

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO, OREGON.

"The woman who hesitates is lost." The woman who speculates merely loses.

There is many a hard frost ahead of those prematurely budding presidential booms for 1908.

About the most terrific combination that has developed up to date is an intoxicated chauffeur and an automobile.

Mr. Ware is a poet, but when he gets to talking about the pension office there is more truth than poetry in his observations.

There are so many ways of adulterating milk nowadays that you can't be sure of the genuineness even of the creme de la creme.

A Wisconsin dog, by stepping on the trigger of a gun, shot a boy. Keep the guns away from the dogs as well as from the children.

Alexieff has been promoted again. Perhaps the Czar is raising Alexieff up so that the bump will be good and hard when he hits the bottom.

The women of Finland are demanding suffrage. Doubtless they will be able to get the sympathy of the women of Iowa without much trouble.

Things go wrong in this world without any help, but the things that go right would be appreciated if it were not for the efforts they require.

The Russian brand of patriotism may be judged from the fact that about half the population would leave the country if they could get safely over the border.

Russell Sage's nephew has gone on the stage as a member of the chorus in one of the musical comedies. If he had been Russell's niece he might have begun as a prima donna.

At Farmington, Me., recently a girl 15 years old was married to a man who had ten children. He should be compelled to put a tag on her so that there may be no danger of a mix-up.

Walter Winans, in his new book on the revolver, has a chapter on "Shooting in self defense." The gist of his advice is to hit the other fellow before he hits you, which is quite a simple matter.

The King of Servia wants to borrow \$8,000,000 and is willing to give his kingdom as security. The trouble with the king's scheme is that no prudent person would wish to foreclose in case the interest were not paid.

The Boston Art Museum has recently acquired a love letter thirty-five hundred years old. It is written on a brick and is addressed to an Egyptian lady. In those days it was not always an insult to throw a brick at one's sweetheart, and there was no danger of carrying such a letter forgotten in one's pocket.

When two New Hampshire children, 5 and 7 years old, who got lost and spent the night in the woods with only the family cat for company, were asked the next morning if they were not afraid, the younger one replied, "Why, no! We had kitty with us." Many an older person, alone in the woods save for the companionship of a dog, has felt the same sense of security.

The woman who complained that before marriage her lover brought her flowers, while as husband he substitutes beets and celery, should have been grateful instead of fault-finding. The lover has only to look out for enough ice cream and flowers; the father supplies the rest. After marriage the case is different. More things are to be provided. With meat, flour and the necessities of life as high in price as they are at the present time the wife should be thankful if to a good supply of these the husband adds a few vegetables also. In this world even sentiment has to give place to the necessities of life.

The people of the United States have about two-fifths as much money in savings banks as have the people of all the rest of the world together. The totals, as just published by the government, are \$3,000,000,000 for this country and \$7,000,000,000 for all other countries which gather savings bank statistics. That shows that we are a wealthy people, but it does not show that we are a saving people. Indeed, a closer investigation shows quite the reverse. Take Germany, for instance. There more than one in four of the people of the nation, including men, women and children, have savings bank accounts. The average deposit is \$147.38 for each depositor. That

shows the most widespread economy and heaping up of pennies. In this country, in contrast, less than one in ten of the people have savings bank accounts, but the average deposit is very much greater—\$418.89 for each depositor. That shows what we can do if we want to, but that we don't generally want to. Another way of approaching the figures emphasizes the point. There is actually more money in savings banks in Germany for each inhabitant of the country than there is here. The figure is \$39.98 in Germany and \$37.38 in the United States. Our people have doubtless more ways for investment open outside the savings banks than have the Germans. But, again, they don't feel the pressure that forces the accumulation of funds for the rainy day. They always—except in the periods of bad times—expect that the incomes will keep coming in all right. As the pressure for livelihood gets greater we may expect our savings deposits to grow enormously, and especially so since our resources and average incomes here will permit vastly greater accumulations than in Germany, when our people at last set themselves to the effort.

When one reads the story of a man who after pleading guilty to manslaughter is sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and of another who after pleading guilty to the theft of 50 cents is sentenced to three years' penal servitude, the first thought is that such a pair of sentences as that could only be possible in a barbarous land where injustice and malice masqueraded as justice and right. Yet just such sentences in just such cases were given in the criminal courts of London one day a couple of weeks ago. And what is more they exhibited a discriminating and intelligent administration of justice, far in advance of the courts of our forefathers, and in advance, indeed, of most of the courts of to-day. The murder in question was committed in a fit of passion by a man of excellent reputation, who had aimed rather to frighten than to injure the woman whose life he took. The judge felt that the crime had brought its own punishment, and that the criminal would be a better rather than a worse member of society in the future because of the awful lesson he had received. The theft was committed by an able-bodied man who made his living by "short-changing" shopgirls. He had been a swindler and thief from his boyhood, and repeated sentences, including a previous one to three years' hard labor, had not caused him to reform. He was manifestly a beast of prey, and a permanent menace to society. He was put out of harm's way for as long a term as the law would permit. The modern world is learning that it has to deal with such a thing as professional crime, which must be punished in a manner different from other kinds of crime. Its knowledge is the result of a psychological development, an increased insight into human conduct. Future criminal codes are bound to show the effects, and it is perhaps not rash to say that, however flourishing crime as a trade is to-day, the time will come when society will no more tolerate it than it would cannibalism or the burning furnaces of Babel.

Woburn Abbey.

The Duchess of Bedford, who died in 1859, was rather weak-minded, and unhappily her education did little to disguise the defects which nature had imposed upon her. Her great dread was to have a visitor at Woburn abbey who would ask her hard questions about the foundation and history of the abbey. So if she had a savant in the party she always asked a man of higher rank to meet him, so that she might not be taken in to dinner by the savant. Once, as bad luck would have it, she got Lord Stanhope, the historian, who, though he had to take her in to dinner, was none the less a savant. As soon as he sat down to dinner he began the dreaded inquiries about the date of the abbey. The poor duchess, much frustrated, said:

"I have a very poor head for these historical things, but I will tell you all I know. The founder was a crusader who, finding himself in great danger in battle, vowed that if he got home to Europe safe he would do anything the Pope told him. He got back safe and went to Rome, and the Pope told him to build a Cistercian abbey, and he built Woburn abbey. That's all I know."

Lord Stanhope said, "That is exactly what I wanted, for if you can tell me which Pope it was I can approximately fix the date."

"Oh," said the duchess, "I always understood it was the Pope of Rome!"—Manchester Guardian.

Getting at the Cause.

"The great problem of the age appears to be how to prevent divorces." "No problem at all if you go at it right."

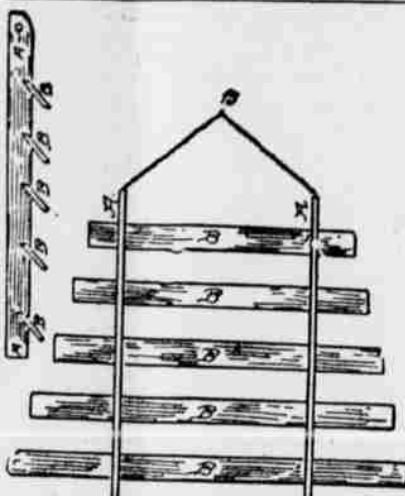
"How would you go at it?" "By stopping marriages, of course."—Illinois State Journal.

Speaking of old time customs: There is that of getting the winding sheet and mourning ready before breath has left the body. Want that back?



Home-Made Plank Drag.

I have a home-made plank leveler and clod crusher which I think an improvement upon those made by overlapping planks, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. It does exceedingly good work, leveling so a field may be made as even as a floor. Mine is about eight feet wide and six



EFFECTIVE PLANK DRAG.

feet long. I have tried to show how it is made in the cut. Two planks are set on edge, and a series of planks notched into their lower edges, sloping backward at an angle of about 45 degrees. I have tried to present a view of one plank on edge, showing how the cross planks are inserted. I make the forward cross planks shorter than those in rear, as it leaves smoother work made thus. Board may be nailed on top to stand upon when it is desired to do extra heavy scraping.

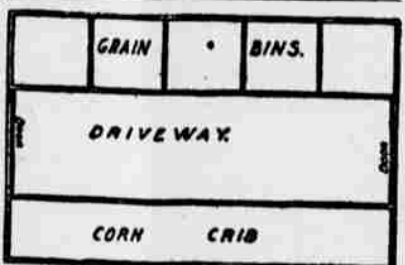
A Combination Building.

Here is a plan for a combined corn crib, granary and wagon shed as given in the Ohio Farmer. It is 32x20 and 10 feet high to eaves, and has a tight floor, which is reached by means of a



COMBINATION FARM BUILDING.

movable platform, D. The building is set up on short wooden posts, B, standing on a flat stone, C, and a galvanized iron pan inverted over the top, A. This makes it rat and mouse proof, if the platform D is pulled away from the building when not in use. The plan is shown in the second picture. The grain bins are arranged with sliding boards in front, same as in any granary. The attic can be used for storing tools or anything else desired. In that case there should be a window in each gable end. The center or driving floor makes a good wagon and buggy shed. The platform D can be



FLOOR PLAN.

made stationary by covering the lower part of the door, and the door sill, with sheet iron and extending the sheet iron strip out toward corner of building a foot or so on each side. Such an approach can be provided at each end, so that the team can be driven through the building. Instead of posts and inverted pans, it is cheaper to set the building on 8-inch sewer pipe 2 feet long. Rats and mice can't climb the glazed pipe.

Poultry Pickings.

No success can be achieved with poultry without cleanliness!

It's a poor plan to wash eggs for keeping. Don't do it, unless eggs are to be used right away.

The cry now is for winter eggs. The poultry keeper smart enough to get them is the one who is successful financially.

For sweeping the hen houses, perches, etc., what better do you want than an old broom which the good woman has cast aside as too much worn?

Hens, in order to be able to lay well, must have a free supply of good drinking water, and the poultry keeper who wants and expects even a fair yield of eggs in cold weather must take all possible pains to furnish it.

Whatever you do, unless you fatten for market, don't give an exclusive corn diet, and better not even then.

In poultry feeding there are innumerable ways that may lead to success. In fact, the combinations of foodstuffs that can be made are almost without limit. But when mixing feeds, mix common sense with the other ingredients.

Place a heated soapstone wrapped in cloth, into a box of proper size, and upon this put the dish containing fresh drinking water, with a cover over the dish which leaves only a small part of the surface of the water exposed. Do this and the water will not freeze.

Barns, outbuildings, back porches, etc., are poor places for poultry. Have the poultry house or houses, even on farms, in a sheltered place at some distance from house or barn, or so located that the hens will not be liable to make a nuisance of themselves.

To cure the chick upon whose throat gape worms have got a firm foothold, various methods of treatment are recommended. One is to remove the worms by means of a small feather, stripped to near the point, then dipped in turpentine and sweet oil, and inserted carefully into the windpipe, twisting it and finally removing it again together with the gape worms that were loosened from the windpipe in the process.

Hogs for Next Season.

Hardly two men will agree in all respects as to what constitutes the best sow for breeding purposes, although the most successful hog raisers are coming around to the belief that the medium animal gives the best returns, so that the old idea that the brood sow should be of large size is being abandoned. Size determined on, then other characteristics should be sought. If the sow has had one litter it is easy to know if she is fitted to continue the work. If she was not a good mother, if she did not have the proper amount of milk (provided she was properly fed) then she will not prove a profitable mother for other seasons. When the sow is bred for the first time, then one is taking some chances, but it ought not to be hard, after the first year, to get together a fine lot of sows simply by remembering how they acted in previous years.

American Fig Culture.

Successful fig raising began in the vicinity of Fresno, Cal. Success dates from the introduction of the tiny wasp which secured the pollenization of the blossoms, and without which the trees had failed to set fruit. The first commercial crops were grown in 1900, the figs being of the Smyrna variety, which is a distinguished sort of remarkably fine quality and appearance. As grown in California, the variety is superior in sweetness to the imported kind, and is as much superior to ordinary figs as the Washington Navel orange is to the common oranges. Four or five years are required from setting the trees before good-sized crops are produced, but the industry is making rapid progress and likely to supply soon an important part of the fig trade of this country.

Grain Led by Cotton.

The exports of grain and flour from the United States for the ten months ending October were less than one-half in value of those of the corresponding period in 1903 or 1902, and only one-third as much as those of the corresponding period of 1901 or 1899. Yet the total volume of exports for the ten months was \$90,000,000 greater than for the same period of last year, indicating that the shortage of grain products was more than offset in other ways. Manufactured goods seem to have made up the bulk of increase, the gain being over \$50,000,000 as compared with last year. Shipments of raw cotton also show a gain of \$22,000,000, suggesting that for the time, at least, cotton, rather than wheat, is king of the agricultural export trade.

Nursing Grass Lands.

When one has a meadow that has yielded good crops for a long time, but the yield is smaller with each passing season, there should be some let up in the cropping of such meadows. While many of them will be the better for reseeded, many of them will respond well to a top dressing of fertilizer and less cropping; that is, not cutting too close or gathering the second crop at all.

Orange Vinegar.

California orange growers have discovered a new use for over-ripe oranges, which have heretofore been of almost no value at the orchards. They have succeeded in making a high grade of vinegar from the juice, the product being claimed superior to apple vinegar.

Farm Fences.

The legal fence should be of wire with a rail at the top so as not to obstruct snow, or to be affected by winds. The neighborhood could get along without any fences if suitable laws were passed. The coming age will know no farm fences. If the farmers could lay by all they spend on fences they would get rich. Farm fences and common pastures will both die a natural death soon. Both belong to a pioneer period which we have outgrown.

HOW TO BUY A HAIR BRUSH.

Points to Be Considered Before Closing the Transaction.

The first essential of a good hair brush is that the bristles should really be bristles, not imitations, and that they should be of a good kind. Russian bristles are the best; they are obtained from the back of the wild boar.

Russian bristles are very stiff, tapering in shape, about seven inches in length, and either black or white. These are the longest and stiffest of all; only the butt end is used for hair brushes, and the other end, known as the "flag," is employed for making painting and decorating brushes.

The flag tapers very thin, and ends in several sprouts, so that it makes a very soft and flexible brush. The butt end of the Russian bristle may be recognized by its thickness, for no other bristle has so large a diameter.

The next best variety is the Chinese, and is sent from Tientsin; it is a black bristle, about five and a half inches in length, and less stiff than the Russian. It is not so durable as this latter, but in other respects it is not far behind.

German bristles vary in length and quality; they are black, white, and brown, and the length ranges from six inches to a mere stump of an inch or so. The white are regarded as the best of all these German varieties, and consequently fetch the highest price.

American bristles are short, ranging from two and a half to three and a half inches; they are soft and flexible, and for that reason are not so well adapted for the manufacture of hair brushes; however, they are cheap, and are therefore largely used to mix with the stiffer kinds. This, by the way, is one of the points to be noted when buying—see if all the bristles have the same stiffness.

Yet another variety is that obtained from the sea cow; these bristles are hard and durable, and they are black in color.

Imitation bristles in the shape of fibers are often used. To detect the true bristle from the imitation, and also to ascertain the quality of the real article, run your finger down the center of the brush; if the bristles spring back quickly into the straight, upright position, they are genuine, but if they return slowly to the original position, it will be well to examine them more closely, for this lack of resilience, or springiness, is one of the signs by which you will recognize the fiber.

See that the bristles are secured to the back of the brush by wire.—Pearson's Weekly.

MOST REMARKABLE LIFE.

Woman Lives 111 Years. Surviving All of Her 44 Descendants.

The most remarkable existence of a human being—one whose surviving parent died at her birth, who lived 111 years, and who has recently died in Sharon, Minn., leaving not a single descendant—is that of Mrs. Pureheart Wakely. By her death the oldest woman of Minnesota has been removed from the scene of her remarkable life.

Mrs. Wakeley was 111 years of age. Despite the fact that she was married three times and became the mother of fourteen children, who all lived to the age of 20 years or more, and many of whom married and became fathers and mothers, yet all of Mrs. Wakeley's husband's relatives died before she did, and at her death she left not a relative to survive her.

Three months before her birth, on July 3, 1793, her father, one of the imperial guards of the person of the Dauphin of France, was killed by the Jacobin shoemaker, Antoine Simon, to whom the young prince was given in charge by the revolutionists. Her mother, who was English by birth, died in giving birth to her only child, and a distant English relative named her Pureheart. Her father's name was Isadore Dumorelze.

At the age of sixteen Pureheart Dumorelze was married to a captain in the English army, who, two years later, was killed at the battle of Waterloo. The young widow, shortly after her bereavement, came to the United States with a party of emigrants, and four years later married a man named Edward Gray, who enlisted in the army and was the first American soldier killed by the Mexicans, Aug. 10, 1847, in the first attack on the City of Mexico.

She then went to California with a party of gold seekers in 1850, and there, in 1860, married Oscar Wakeley, a successful miner. Two years later the Wakeleys removed from California to Johnstown, Pa., where their numerous descendants lived, and where forty-three members of the family, all of them except Mrs. Wakeley and one son, were drowned in the flood of May, 1889.

With this son Mrs. Wakeley went to Minnesota and bought a large farm near Luverne. Six years later she and her son rented the farm and moved to Galveston, Tex., where the son lost his life in the tidal wave that overwhelmed that city. Mrs. Wakeley escaped and went back to the Minnesota farm, where she resided until her death.