

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO..... OREGON

Yes, the cup of love contains many spoons.

It is up to you to win the prize; let others explain how they lost it.

Most men do what they do because they think at the time it is the proper thing to do.

The more henpecked a man is the more ferocious he tries to act when he is away from home.

The spectacle of the Mutual investigating the Mutual somehow suggests a Mutual admiration society.

Why don't the policy-holders get together now and demand a constitution from the McCalls and McCurdys?

No woman should be expected to work for a husband after marriage. She usually works hard enough trying to get him.

As England and Japan did not form the alliance to please Russia, they may not be especially distressed at that country's disapproval.

This discussion as to who will take Sir Henry Irving's place as the greatest actor is not interesting Richard Mansfield. He knows.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$75,000 for a public school building. It was probably money her husband had saved by not taking a vacation.

"Kid" McCoy, the prize fighter, has married a widow with three young children. This thoroughly disproves the charge that Mr. McCoy lacks grit.

Sometimes we are tempted to believe that the criminal on trial is almost as bad as the attorney who resorts to all sorts of cunning tricks to cheat justice for him.

The old way of looting a bank with the aid of a jimmy, a dark lantern, a little powder and a fuse is clumsy and unprofitable altogether in comparison with the modern methods.

The time is coming when no horse show will be considered up to date that doesn't distribute ribbons to the wearers of the swellest gowns among the occupants of the boxes.

In spite of the Berlin professor's assertion that the bite of a pretty girl will kill quicker than the bite of a rattlesnake, there are a lot of us that will go right on risking it.

The Chinese are unreasonable enough to resent the shooting of their women by American sportsmen, even after it has been explained to them that the shooting was accidental.

London is stirred up over the discovery of a gentleman crook who keeps a valet. Pooh-pooh. In this country the average insurance magnate keeps a houseful of servants.

Mark Twain thinks the world will have universal peace when everybody is dead. Mark is so pessimistic that we begin to suspect that one of his near neighbors must have a parrot or a bad boy.

A woman has been arrested for putting love powders in her husband's coffee. This is no more than right. If she wants to win her husband's love let her abandon the powders and learn how to make good coffee.

Testimony gathered in Boston shows that William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers divided \$3,565,000 as the profits of a Boston gas deal. Philanthropists of the McCurdy type are not neglecting the illumination of the human race.

A New York woman who weighs 200 pounds fell from a fourth-story window and cut one of her hands rather painfully. The woman who weighs 200 pounds should always be careful when she falls from a fourth-story window not to put out her hands where they may come in contact with sharp things.

President Roosevelt has done one more great and notable thing in creating, by executive order, one of the greatest forest reservations on the globe—465,900 acres of timber land in Southwestern Utah. Ninety per cent of the land already belonged to the United States government. The man who saves the trees is a public benefactor.

No simpleton ever bought gold brick without having in himself the seeds of avarice, the desire to get something for nothing. The action of the United States postoffice in shutting down upon many kinds of swindlers does good in quashing individual offenders, but still more good in warning the

people against other offenders who feed on the credulous. Good sense and good principles among the people do more than statutes to defeat the sale of dangerous and foolish cure-alls and stock in mines which exist only on paper. The success of fraud is not so much a reflection on the statutes and those who administer them as upon the intelligence of thousands of citizens.

Rudyard Kipling has been condemning the American people as a race of money-makers. He uses some high-sounding phrases. He seems to be very indignant. But, after all, he can accuse us only of succeeding eminently in what all the rest of the people of the earth are trying their best to do. In the open field of foreign trade we encounter just as keen competition as we give. The gravest public question in England, Germany, France and all the rest of the European countries is how to maintain and extend their trade and enlarge their opportunities for increasing the national wealth. Because we, through richer natural resources, shrewder business methods and higher skill in workmanship, beat them all at the general game, need there be ill-tempered accusations? To the sneer of hypocritical contempt we can placidly reply that England, France, Germany and all the rest are trying their best to be races of money-makers, but can't. We have the widest strip of the richest soil the sun shines on. We have the finest climate in the world. We have the most productive mines, wells, farms and factories ever grouped into one land. We have the richest supply of natural resources ever known to any people in any period of the world's history. We have gathered together here the best blood and brain and brawn of all the nations of the earth, and each individual man is broadened by general education and quickened and inspired by independence and opportunity. Indeed, with all our advantages, if we did not eminently succeed in the ambition that is universal among mankind we should be ninies and nincompoops. The charge that we are a money-making people is quite true. But it is no reproach. It is unlikely that there was ever a day, or a place on the earth's surface, when and where such enormous sums of money passed about so freely as have recently been exchanged in the metropolises of this country. A messenger boy secures \$300,000 from a bank on a forged check and discovery of the staggering theft creates not a ripple of alarm on the serene financial sea. In an inner room at some very plain offices a very mild-mannered gentleman takes \$10,000,000 in certified checks from his pocket and passes them over to another. The almost fabulous sum is given out of a private fortune, which will not feel the loss, for the extension of higher education. About the same time a cab was rolling down Broadway from the City Hall to the City Bank and in it was an unnoticed little man bearing \$36,000,000, a part of the taxes paid in during the day. "Money makes money," is an old maxim. "To him that hath shall be given," is still another.

A Chance to Escape.
When the Senator was a younger man than he is now he was elected to the State Assembly from his district. The day before the sessions began he went to the State capital. He wore his best clothes, the Philadelphia Public Ledger says, and carried so much luggage that its possession should have established his respectability beyond question. He went to a good hotel and registered.
As he stood in the office, talking with the proprietor, a porter took up one of his boxes so roughly that the lid came open and the contents rolled out on the floor. There were shirts and shoes and other personal belongings, and in addition a queer contrivance of ropes, a block and tackle and a big steel hook, which immediately attracted the proprietor's attention.
"What have you there?" he asked.
"That," replied the young assemblyman, "is a newly invented fire-escape. I never travel without it. In case of fire I can let myself down from any hotel window, no matter how high it may be."
The landlord frowned.
"Our terms for guests with fire-escapes, sir, are invariably cash in advance," he said, coldly and firmly.

Near Enough.
One day, as a train from the East pulled up at the little station of a most depressing town in the fever-and-ague district of a Western State, a passenger, thrusting his head out of a car window, asked of a dejected-looking citizen who was leaning against the station door:
"Tell me, what do you call this dried-up, dreary, ornery, low-down place?"
"That's near enough, stranger," replied the native, in a melancholy voice. "Let it go at that."

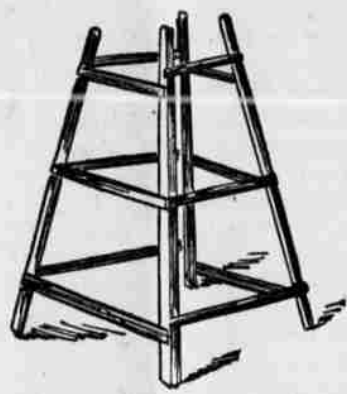
After a man spends two or three weeks on a jury, he ought to be a pretty good lawyer. Indeed, he ought to be a pretty good judge.



Ventilating Corn Shocks.

Sometimes a streak of foggy or rainy weather will cause the stacks of corn in the field to mould badly, which may be overcome if a ventilator is used. The ventilator racks are made of rough lumber or, if one has access to the woods, poles could be cut which would answer the purpose quite as well.

This rack is not of necessity used in the field, but can be used near the barn after the stacks have been garnered and in this way a considerable quantity can be stored. It consists of four upright pieces each ten feet long, which are used as corner posts; cross pieces are fastened on all sides six or eight inches from the bottom, these pieces being three feet long; a set of shorter



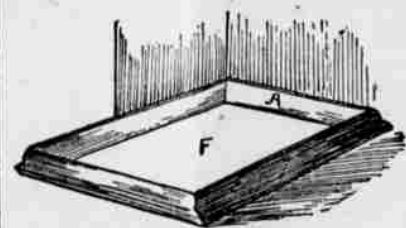
CORN SHOCK VENTILATOR.

cross pieces is provided for placing at about the middle of the rack and another set near the top, the latter pieces each being eighteen inches long. The illustration shows the construction of this rack clearly.

Feeding Floor for Hogs.

When one has a number of hogs to feed the trough is not always the best thing to use for the purpose, for the swine are apt to break it down or else are unable to get the food fast enough to suit them, and so get to quarrelling. One of the best methods of feeding is a large pan or floor made of cement and rough logs; this may be of any dimensions desired, although it is best made just wide enough so that the animals can feed from both sides, which will accomplish much in the way of keeping them out of it with their feet. Make the frame of rough lumber or of logs cut in half and some six or eight inches high.

Fasten this frame securely at the corners and also fasten securely to the floor so that the swine will not root it up. Then make a floor inside of cement, not making it very thick, but of about the same grain as would be used for a stable floor. If desired the frame may include a board floor over which the cement floor is laid. The edge will prevent the corn from being pushed aside and trampled upon. It is not intended to use this feeding floor



FEEDING FLOOR.

for slop or for soft food of any kind, but only for grain, roots and roughage. The illustration shows the plan clearly and any one can easily build such a floor, which, if carefully made, will last for years.

Quick Churning.

A novelty at the large agricultural show in London is a churn which is reported to make butter in sixty seconds. The cream is placed in the vessel so that the "dasher" is in the center, and about 1½ inches below the surface. The handle is then turned slowly for a few seconds, and then at a good speed, and within one minute butter is formed. If some fresh cold water be poured in and the handle turned slowly two or three times, the butter is ready for washing and making up.

Increase of English Fruit Culture.
The total number of acres in Great Britain devoted to small fruit is now 78,822, as compared with 77,947 acres in 1904, showing an increase over the latter year of 875 acres, or 1.1 per cent. The acreage covered by orchards is 244,323, as compared with 243,008 in 1904, showing an increase of 1,315, or 0.5 per cent.

An Oregon bee keeper has planted many acres of alfalfa for his bees and his 550 colonies last year produced nearly 40,000 pounds of honey.

Comfort in the Hog House.

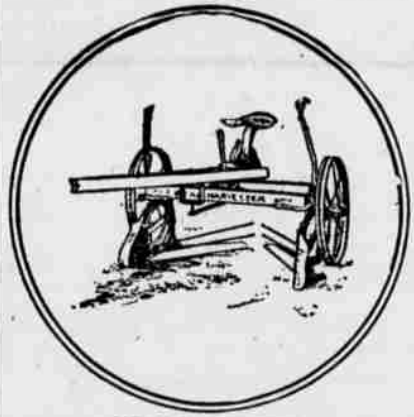
In repairing our hog houses we found that a roll of building paper and one of tarred paper were the best investments we had made in some time; the one was used on the walls and the other on the roof so that much more expensive repairs were saved. Then we found it was policy to arrange the sleeping corner in such a way that it was impossible for it to get any of the fifth or the wet which the swine gathered during the day. It was placed so that none of the slop got into it and about the only way it got soiled was when the swine trampled through it with their muddy feet. Even then by taking it out into the sun each day it made a good bed for a number of nights. A hog is a strange animal, stubborn, of course, but it will not long muss its bed if the latter is clean and comfortable. Much of the nastiness of hogs is due to the neglect of their owners. We also arrange the sleeping corner so that it is out of the draft, although the house is properly ventilated; as a result there are few if any cases of chills and colds among our swine. All this extra good care means healthy swine. It is not well to work on the plan that if the hogs escape cholera they are doing well.—Exchange.

Losses by Insects.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, "has just made public some startling statements of the property losses caused by insects. He believes they aggregate over \$300,000,000 a year. The Rocky Mountain locust, or Western grasshopper, in 1874 ate up \$100,000,000 worth of growing crops. The chinchbug alone has eaten \$330,000,000 worth of corn and wheat in the Western States since 1850. As for the mosquito, apart from the losses believed to be due to its pernicious activity in the spread of yellow fever and malaria, it is an immense deprecator of real estate values. A New Jersey newspaper recently estimating that its extermination in that one State alone would add to its real estate valuation not less than \$100,000. It certainly would pay to wage a continuous war of extermination against all these insects."

Harvesting the Bean Crop.

Formerly beans were pulled by hand, but now the work is done almost exclusively by machinery in the main districts. The bean harvester or cut-



BEAN HARVESTER.

ter, shown here, is a two-wheeled machine, having two long steel blades, so adjusted that as the machine passes over the ground they sweep along just at or below the surface and cut the bean stalks or pull them up. The blades are set obliquely, sloping backward toward one another.

Wintering Fall Calves.

If the calf is worth carrying through the winter it is certainly worth caring for properly and by properly is meant good food and water and proper care. If the calf is strong and healthy it ought to pay well for the best attention that can be given it; first of all it needs a dry, clean place, not warmed by artificial heat, but as warm as lack of draughts in a comfortable stable will make it. The early days of the calf, just after weaning, are of great importance to it and too much care cannot be taken to see that the milk given it is absolutely fresh and pure and fed in proper quantities.

As a rule, the calf will properly take care of eight pounds of milk per day, which amount can be gradually increased until at a month old it is consuming twelve pounds daily. About this time it ought also to become interested in hay and after a while will begin chewing its cud. A calf built up in this manner during the winter will be in excellent shape to turn out to pasture in the spring and get most of its living until fall, when you will have a splendid animal, one you will be proud to add to your herd.

Selling a Farm by Pictures.

Those who are trying to sell their farms will find good photographs quite an aid. A number of these should be taken, showing different parts of the farm and the buildings and copies left with the real estate agent. Such pictures will give intending buyers a better idea of the farm than any amount of talk or printed matter.

A good, vigorous colony produces an average of 100 pounds of honey each year, besides storing up enough to keep themselves during the winter.



The hypothesis that magnetic storm, aurora, etc., are due to the passage of the earth through denser portions of matter ejected by the sun is favored by Professor Schaeberle, the German astronomer. He finds that the irregularity of period is what should be expected, and the phenomena of comets sustain this view.

In the two new electric fire engines of the Vienna fire brigade, the accumulators are designed to propel the car about 28 miles at 12½ miles an hour. They are placed in front of the driver's seat over the front wheels. The wheels are 2½ feet in diameter, with 6-inch rubber tires, and each front wheel has a 35-horse power Lohner-Porsche hub motor. Five speeds—from 5.6 to 22.4 per hour—are available.

The final report of the explorations made in 1903 by the Geological Survey of the petroleum and coalfields of Alaska encourages the hope that the regions round Controller Bay, Cooke Inlet and Coal Bay may become an important source of illuminating oil. The petroleum is described as a refining oil of the same general nature as Pennsylvania petroleum. The Bering River coal is said to be the best that has yet been found on the Pacific coast of North America. It resembles the harder kinds of bituminous coal rather than anthracite.

One of the principal agricultural industries of the Philippines, which is expected to be greatly promoted by the introduction of American methods and energy, is based upon a plant not of native but of American origin—tobacco. The tobacco plant was introduced into the Philippines from Mexico by Spanish missionaries. It is grown principally in the island of Luzon, and although the methods of cultivation and curing are primitive, Philippine tobacco has a high reputation in the East. With scientific treatment, it is believed it may be made to rank among the finest tobaccos known.

The duration of sunshine in German and other European cities has been compared by Professor Eichhorn, a meteorologist of Jena. Jena and Wiesbaden are the highest places in Germany, the former averaging 4.3 hours of sunshine daily, and the gloomiest places are Aix-la-Chapelle and Hamburg, the latter having a daily average of only 3.5 hours. In England and Denmark the average sinks to 3.3 hours. The Swiss average is 4.7 hours, in Padua it is 5.6, in Rome nearly 7, in Pola and Abazzia it is 7.6. Madrid, with an average of 8 hours of sunshine daily, is the cheeriest city in Europe.

In order to increase the resolving power of the microscope, Doctor Kohler of Jena employs for illuminating the object to be examined the ultraviolet rays of the spectrum, which, although very effective in photography, are totally invisible to the human eye. For focusing and adjusting the image a kind of artificial eye is employed, which consists of an eye-lens of crystal glass and a "retina" of fluorescent glass. The image formed on this retina by the ultraviolet rays can be examined visually through an ordinary lens. The fluorescent light, however, is injurious to the eye, and this method of examination is sparingly used.

The comparatively rare instances in which the motions of plants, such as the opening of buds into blossoms, occur with sufficient rapidity to be observed during a single brief period of watching, always cause much pleasure to the onlooker. Mrs. Henry Cooper Eggar, in her description of an Indian garden, tells of a species of lily, Crinum augustum, which opens with uncommon swiftness, so that she thinks it would be an admirable subject for representation by kinetoscopic photography. Just after a shower of rain, in the evening, she saw the pink-striped buds of one of these lilies, each about four inches long, on the point of opening. Passing the plant shortly afterward, she was surprised to find the blossoms wide open, and in twenty minutes more the petals had curled themselves backward like ram's horns. In an hour the points of the petals had swept over an arc of at least eight or nine inches.

Lost Treasure of the Ancients.

What treasures of the ancient world may still lie hidden among the debris of the past? Where are the riches of Babylon and Nineveh? Where are the secret treasure chambers of Egypt? Where is the gold of the Phoenicians? Where is the tomb of Alaric, the Goth, that was crammed with all the richest spoils of Rome? Who has discovered the secret places of Mexico and Peru, where the untold wealth of mighty dynasties was stored?

When a man gives as his excuse for not going to church that Sunday is his only time to be with his family, don't remind him that his family is usually at church.