

Lincoln County Leader.

Independent in all things, Neutral in Nothing.

Volume II.

Toledo, Lincoln County, Oregon, Thursday, January 10, 1895.

Number 45.

DIRECTORY.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Adj. Senator Tol. Carter
S. V. Burt
County Representative, B. F. Jones
County Judge, George Landis
County Clerk, Geo. Betters
County Treasurer, Jos. Gidson
County Superintendent, Dr. J. B. Carter
County Surveyor, Chas. Williams
County Assessor, J. J. Bristow
County Commissioners Court meets on Wednesday after the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge, J. C. Fullerton
County Clerk, J. A. Hall
County Assessor, Chas. Ruhl

TOLEDO PRECINCT.

Justice of the Peace, J. A. Hall
Constable, Chas. Ruhl

CITY OF TOLEDO.

Mayor, W. Vincent
Recorder, J. A. Hall
Marshal, C. H. Ruhl
Aldermen, J. L. Hyatt, Geo. Betters, J. O. Krostad, J. E. Collamore
Council meets on the first Monday evening in each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services will be held under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church as follows: First Sunday in each month at Elk City school house at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Second and Fourth Sundays at Toledo, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Third Sunday at Mill Four school house, at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.
S. W. POTTER, Pastor, address, Toledo, Oregon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Protestant Episcopal.) Divine service the third Sunday of every month, at 11 a. m. All are invited to attend. Rev. Chas. Booth, Missionary, Residence, "Rectory," Newport, Or.

O. O. F.—Toledo Lodge, No. 108. Meet every Saturday evening at their hall in this town.
J. F. STEWART, Sec'y. A. ROCHSTER, N. G.

O. O. F.—Bay Lodge No. 116, of Yaquina City. Meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers are always welcome.
E. J. HURROWS, Secretary. H. M. BRUSH, N. G.

O. O. F.—Meets every Saturday evening, 7:30 o'clock, in Brady's hall, this town.
H. R. Fant, C. T. R. E. Collins, Secretary.

O. O. F.—Newport Lodge No. 83, meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
W. E. ABBOTT, N. G. I. L. SMITH, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M.—Newport Lodge No. 83, regular convocation on Saturday or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are cordially welcomed.
JAS. H. RUSSELL, W. M. JAR. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

A. R. B.—Phil Sheridan Post No. 24, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening.
GEO. SYLVESTER, Com. FR. BENNELL, Adj.

PETER TELLEFSON,

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General Merchandise,

Flour and Feed, Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Rubber and Oil Clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Cigars and Tobacco, Fruits and Confectionery.

Yaquina City, Oregon.

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Yours for Trade,

N. SNOW.

Toledo, Oregon.

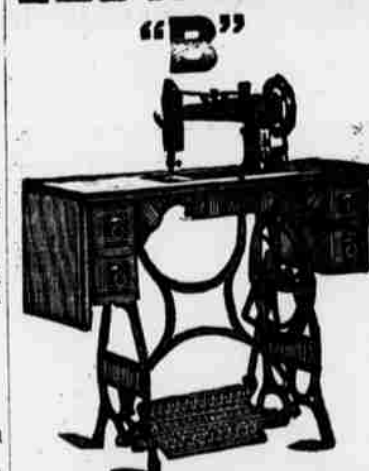
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Little Elk, Oregon.

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From Nebraska.

Arapahoe, Nebraska,
December 29, 1894.

TO THE LEADER:—It may be of some interest to the readers of the LEADER to hear from a country 2,000 miles distant, and "across the Rockies," so I will give them a short pen sketch of the western part of Nebraska, as I have found it.

Coming from Billings Montana, on the B. & M. railway, the first part of Nebraska seen in daylight was in the vicinity of Broken Bow, Custer county. It was with considerable anxiety that the writer hereof noted the approach of daylight after the train was within Nebraska, in order to note the condition of the country, and it was with a sinking heart that its condition was noted after daylight spread over the prairies. Such a scene of grim and gaunt misery never before appeared before our eyes. Farm after farm was passed without a sign of feed for stock or man appearing in the surroundings. The fields were absolutely bare of stalk or stubble. For two consecutive years the drouth and dreaded hot winds have wreaked destruction to the crops of the hard-working farmers. Twice have they sown and have not had the vestige of a harvest. The bleak, barren condition of the country beggars description by pen or word. A gentleman on the train informed me that the vote of Custer county had decreased over 1,200 votes out of a total of less than 5,000 in the last year. This would make an exodus of at least one-fourth of the population, and it is safe to say that a large number have left since the election. At Grand Island the famous Platte valley was crossed, but the same scenes were still encountered. In the vicinity of Hastings, near the center of the state, where crop failures have almost been unknown, the same story of a two-years drouth is told. The same pitiful story is told by the rows of empty corn cribs and grain bins that stand by the side of each railway station.

After a week's stay in the southwestern part of the state, the deplorable condition of the country is but intensified to the observer. Two year's of crop failures have driven the people to the verge of desperation. At not one farm in twenty will any grain be found. Empty cribs and dreary, wind swept fields are the universal sights that greet one's eyes. And who can picture the despondency of the people in general. The same tale of blasted hopes and despairing futures greets one's ears. The winter has been open, and for this country extremely mild so far, thus enabling stock to live off of the short grasses that the scanty rains of last summer permitted to grow. But if the winter should set in cold and stormy, then God pity both the people and poor dumb brutes of this region.

The desperate condition of the people have already appealed to the sympathies of the people from all over the United States and much aid is being sent to this portion of the country, but the failure was so universal, and extended over such an expanse of territory, that there cannot help but be much suffering and privations. Perhaps the worst feature of the whole deplorable situation is that the people will have neither seed nor feed to put in another crop. Much help is needed before another crop can be harvested.

One naturally wants to know why the people stay here. The answer is plain. They have no other place to go. The drouth extended all over Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa and Missouri. While absolute failure has only visited the Western parts of Kan-

sas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, yet the short crops of the other regions prevents the possibility of any work in those regions. If another good crop comes this year times will revive and many tell me that they will then sell out and leave the drouth stricken country, where but one crop in three seasons can be raised.

One has only to let it be known that he is from Oregon, and he is sure of interested listeners who wants to know something of that glorious old webfoot land where crops never fail, and where the dreaded hot simoon never visits the farmer with destruction and desolation.

Poor old Nebraska! Just fourteen years ago this January the writer hereof landed in Nebraska at this place to live, and to make a home, and the growth and development of the country has been a matter of personal observation to him. Those fourteen years have not brought a bearing orchard, a meadow of tame grass, a real shade tree, nor a single comfort of life to the farmers of the country. After the long years of labor they are brought face to face with the grim problem of living over the winter. No fruit, no flowers, no nothing, Nebraska.

J. F. S.

Chitwood Chips.

Health good.

Weather rather moist on the outside.

More settlers coming in. Let them come, we can settle them on good places and give them a hearty welcome.

Our school closed last Friday. Mr. O. Cain give good satisfaction, and all are sorry of its close.

Notices are up for a school meeting to vote a tax. Come boys, let us put on a good tax so we can have more school and give our children a good education. No one can cheat them out of it.

The O. P. still runs the same. We are anxious for the connection with an eastern road to give us an outlet.

On Christmas day our school teacher killed his first deer. Some say that he got so excited he did not know whether he was the deer in the river or a Cain on the bank. He sat up that night, until 3 o'clock poor fellow. I hope he is better.

We have a literary society that meets every Wednesday evening to discuss the various questions of the times. There is quite an interest taken.

We all like the improvement in the LEADER. We all like home production. We say hurrah for the LEADER and Lincoln county.
I. & L.

The flying machine and the North Pole seem to be the principal objects of attraction, in scientific invention. It is said that a "Danish" inventor has constructed a series of nine aluminum globes, fitted with paddles for sailing in the air and spikes for traveling over the ice, by which he proposes at one stroke, to solve the problem of aerial navigation and to reach the North Pole. The globes being hollow and six feet in diameter afford the necessary room for storage, with a minimum of weight. It is in some degree reassuring to hear that the Dane is more of a dreamer than the other flying-machine men." When he gets to the North Pole however he will probably find the stars and stripes of these United States flying at the mast head of said pole.

Only four days more of Pennoyer, and then the Lord will take care of Oregon.

Our Roads.

The proposition for improving our roads is being generally discussed; as the time draws near for the meeting of the legislature, we hope that this matter may be carefully looked after, for Oregon is certainly in need of some road laws. Without noting the constant trouble and wrangle that arises in other counties of the state, we have had sufficient trouble in our own county to know that our present road laws are impracticable and in fact are only a farce. It is true that assessment and road laws can not be framed to suit everybody or every locality, as for instance, the method of making roads in the Valley would not be a success in the mountains or coast counties, hence we should hear from people from all over the state and get their ideas. We believe that the need of a change in our road laws are so apparent that the people should take some step towards at least bettering our existing laws.

At the late conventions of judges, sheriffs, assessors, and recorders and clerks if this matter was ever discussed we have never heard it mentioned. Therefore we would suggest that a good way to get the matter before the people of all sections of the state would be to call a citizens meeting in every county and appoint committees to act with the members of the legislature of their respective counties and try and frame a bill that would be just and efficient, and one that would meet the approval of the majority of the people in the state.

Under our present system it is impossible for a road supervisor to collect or work out road tax, only of those who want to see good roads. This works a hardship on good citizens from the fact that nearly all transient men refuse to work the roads, and the experience in this county has proven that it is an expensive piece of business to undertake to collect it by law.

Again under the present law large land owners and non-resident corporations cannot be made to pay any road taxes. We know of road districts in this county where there are not a dozen men in the district to work fifteen or twenty miles of road.

The S. P. railroad company has 10,000 acres of land in this county and other corporations own many hundred acres of land, and they never pay road tax. This certainly is not in line with our constitution of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

All taxes should be uniform and just. It is time that we done some legislating in the interest of the people.

The division of Umatilla county will be accomplished this winter in spite of the distortions of the Athenian dish-rag or Pendleton's underhanded schemes. The sentiment in favor of the move is spreading throughout the entire county and petitions circulated throughout that proportion which it is prepared to cut off will receive nine out of every ten of the voting population as signers. There are many men in Pendleton even who favor division and there are many who do not. Those who do are taxpayers who look to the welfare of the county, both present and future. Those who do not are directly their opposite in every respect. Many of them are not taxpayers and all are tax-eaters. They are politicians and their camp-followers. Division would in a measure kill their occupation, consequently they oppose it.—Milton Eagle.

At Baker City the thermometer stands at nine degrees below zero.