

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

CHAS. F. & ADA E. SOULE, Pubs.

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Men who go to law are sure to get satisfaction—if they are lawyers.

All women are born reformers and they want to begin on some man.

Reports indicate that Klondikers had a cold but very profitable season.

A contemporary aptly remarks that "Barnum is dead, but humbug is eternal."

A man in trouble is apt to discover that his friends are not as friendly as they might be.

When a widower begins to tell his troubles to a widow she knows he is going to ask her to share them.

Experience is a great teacher, but there are some conceited men who imagine they can teach experience.

No man can be said to be deeply interested in the war unless he remembers how to spell Feng Wang Cheng.

The outcome doubtless will be that married people who find it impossible to live together will be divorced, as heretofore.

If all the vacations belonged to other people Russell Sage would no doubt be glad to reach over and take one now and then.

Mr. Baer says the coal trust will keep up prices as long as the people will stand it. Of course, but why should they stand it?

In Maine the frost reached down so deep into the soil that the potato bugs were killed. Never mind, boys, the New Hampshire bugs will soon work across the line.

It is the old story over again. The red ant exterminates the boll weevil. In time another bug will appear and wipe out the ant. Thus is waged the irrepressible conflict.

A book entitled "How to Get Rich" is being advertised for sale at the price of \$1. A good tip to one wishing to get rich would be to save his dollar and not buy the book.

The arrival of Boozena Sokup, an emigrant from the old world, was duly recorded at New York the other day. We venture to predict a bright political future in this country for Mr. Sokup.

Secretary Hay thinks the newspapers can prevent war. They are certainly influential in starting a fight, but it may be doubted whether the influence would carry to an inverse ratio.

A Pittsburg man went home the other night and shot himself because supper wasn't ready. Being afraid of the cook, he probably thought that was the only way to get even with her.

It looks like a waste of time and energy for the venerable Susan B. Anthony to make a journey to Berlin to preside at an international woman's suffrage convention when a Kentucky judge has just decided that a man has a right to whip his wife whenever he thinks she needs it.

A few months ago there was some question as to whether Japan had a standing among the more enlightened nations of the earth. But now there are only a very few who do not accord to the little brown men a high position in the civilized world. This change of opinion has been brought about on account of the terrible destruction which Japan has wrought upon Russia's navy. Europeans and Americans cannot see how any but highly civilized beings could sink six vessels and wreck and cripple eleven others in seven quick attacks. A proved capacity to kill and destroy has made the Jap a brother and an equal.

One of the curious phenomena of the present day is the agitation which is being conducted by life-term convicts for the virtual abolition of life imprisonment, by providing that those so sentenced shall be liberated after a fixed number of years of good conduct. There are doubtless some life prisoners who are proper subjects of clemency, but there is another class whose members cannot be out of prison a week without committing crime. The public safety demands more and not less severity to habitual criminals, and there is grave reason to doubt the discretion of our prison authorities in permitting and apparently assisting in this appeal to maudlin sentiment in favor of a general jail delivery.

There is material for thoughtful consideration in a comparison of the divorce statistics of Canada and the

United States. While this country has a population which averaged twelve times that of Canada during the period from 1867 to 1901, for which a compilation has been made, its divorces have been 10,000 times as many as in the older provinces of the Dominion. The power of granting divorce is not committed to local courts, as in this country, but is reserved to the Dominion parliament itself, and the procedure insures that most potent deterrent of hasty or collusive divorces—publicity. All the proceedings must be in accordance with an appointed routine, the preliminaries must be advertised six months in advance, and the applicant must appear in person before a committee of the Senate and present his own case.

Years ago when the weather bureau was first established, you often met a citizen who said "humbug," "nonsense" and waste of money for foolishness when the weather bureau subject was broached. What about it now? According to the authorities at Washington, only 17 per cent of the weather forecasts are failures. Eighty-three per cent of truth is probably more than almost any other department of the government can show. But it must be admitted that the worth of the weather department is growing, and that it has become invaluable. Along the great lakes and rivers the weather forecasters practically control commerce. So much faith is placed in their information that ships sail or remain in port, according to the intelligence given out. On the great lakes it is seldom that a great storm finds shipping unprepared, because the weather man has done his duty. The farmers are especially benefited by weather intelligence, and the faith that the public has in predictions is shown by the fact that in every newspaper office the one item that should appear without fail, in some fixed prominent position, is the weather report. Every year there is development and more scientific accuracy in peering into the future. A fine policy of the government is the putting of competent men in charge of weather stations, and keeping them there. Politics should never lay its hand on the weather department.

Within the last few years the value of a college education in business has been more widely and vigorously challenged than at any other time in the history of higher education. Timidly and cautiously at first, but more boldly and defiantly as their investigations have progressed, certain men who have attained large success in the industrial world have banded the college professor into an attempt to show that his "goods" are worth the price. One prominent manufacturer has gone so far as to class the college presidents and professors with charlatans who obtain money under false pretenses. There are abundant signs that these assaults are to have an effect upon the colleges very similar to that produced upon the church by the assaults of the late Colonel Ingersoll. They arouse the loyalty and zeal of college men. They awaken the colleges to the necessity of bringing their instruction into closer relation with the times and with the work of life. They develop a discussion which inevitably results in a wider public intelligence regarding the real purposes and aims of college education, correcting the manifest errors of its assailants and placing the colleges on a basis where their results are measured by culture and breadth of attainment rather than by financial or industrial achievement. The most valuable contribution to this discussion is made by the United States Bureau of Education in a report which gives the results of investigations extending to the lives of 10,000 typical successful Americans. The report shows that "a college education gives a man 200 times as many chances of success in life as that of the common schools and is ten times as valuable as a high school training." The report shows, in fact, that college men are in the lead in the various lines of endeavor covered by the investigation. Even though it is shown that the majority of the 10,000 successful men are college graduates, it does not necessarily prove that the college training was the key to their success. While the statistics are no doubt interesting and valuable, it is a safe guess that they will not disturb the now generally accepted truism that whether a college education is an aid to success or not depends largely upon what a man starts out to accomplish in life.

Told Her Secret at Last.
"A woman can't keep a secret," declares the mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorts the flattery lady. "I've kept my age a secret since I was 24."

"Yes, but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."—Judge.

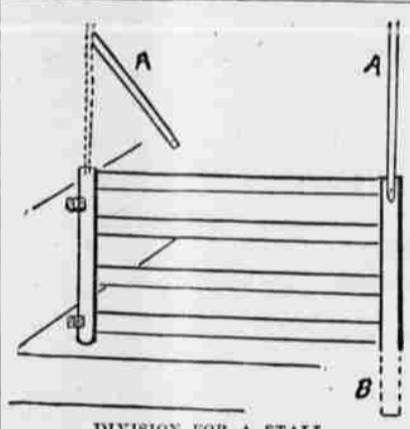
Natural Inference.
"Isn't that Tom's step I hear?"
"Probably; he just went out with the auto."—Harvard Lampoon.



Dividing a Stall.

In some barns the stalls are sufficiently wide so that they may be divided when occasion requires if some temporary division can be easily made, put in place and removed when desired. A plan for doing this is shown in the illustration. A gate is made of proper material reaching from the manger to the end of the stall. The post of this gate at the end is made about a foot longer than the lower rail and a hole is made in the floor through which this post is slipped when put in position and thus makes the gate or fence firm. At the manger-end the fence is fastened to the manger by a pair of gate hinges.

Two stiff sticks are fastened to the joist above with a bolt, one over the manger-end and one over the other end. In the lower end of each of these sticks a notch is cut which comes over a staple on the fence and holds it, the fence, firm. When the fence is



DIVISION FOR A STALL.

not in use it may be lifted from the hinges and put away and the sticks folded up against the joists. The illustration shows the points mentioned clearly. The cost of such a contrivance will be small and it will be found exceedingly useful. — Indianapolis News.

Soda for Potatoes.
In growing tomatoes nitrogen in the soil is the least desired of the plant foods and the best results will come from phosphoric acid and potash liberally applied broadcast. Much has been written regarding the use of nitrate of soda for tomato growing and while this chemical is good, it should be used with caution. Its function is to cause the plant to make a quick growth; in other words give it a start which will be kept up by the phosphoric acid and the potash.

This being the case the best way to use it is to watch the plants closely as they grow and if any shows lack of vigor sprinkle a teaspoonful of the nitrate of soda about the plant. Usually one application will be sufficient to start such plants off in good shape and once they get a good start there will be no trouble if the soil has been properly enriched and proper cultivation has been carried on.

Best Food for Fattening Lambs.
Very careful experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College have shown that an even mixture of peas and oats made the most profit in feeding lambs. Peas alone make the most gain, but at a somewhat greater cost of feed. Corn and peas made a slightly smaller gain than the other feeds. But the difference was so small that the convenience of procuring the feed is the largest element in the case. As peas and oats may be grown together very conveniently and cheaply, this crop secures some advantages over others which may give it a preference in this regard.

Thrifty Melons.
Sow melons in a light rich soil; poultry manure produces rapid growth. If the season is very warm and moist the vines may need to be pinched back to secure early fruiting. Musk-melons require a season of about three and one-half months and watermelons about four and one-half months, hence the crop is rather uncertain in this latitude. The crop is made more sure if seeds are first started in a hotbed and transplanted when they begin to run to vine.

Six Days Enough.
I have been observing things for many years and I never knew a man to prosper who habitually worked on Sunday. Some men will spend a day or two in town during the week and then they will feel that they are so far behind that they must plant corn on Sunday to catch up. The man who gets a dollar by fraud will lose it and another with it. The man who gains by laboring on Sunday may make the temporary worldly gains, but will lose that which is infinitely more valuable to him than all of this world's goods. —Cor. Iowa Homestead.

Water Before Feeding.

Horses should be watered before their grain feed. This story has been put to the experimental test. A horse was fed with four quarts of whole oats, and immediately after given water to drink. Soon after the horse was killed and opened. Scarcely a quart of oats was found swimming in the water in the stomach, the remaining three quarts having been forced by the water into the intestines. Another horse was given water first, and then about four quarts of oats. Fifteen minutes after this horse was slaughtered, and the entire quantity of oats was found in the stomach, and already digestion was setting in. Horses require more water in hot weather than in cold, and more when at work than when idle. Horses at full work should be watered frequently; three times a day is not too often. The hay and grain should always be pure and sweet.

Care of Horses' Necks.

Nine out of every ten farm horses suffer from abrasions of the skin on the neck during the spring work and this is so severe in many cases as to keep the horse from doing a full day's work. Try this plan of treating the farm horse during the season of hard work. After feeding the horse brush off or, better still, wipe it off with a large cloth. Then, with tepid water, sponge the head, neck and shoulders and wipe dry with a clean cloth.

If the shoulders show indications of soreness rub over them a little vaseline and let it remain over night. See that the collar worn fits well and after taking it off wipe it thoroughly with a damp cloth and hang it where it will be thoroughly dry in the morning. It will pay well to take this little additional care of the horse during the working season if at no other time. — Indianapolis News.

Grain Feeding.

In some observations recently made in the feeding of grain to lambs, one of the most noticeable results was the early maturity of those that had grain from birth. For instance, in one trial the lambs fed with grain from birth attained an average weight of 113 pounds seven weeks earlier than those that had had no grain previous to fattening, and this weight was reached at a smaller cost in the instance of the lambs fed on grain from the start. It is a hard matter to estimate the amount of grain to feed, owing to the variation in the consuming capacity of sheep. In starting it has been customary to feed from half a pound to one pound. A month later the wethers will probably be taking from one to two pounds, and during the last month from two to three. — American Cultivator.

Field Beans and Soy Beans.

The average results for six years at the Ontario station show that the following varieties of field beans have given the highest yields: White Wonder, Day Improved Leafless, Medium or Navy, Pearce Improved Tree and Schofield Pea. Based on the experiments with soy beans at the college, the Early Yellow is recommended for the production of grain for feed, and the Medium Green for ensiling with corn.

Farm Notes.

Keep all young animals growing and gaining.

Avoid working horses in the rain as much as possible.

Ground feed is better than whole grain for growing colts.

With shelter for stock, light is as essential as air and warmth.

Sweet food for hogs is better than that which is fermented and soured.

All rubbish and prunings from the garden and orchard should be burned.

A falling appetite is generally the first indication of an animal being out of condition.

Coal ashes, as well as wood ashes, should be saved and applied on wet, heavy soils.

Conveniences for watering and feeding stock are items in saving time, labor and feed on the farm.

Corn and-oats, half of each, ground together, make one of the best kinds of feed for cows in milk.

The best way to get rid of the current worm is to dust the leaves with white hellebore.

In nearly all cases, the best animals are the offspring of mature parents on both sides.

Be ready to cut clover when the largest number of plants are in bloom and are turning brown.

It should be the aim of every breeder of horses to raise well-bred and well-trained animals.

In the management of clover for hay it is important not to cure too dry, and to store under shelter.

On many farms, exposure to the weather injures farm machinery fully as much, if not more, than use.

The offspring of immature, undeveloped animals is inferior to that of matured and full-grown parents.

It is the steady, quiet horse that can do the biggest day's work when the weather is extremely hot. — Pointers.



Reporter—Senator Bilkins has absolutely nothing to say. Editor—Well, boil it down. We are terribly crowded to-night.—Puck.

Brown—Is Smith the boss over at his house? Jones—Mrs. Smith says he isn't, but I take notice he picks out all the new wall paper.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Mr. Tim Idity—Is your chauffeur a safe man to ride with? Mr. Knote Slowe—Why, certainly! No policeman has succeeded in catching him yet.—Town Topics.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, where is there such a thing as a laundry trust? Mr. Chugwater—Where? What do you suppose the Flatiron Building in New York is for?

"Arthur, dear, don't you think it's rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No, love; economical. Same piece of bread does for both."—Tit-Bits.

Magistrate (sternly)—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again? Prisoner—Yes, sir, but I couldn't make the policeman believe it.—New Yorker.

"Are you at all familiar with Plato?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "No, that's one thing Josiah always blames me for. He says I never make real close friends with anybody."—Philadelphia Ledger.

After a more severe reproof than usual, little Bessie, who is extraordinarily sensitive, thought diligently for a minute, and then said: "Mamma, isn't there any way a child can get a divorce from its parents?"

"Some scientists," began Mr. Gay, significantly, "consider kissing dangerous. Do you?" "Well," replied Miss Smart, "I think it would be for you. My big brother is within call."—Exchange.

"When young fellers begins a-court-in'," said Farmer Halcade, "they jest gits crazy, an' that that boy Jim o' mine ain't no exception." "What's Jim bin a-doin'?" asked Farmer Soanreep. "Hanged if he didn't go inter town yesterday an' spend a hull sixpence fur a toothbrush!"

"Yes," said the boarding-school teacher, "I think that is a model letter for you to write your fiance. But of course you will copy it, leaving out those numerous spaces?" "Oh, dear, no!" replied the girl. "Those are for 'dearest,' I have it on a rubber stamp."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Phoxy—I was going to ask you to try this little trick. Multiply the years of your age by three, subtract twenty-one from the total and what's the answer? Miss Kute—You should be able to guess the answer at once. Mr. Phoxy—What is it? Miss Kute—None of your business.—Philadelphia Press.

The honest man (to theater-door tender)—I see that you have signs in the lobby saying that tickets bought of speculators will not be accepted. Now, I want to inform you that I bought my ticket of a speculator. Door Tender (with a sickly smile)—Say, you reformers give me a pain in the solar plexus! G'wan in!—Exchange.

Edgar had been asked to write a composition about the camel. This is what he evolved: "The camel has four stomachs, and can go four weeks without feeding them, remembering the week by counting the stomach he happens to be using at the time; and so, coming in out of the field once a month, as regular as a clock, for his breakfast, which is mostly water."

They had been talking as they walked. She had remarked parenthetically: "Oh, it must be terrible to a man to be rejected by a woman." "Indeed it must," was his response. Then after a while, with sympathetic disingenuousness, she exclaimed: "I don't think that I could ever have the heart to do it." And there came a silence between them as he thought it over.—Tit-Bits.

In a small village in Yorkshire an old laborer once went into a neighbor's cottage. In the corner of the little kitchen stood a grandfather clock, on the dial of which was the customary figure of an old man holding a scythe, and above was the time-worn inscription, "Tempus fugit." Looking wisely up at the clock, the old man said to the owner: "Aye, tempus fugit! Same man as made ours, I see!"—Tit-Bits.

General "Phil" Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most. "Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the mule. I was riding down the line one day, when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked: "Well, begorra, if ye're goin' to get on, O'll get off!"—New York Tribune.