

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

The Washington State people seem to think the Hindoo is a Hoodoo.

It appears that an automobile can run over a cow and turn turtle without even turning the cow.

Riches do not always take wings and fly away. Sometimes they take tins and lose themselves in water.

The transfer of the Congo from King Leopold to a soulless corporation is generally looked upon as a change for the better.

The Seattle (Wash.) thief who was shot nine times by a detective is now in a position to make a noise like a lead mine.

The Medical Journal says: "Surgeons everywhere are declining to remove the vermiform appendix." Why not be more specific? Where, for instance?

The Salt Lake Tribune thinks "a real gentleman forgets the clothes he wears." The would-be gentleman, we suppose, merely forgets to pay for them.

There are 81,722 people in the prisons of the United States. Most of them are not gentlemen who took liberties with stock belonging to other people.

"The Fool Hath Said in His Heart, There Is No God," is the title of one of the new plays. We have been unable to learn why the author left out the rest of the Bible.

President Castro of Venezuela, who has fined an asphalt company about 24,000,000 bolivars, may have an ambition to be the Kenesaw Mountain Landis of South America.

Joe Akkloglou, a Turk, has had his name changed in New York to Joe White—White being the English of Akkloglou. Reasonable people will not be likely to blame Joe for his desire to save wear and tear.

When a Pennsylvania woman was told a few days ago that her husband had committed suicide she exclaimed, "Thank God!" We take it for granted that she will not wear mourning, over if black is becoming to her.

One of the ministers declares that a woman has no sense when she is in love. Of course a man always retains full possession of his reasoning faculties when he has become convinced that some woman with an up-tilted nose and a raspy voice is an angel.

The slump in stocks is said to have made it necessary for a lot of New York millionaires to sell their automobiles. We haven't heard that it has been necessary for any of the Kansas farmers to pawn their touring cars. Hence there is no reason to be frightened.

According to Sir James Orichton-Browne the English people are threatened with extinction because they do not eat enough. Nobody who has ever seen an average Englishman with a square meal in front of him in this country will share Sir James' fears on that score.

An Eastern paper tells how five sharks lined up and chased a sturgeon until they were driven off by a colored woman and her grandchildren who protected the fugitive in his retreat. It was a narrow escape for the sturgeon, and he must have reflected on it gratefully while he was being cooked and eaten by his deliverers.

Another vessel of historic name and deeds has been stricken from the naval register and will be sold. This is the old Saratoga, built at the navy-yard at Kittery, Me., in 1842. The vessel was named for the eighteen-gun sloop of war Saratoga, which served gallantly in the Revolution, and went down in a gale in 1780. The new Saratoga, after serving as the flagship of a squadron engaged in suppressing the slave-trade on the African coast, was sent to help blockade the eastern coast of Mexico during the Mexican War. But it was because of its part in a most important act of peace that the old vessel will be best remembered. The Saratoga was sent to the Orient after the Mexican War, and joined the fleet of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who had gone to Japan to deliver the famous letter which opened Japan to the outside world. The vessel again returned to Japan in 1854, when the treaty of amity and commerce was signed.

It is pleasing as well as encouraging to read of the prompt and effective manner in which the good people of

Kremmling, Colo., have solved the affinity problem, so far as they have come in contact with it up to this date. Recently a delegation of Kremmling citizens waited upon a certain clergyman, who at the time was dwelling with a woman not his wife, dragged him outdoors, horsewhipped him until he begged for mercy, and then led him to his home a mile away, where he was told to remain with his wife and two children under pain of more summary punishment. It is safe to say that this particular gentleman will not be troubled with the affluity mania again; in fact, he pledged himself to resist it henceforth, and to be content with the woman he had chosen as his wife. And it goes without saying that the affinity disease will not spread in the neighborhood of Kremmling. Whatever may be the yearning toward affluities in that quarter it is likely to be overcome by the memory of the horsewhipping endured in behalf of his ideal by this minister. Society in Kremmling does not pretend to be as far advanced as society in some of the older parts of the country, but, in a crude sort of way, it entertains certain beliefs with regard to the moralities and the proprieties which might well be entertained in all communities. We are very well aware that advocates of complete liberty of action, such as Professor Herron and Maxim Gorky, and opponents of the marriage state generally, will regard the good people of Kremmling as a lot of narrow-minded bigots, if not a lot of barbarians. Some of the advanced socialistic playwrights and novelists, the apologists for the Herrons and the Gorkys, may be excited when they hear of this case to inaugurate a new literary crusade against the "American hypocrites." This cannot be helped, nor can it be explained altogether to the satisfaction of our critics or ourselves. It is not necessary to go into it here. Let it suffice that whether we are consistent or not, there is no confusion in the American mind with regard to the proper classification of those who strive to excuse wife desertion and home desecration on the ground of soul affinity. The American people may be far from being as moral as they might be, but they do not confound idealism with dirt and when the libertine attempts to excuse himself on the ground that he is simply searching for a kindred soul he is likely at any time to get what the erring preacher got at Kremmling, Colo. Where we are weak in this matter—where we are inexcusably weak—is that we do not as a people apply the Kremmling method to the solution of the affinity problem more frequently. We could, if we would, by a wise application of a horsewhip, or a bed slat, prevent many a man and woman, and many a happy home, from going to ruin.

THE SHORT NOSES.

Something to Be Said in Favor of Those Who Wear Them.

"Physiognomists tell us that the big nosed people do the world's work," said a short nosed man the other day, "and they generally add a lot of rubbish about Napoleon's big nose and how he always selected big nosed men to carry out daring undertakings."

"That Napoleon story was invented by some one with a nose like Cyrano de Bergerac, who wanted an excuse for his proboscis and therefore pretended that his nose was but the introduction to a massive, imposing character. It is true that a big nose is sometimes indicative of firmness and determination, but only when it is associated with a strong jaw and long chin. A big nose with a retiring chin is almost idiotic in the expression it gives to the countenance. Every cartoonist knows this. Whenever you see a cartoon of a society dude it shows a long nose and a small chin."

"But there is something to be said in favor of the short noses. The short nose shows wit, imagination, tact, judgment, discretion. Socrates had a snub nose, and of the lively imaginative writers in almost any language a considerable proportion was short nosed people. Long nosed men may do their share of the world's work, but the short noses write the clever books and the entertaining plays. If Shakespeare had had a nose like the Duke of Wellington, do you ever suppose that he would have written the "Merry Wives of Windsor?" He might have been a successful theater manager, but would never have become a literary artist.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not So Religious.

"But if it is true that she had been attending church regularly, must you not admit that in the matter of religion she is a close observer?"

"Say, rather, a 'clothes observer. She simply goes to church to observe the clothes of the other women."—Philadelphia Press.

If a man loves his wife, he will quit smoking, at her request; but if a woman loves her husband, she will not ask it.

Every time you become confidential with some people, you hear of a new kind of dirty trick.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Raising Pigeons.

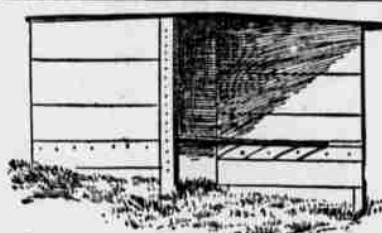
It is not only in congregations of quadrupeds, such as hogs, cattle, horses, etc., that we often find particularly vicious specimens; we also come across them in flocks of poultry, among hens, turkeys and even pigeons. There are bullies and brutes in the pigeon as well as human family. A male pigeon that is disposed to make himself a nuisance in fighting other old birds and killing squabs might as well be removed from the loft. If this is not practical, clip his wings and provide a nest for the pair on the floor.

For a mating pen get a box and put perpendicular slats on the front and through the middle. It should be large enough to make each apartment 12 or 15 inches square, and one of the slats or dowels in the partition should be movable. The food and water vessels may be hung on the partition so that both birds may use them in common. If out of sight of their old mates it will not take more than two or three days for them to unite. The movable slat can then be taken away, and if the mating is permanent they may be turned into the loft to find a nest.

Feeds for Pigeons—We like whole wheat best of all grains for pigeons. But there are many other grains which pigeons like and thrive on, among them common peas, barley, buckwheat, cowpeas, soy beans, English horse beans, the various kinds of vetch, broom corn, sorghum seed, millet and many others. A variety is, of course, always relished. Corn is a good feed when given in moderate quantities, especially during summer, and not as an exclusive diet. Pigeons also learn to eat boiled potatoes and other vegetables, soft mash, such as we give to the hens, etc. For really fine, plump, fat squabs, wheat is hard to beat.

Hillside Chicken Coop.

I have adopted the plan of substituting a large roosting coop for each thirty or forty chicks as soon as they are large enough to roost, says an American Agriculturist correspondent. This is made from a dry goods box four feet long, three feet wide and



CHICKEN COOP.

three feet high. The front and bottom are removed. Two strips are nailed perpendicular on the front corner, projecting a foot below the bottom of the box. This raises the front and gives the roof the necessary pitch when facing a downhill position. Two strips nailed on each side form a support for porches which are fastened together by crosspieces so all may be removed at one operation to be sprayed.

We move this coop twice a week, and it is always clean and fresh. The open front and bottom seem a little risky, considering the possibility of wandering cats, rats or weasels. But we are willing to run some risks if we can fill our own and customers' pens in the fall with large, robust stock. This one plan has enabled us to produce Orpingtons well up to standard size, which some fail to do. The accompanying sketch of coop will explain itself.

Profit in Apples.

With the passing years there seems to be a more imperative necessity for impressing the fact upon the apple growers that they must have a clearer conception of higher ideals. No matter how abundant or cheap the prices of apples may be in the market, there is always the unbounded assurance that first-class, fancy apples will bring the best of prices, and there is no danger whatever of overstocking the market with such fruit. Such a class of apples will often sell readily at \$6 and \$7 a barrel, when the poorer grades could hardly be given away.—Apple Specialist.

A New Land Roller.

The newest thing in land-rollers has a flexible feature which adjusts itself to all the inequalities of the surface, rolling a dead furrow and a back furrow the same as level ground. Another novelty about this roller is that it is supplied with an adjustable seat, which can be placed back of the rollers when desired. The object of this is to prevent accidents by the driver falling off and under the rollers. This feature is especially desirable where it is desired to operate the roller with the services of a boy.

Preserving Meats.

A method of preserving meat has been brought out in France by H. de Lapparent, which seems to have met with considerable success. It can be also applied on a small scale for household purposes, says the Scientific American. The principle consists in exposing the meat to sulphurous acid fumes. By burning a small amount of sulphur in a receptacle containing the meat hung up in place it can be preserved for several days, even in summer. There is no taste left from the sulphur fumes, and there seems to be no danger to health. Such a method can be used also on a large scale for preserving meat for army use, as it is quite simple and easy to apply in practice. From experiments made on a large scale it appears that the meat fumigated with sulphur did not contain more than 22 grams (340 grains) of sulphurous acid gas per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of meat, which is on the order of ten thousandths. The meat should be fumigated as soon as possible after killing, and preferably on parts which have no cut bones. Lean meat is found to keep best. To preserve it for several months meat can be inclosed in vessels full of carbonic acid gas. It has the appearance of fresh meat, and its taste is not changed after cooking. In England Mr. Lascales Scott proposed a method which consists in immersing the meat in a solution of bisulphite of lime.

Thorough Cultivation.

Thorough and frequent cultivation is regarded by many as the best mulch for spring, summer and fall, which induces the roots to seek food in every direction, thereby becoming more numerous and deeply imbedded, as well as going further beyond the penetration of cold in winter. In this condition it is only in climates where the cold is severe that a covering of straw or other bulky material is required. Such coverings should be removed as early in spring as the season will permit, and the cultivator used, if the crop is such as to permit of its use. Even in the fall a thorough stirring of the soil will admit the air and afford protection in the winter, but it is possible that late stirring of the soil, leaving the ground bare in the winter season, may permit of loss of fertility of the soil, by leaching of the soluble portions by rains and melting snows, to avoid which some farmers sow the land to rye late in October and plow it under early in the spring.

A Chicken Village.

On the road from East Auburn to Turner there is a novel sight, a chicken village. It may be termed, for at the side of a well-kept farmhouse there is a village of perhaps a dozen little white peak-roofed houses, and the house nearest to the road is built to represent a church. The steeple is as perfect as if the tiny building were really intended for a place of worship. These miniature houses are nothing more or less than chicken coops, yet so perfectly is everything arranged that the passer-by might, at a first glance, think it a "play town" belonging to some child.—Kenebec (Me.) Journal.

A Potato Coverer.

B. P. Wagner of Missouri has devised the following: The illustration shows how I make my potato coverer.



POTATO COVERER.

and this tool will do the covering nicely.

Saving Seed.

Do not attempt to save your own seeds unless you have used every precaution necessary to prevent cross-fertilization. Plants often mix without the knowledge of the grower. A melon, it is claimed, may be fertilized by a pumpkin, and, though the fruit of this season may be apparently genuine, yet the seeds of such, if used next season, may cause a failure of the crop or destroy the quality.

Endurance of Cedar.

Cedar wood is much esteemed by farmers for its lasting qualities when used for fence posts. An interesting proof of the power of this wood to resist the effects of time is furnished by the Egyptian boats made of cedar which were recently found buried near the banks of the Nile, and which, according to recent estimates of their age, were probably in use 4,500 years ago. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that these boats were covered by the dry sand of the desert.—Baltimore Sun.

COMPACT LITTLE BELGIUM

One Can Go from Anywhere to Anywhere-Else in an Hour's Time.

What I particularly like about the kingdom of Belgium is its compactness. Everything lies, so to speak, right under your hand and you can go from Anywhere to Anywhere Else in about an hour's time, says a writer in the Bookman. Of course, this in itself would be of no especial consequence if there were little to see and to excite your imagination. But every inch of Belgian territory teems with memories and associations of incomparable richness. The present kingdom is a purely modern creation. On its soil, however, there have been wrought out some of the most tremendous cataclysmic episodes of history. The Roman legions thundered over its wooded slopes. It drank the blood of unnumbered patriots under Spanish rule. It witnessed the barbarities of Alva and his black-browed torture-mongers. It saw, upon the field of Waterloo, the downfall of the most marvelous man who ever trod the earth and who forced the haughtiest of kings and emperors to become his lackeys. And yet all this is but a small part of what Belgium brings to mind. Every city street, every gabled mansion, almost every farmhouse that you pass unthinkingly, is linked with some tradition or with some familiar name belonging to the imperishable records of statesmanship or scholarship or art. "Infinite treasure in a little room"—the well-worn phrase might properly be made the motto of a country which of all the countries in the world is the most charming and, if I may use the adjective, the most lovable.

Were it only a question of compactness, some of these things might be said of Holland. But, unfortunately, in order to see Holland it is necessary to have some sort of contact with the Dutch—and this is quite sufficient to destroy your pleasure. Moreover, Holland is so flat and dull and ditchlike. Its maze of dykes and trenches and canals, with their slimy ooze and sluggish streams of liquid mud, depress the mind and propagate malaria. Holland, to me at least, is an abhorrent hole, intended by an inscrutable design of Providence for ducks and Dutchmen. But Belgium, from small Namur to bold Liege, where Quentin Durward, dagger in hand, faced the wild boar of the Ardennes, and from the light-hearted elegance of Spa to the opulent quaintness of Antwerp—c'est la perfection mème.

THE WELL DRESSED MAN.

Possession of Many Suits Doesn't Entitle One to that Distinction.

Wall street's reported rivalry in the selection of the best dressed man is very interesting as an experiment, says Harper's Weekly. Eighty-three and seventy-six, respectively, are said to be the numbers of the suits of clothes possessed by two of the competitors. The mere accumulation, though, of articles of dress is no point gained. A man may have a suit for each day in the year and not find three that look well on him. Any one, indeed, who has the knack of wearing clothes and is prepared for an expenditure of \$1,500 annually, may safely enter into competition with the millionaire whose wardrobe knows no limits. Fashion leaders of the past have seldom had the wealth of their associates.

An estimate of what the well-to-do society man disburses yearly on his dress has recently been made out by a woman who maintains that men spend just as much this way as women. Eleven thousand three hundred dollars is her estimate, obtained through different firms that each supplied a list of items bought by a male customer within the year. Of these the hosier's bill is the heaviest, with a total of \$3,850; next the tailor's, of \$2,160. A \$1,500 motor suit is inclusive of the chauffeur's wages, also garage and cleaning. Five hundred and fifty dollars buys the boots. Hats are \$160. Sticks and umbrellas cost \$500.

What is the secret of the well dressed man? Beau Brummel, although, of course, particular about his clothes, did not by any means rely upon them exclusively for the appearance which he made. Fresh linen and lots of it, with very little jewelry, and strict attention to details—that was his idea. The well dressed man, indeed, must have some character. He does not easily submit to the dictation of his tailor. For if he does, he will be apt to judge a garment on its merits, without considering sufficiently if it suits him. While, paradoxical as it sounds, men who led the fashion have been known to do so quite unconsciously, with a distinction undefinable and unobtrusive, but which, for all that, was remarked, since they had imitators.

Slightly Mixed.

"Made an Irish bull, you say?" "Yes, he told the jury that he would tear every thread of decency from the defendant and hold him up stark naked in a cloak of shame for the world to look at."—Houston Post.