

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

The family doctor isn't necessarily a man of family.

Cuba and Porto Rico must get out of Uncle Sam's bad boy class.

No matter what's the matter, some people think that it doesn't matter.

A man with a cork leg may or may not belong to the floating population.

Even the aristocratic passenger on a sleeping car doesn't object to a lowly berth.

"Kermi shot the biggest lion of the hunt." Wonder how he squared matters with Bwana Tumbo?

If you must swing the hammer, use it to drive nails and help build up; not to destroy and tear down.

Among those who seem to want what they want when they want it may be mentioned the suffragettes.

Often a man will think very little of the hereafter until his time comes to die, and then he can think of nothing else.

The race horse takes no pride in a race. He would much prefer to remain at home discussing the merits of his oats.

Among the benefactors to the human race may be mentioned the man who stops and kicks a banana peel off the sidewalk.

American nurses lead their profession. They sometimes lead the medical profession also, through marrying noted physicians.

Man was the first gossip, says a Chicago woman. And see how quickly the poor male creature was outdistanced, despite that handicap!

A Philadelphia beggar was found to have \$14,000 in bank. Returning prosperity sometimes makes its appearance in unexpected places.

A Michigan boy has started out on a hunt for the devil. No matter what direction he takes, if he travels long enough, he'll find what he is looking for.

The Pittsburg Dispatch advises us to "keep one umbrella at home and another at the office." Please send your recipe for keeping the one at the office.

Special interest will follow the careers of those two Chinese youths who were in the graduating class at West Point this year, and who now go back home to play the part of heaven in the lump of the Celestial Empire's army.

The police judge of Spokane thinks the word "cigarette" in a statute forbidding cigarette smoking is not definite enough to warrant him in having an opinion as to what it means when offenders are brought before him. As usual such an attitude gives rise to the suspicion that he has very definite ideas about cigarettes outside the letter of the statutes.

Cheap moving picture shows are everywhere. The importance of some supervision, either of the class of pictures or of those who view them, has lately been illustrated by an incident in Atlanta, Ga. Three boys, the eldest 8 years of age, the youngest 6, visited a picture show and saw a representation of an execution by hanging. After they went home they tried to repeat what they had seen, with the youngest boy as the victim. He was found barely in time to save his life.

There is general gratification at the announcement that the next Olympian games, to be held in Sweden in 1912, will be under the control of an international board of judges rather than under that of a board composed wholly of citizens of the country which is acting as the host of the occasion. Whether it was justified or not, the resentment at the instances in 1908 did much to mar the success of the games that year. If all decisions are left to an international jury, there is assurance of fair play and good will.

The increase of population comes largely from those who live in modest circumstances, on daily wages. Many of them accumulate something; on the average, more of them accumulate than those who spend so much for social appearances. But the unfortunate thing is that so many young persons marry with little or nothing and with the most hazy prospects in life. The young man should marry when he has accumulated a little and has good prospects. The girl should marry only when she is willing to live well

within her husband's income and help him to save. A man is made or lost according to the temperament of his wife.

The weight of medical opinion has been steadily against Dr. Koch, the great German physician, in his contention that tuberculosis in cattle is a different disease from tuberculosis in human beings, and cannot be transmitted from one to the other. Unexpected light has been thrown upon the matter by a sad occurrence which happened at the government experiment station at Bethesda, Md. Several children of employees of the station died under circumstances which made an autopsy desirable. It was found that death had been caused by tuberculosis of the glands of the neck and the intestines. Further investigation disclosed the fact that the milk on which they had been fed came from certain cows supposed to be healthy, but found on examination to be afflicted exactly as the children were, with tuberculosis of the neck and intestines. The fact, although not conclusive, is against the opinion of Dr. Koch.

The statistician has been studying the records of the graduates of Smith College and of Radcliffe. Of 3,000 Smith alumnæ only 800 have married. There are 900 others credited with having "no occupation." Only 16 per cent have engaged in business undertakings, and 800 are teachers. Of the 800 Radcliffe graduates only 180 have married. There are 300 teachers in the list. There are 150 who have "no occupation." The figures include the records up to 1907. They show about 25 per cent of the graduates of the two schools together to have married. A glance at the statistics may have suggested to Prof. George Herbert Palmer that a little flirting in connection with classroom work would be a good thing. It is presumed that he meant that the cultivation of friendships and pleasant relationships between representatives of the two sexes has a distinct educational value. It is possible, too, that he was aiming at a certain type of college woman likely to be found at Radcliffe and at other institutions for women only, having in mind the more satisfactory conditions to be noted in the West, where the coeducational idea has stronger hold. College marriages are so common in the West that they have become proverbial. The lists of graduates of coeducational schools show how numerous the alliances of fellow students are. The "class news" published in a college paper affords examples without number of the same thing. Hardly a week passes without the chronicling of a college wedding in the society columns of the Chicago papers. The friendships formed at Northwestern or Chicago are proclaimed in many an announcement telling of the marriage of graduates. In the small college town, where the social life is more restricted, and where the college influence predominates, the number of people who marry as the result of acquaintance and association in undergraduate days is large. Conclusions drawn from a study of the alumnæ of Smith and Radcliffe are not to be accepted as representative. A large part of the history of many western schools is connected with the marriage of graduates.

Backing Out of the Royal Presence.

In presenting his credentials, the new ambassador makes a brief formal address, which is replied to in kind by the king, after which, on the signal of a royal nod, Mr. Jones begins the painful and sometimes disastrous business of backing out of the royal presence. It is in this backing process that the professional diplomats of Europe especially shine; almost any one of them can back up in a straight line for fifty or sixty feet, without knocking over a piece of furniture, not forgetting at the same time to make the proper number of genuflections at exactly the right spots on the floor. On the other hand, it was in precisely matters of this kind that American diplomats of the old shirt sleeves school most frequently offended. How often in those days did an expatriated American of long European culture shriek with agony as he saw a boorish minister, whose early terpsichorean training had been neglected, awkwardly back into a marble bust, or heard his wife, with vulgar effrontery, ask the empress how her last baby was getting through its teething! How often was it pathetically pointed out that the very lives of really cultivated Americans abroad were made miserable by the shocking gaucheries of our diplomatic representatives, and that the greatest of republics had become the laughing stock of European drawing rooms!—Henry M. Hyde, in Success Magazine.

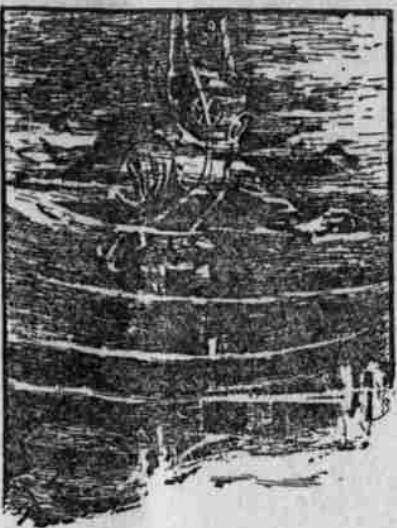
Agreeing to Differ.

Cynicus (disgustedly)—That farce is decidedly loud.

Bubbler (enthusiastically)—You bet it is! It's a scream!—Baltimore American.

Many a man is worth less than the insurance he carries.

VAST TREASURE IN WRECKS BENEATH WATERS OF INLAND SEAS.



In twenty years—between 1878 and 1898—6,000 vessels were wrecked on the inland seas, marine records show. The loss of cargo in this period of less than one-fourth of the years of navigation on the lakes was \$8,000,000. From this estimate it is figured that the total number of vessels wrecked reaches 14,000 and the amount of treasure at the bottom of the lakes is \$20,000,000.

Strung these sunken vessels with their hidden treasures over the 1,000-mile course from Buffalo to Duluth, and there would be one every half mile.

The field of romance on the inland seas is as great as that of the South

sea. Many of these vessels with rich cargoes disappeared suddenly and mysteriously, as if smuggled away by an unseen power. Most of these cargoes remain to this day for lucky fortune hunters. In the wrecking of 14,000 ships thousands of lives were snuffed out and unwritten acts of heroism played. Many fortunes have been recovered from the bottom of the lakes. Not many years ago a treasure ship came down from the North, the William H. Stevens, loaded with \$101,880 worth of copper. She went down off Conneaut, O. Unavailing efforts to recover her treasure were made until Capt. Harris W. Baker, Detroit, fitted out a modern treasure-hunting expedition. He recovered \$100,000 of the cargo, his share of the treasure being \$50,000. On the south shore of Lake Erie, between Erie and Dunkirk, the steamer Dean Richmond lies with \$50,000 in zinc on board. The Richmond disappeared between these two ports and the bodies of the crew were washed ashore. Lake Huron is called the "Lake of the Sunken Treasure." Near Saginaw bay are more lost ships with valuable cargoes than in any other of the great lakes. The steamer City of Detroit, with a \$50,000 copper cargo; R. G. Coburn, \$60,000 copper cargo, and the steamer Fay, with \$20,000 in steel billets on board, lie in the bay. The steamer Kent was sunk off Point Pelee with much money in her hull. Eight men lost their lives on the Kent.

Whisky and coal form an important

part of the treasure which awaits recovery in the inland seas. In 1846 the Lexington, Capt. Peer, cleared from Cleveland for Port Huron with a cargo of 110 barrels of whisky. The ship foundered in midlake with all on board. To-day the whisky is worth \$115 per barrel. The Anthony Wayne sank in Lake Erie with 300 barrels of whisky and wine on board. The Westmoreland sank with a similar cargo. It is said that coal worth \$5,000,000 awaits recovery.

A terrible event on the inland seas was the loss of the steamer Atlantic off Long Point, Lake Erie, with 300 lives. Not until a quarter of a century had passed was trace of the ship found. Treasure worth \$30,000 was taken from her. The Griffin, built by La Salle at the foot of Lake Erie in January, 1679, sailed across Lake Erie, up the Detroit river and entered Lake Michigan. She started on the return trip in the fall of 1680 with \$12,000 in furs on board. She was never heard of.

Treasure hunters are now seeking the \$80,000 copper cargo that went down with the steamer Pewabic in a collision with the Meteor in August, 1865. The Pewabic went down in Lake Huron, off Thunder Bay island. Five men have lost their lives in attempts to recover her cargo. The new attempt is being made by a New York syndicate, which has perfected a diving rig that they declare will withstand the water pressure at the depth at which the treasure lies.

EARLY LETTER ON THE UNION.

Dr. Rush Feared a Too Quick Peace with England Would Be Harmful.

One of the finest specimens of letters in a recent sale of autographs by Stan V. Henkels in Philadelphia, was written on April 15, 1782, by Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the declaration of independence, to Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, says the New York Times.

Dr. Rush was physician-general of the revolutionary army also. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia and during the yellow fever epidemic there in 1783 he treated it successfully and it has been estimated that he saved from death no less than 6,000 persons.

He was a firm supporter of the federal constitution and his letter is chiefly about that subject. He says:

"It is true France has done wonders for us. But may not even this have a beneficial effect on our country hereafter. It seems intended by heaven to teach us the necessity of a perpetual union and confederation. If the combined force of all the States was unequal to the power of Britain, what can be expected from the spirit or resources of any one of them? I am so perfectly satisfied that the future peace, safety, freedom of America depend upon our union that I view the debt of our country with pleasure, especially that part of it we owe to ourselves. . . . Our danger at present arises principally from two causes. First, a too speedy peace with Britain, and, second, from Britain's acknowledging our independence. I wish the first may be deferred till a naval war has given us as many fleets and admirals as a land war has given us armies and generals. The last event would unnerve the resentments of America and introduce among us all the consequences of English habits and manners with English manufactures. To prevent this and enable us to transmit our feeling to posterity, I wish Britain for fifty years to come may continue in all her acts of government to call us 'rebels' and 'deluded subjects.' We stand in need of all the follies and vices of our enemies to give us a national character."

On Sept. 23, 1783, the definitive treaty of peace was signed, by which the independence of the thirteen United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. It was not, however, until after Jay's treaty in 1794 that this original treaty of peace was fully executed by Great Britain.

Dr. Rush's letter sold for \$50.

The Wonders of Science.

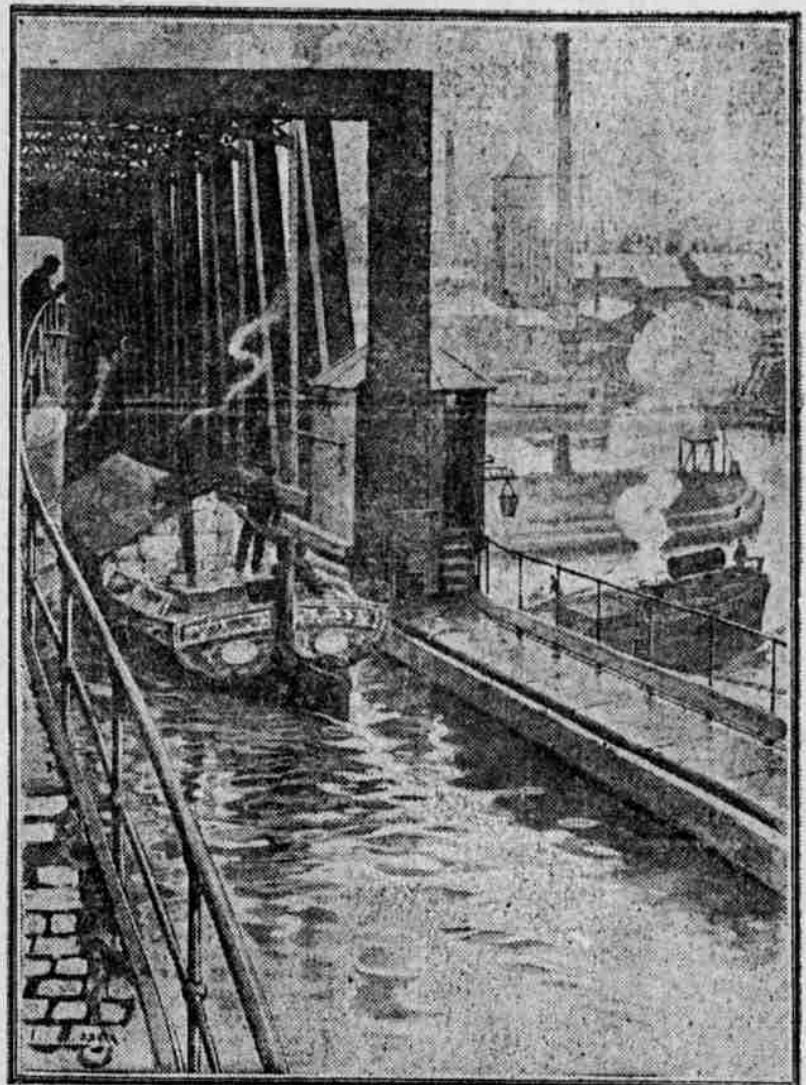
It was left for the exhibitor of a phonograph in the streets of Utrecht, according to an American traveler, to put the finishing touch to the wonderful invention.

There was the sound of a military band in full blast, and then suddenly the tune stopped and "Halt!" rang hoarsely out upon the air.

"Who's that interrupting the concert?" slippantly inquired the American, edging close to the operator.

"That," said the man, surveying him blandly, "was the voice of Napoleon Bonaparte, giving the order at the Battle of Waterloo."

A CANAL CARRIED ACROSS A CANAL IN A TANK.



THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL CROSSING MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester ship canal, a remarkable feat of engineering, presents, perhaps, no more curious feature than the Barton aqueduct, which is here illustrated. By means of this the old Bridgewater canal is carried across the more modern ship canal. The aqueduct, which weighs 14,000 tons, has a water-tight gate at either end. These gates are closed when it is necessary to make way for a vessel on the canal below, and the aqueduct is swung aside on a pivot, the water on its top being held, as it were, in a tank, two walls of which are formed by the water-tight gates. The Manchester ship canal, which gives access for sea-going vessels, was begun in 1827, and was opened on the first day of 1894. It starts at Eastham, on the left bank of the Mersey estuary, some four miles above Birkenhead. It has a breadth of 172 feet at the surface and 120 feet at the bottom, and a depth of twenty-six feet. That is being increased by two feet.

His System.

"It is all very well to laugh at us suburbanites," said one of them, "but I think my scheme is a pretty good one."

"And that is?"

"I rent my country home for the summer for enough money to take my wife and me to Europe and pay all our expenses during the rented period. We can live so much cheaper over there that I am actually ahead of the game, and, as we take a different route every summer, we are seeing all of Europe on a quiet installment plan that we like very much and that we should not feel we could afford except for the extra income from our home."

"But you don't get any good of a country home except in the summer, and, being away, you miss all that you really bought the place for."

"No, indeed. That is a theory you city people have. On the contrary, we people who really like to live in

the country enjoy it greatly in the fall when the woods are at their most gorgeous garb and our chrysanthemums are the wonder of all the neighbors; and in the spring we take great delight in our hotbeds of early salads, radishes, tiny onions, crocuses, violets and other flowers and vegetables, as well as in the miracles of spring woods and wild flowers. We even enjoy the country in winter—but it would be idle to talk to a city man about that, I suppose."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Her "Merry Widow."

Hubby—What! You paid \$50 for that Easter hat! It's monstrous—it's a sin!

Wife (sweetly)—No matter; the sin will be on my own head!—Lippincott's.

After you get a dollar in your clutches the taint soon evaporates.

A tombstone epitaph isn't necessarily a hard fact.