the government has under construction a third Pacific coast drydock, but it is estimated that it will take three years of hard work to finish it.

This dock was begun in 1900 and the contract called for its completion Nov. 20, 1907; but unforeseen emergencies delayed matters and the dock will hardly be available for use during the present visit of the fleet.

Outside of the government docks on the Pacific there is just one private plant on that coast which has facilities for handling the big battleship. This is situated at Hunter's Point, on the west side of San Francisco bay, about five miles south of the city, and is owned by the San Francisco Drydock Company. It has only one drydock capable of admitting the large battleships, being 750 feet long, 122 feet wide and 36 feet 5 inches deep.

There are thus only two docks on the entire Pacific coast of the United States capable of handling the larger of the navy's battleships, and one of these is a private one and will need to be leased by the year by the government in order that it may be at the navy's disposal at any and all times.

Some time before the announcement of the proposed mobilization of the fleet on the Pacific was made the San Francisco Drydock Company had perfected plans for the construction of a drydock which when completed will be unique in this class of marine engineering in that it will be the largest drydock in the world.

At the present time the largest drydock in the world is at Belfast, Ireland; but the proposed San Francisco drydock will materially exceed it in dimensions. In exact figures the new dock will be 1,050 feet long, 144 feet wide and 34 feet 6 inches deep.

Costly Target.

Probably the most elaborate and costly target in the world has recently been launched by the New York navy yard. The target is almost an exact duplicate of a section from the hull of a battleship and is estimated to have cost \$50,000.

Doesn't Have To.

Maud—She's not one of those women who carry gossip around.

Lillian—No?

Maud—She has a 'phone in her house!—Sketchy Bits.

Many a weak man loves strong drink