

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

A New York clergyman lauds international marriages. The fees are large.

One shrewd politician can often fool an unlimited number of the dear people.

Perhaps it would be easier to enumerate the citizens who have not had a touch of the grip this winter.

They say the champion bigamist of the world is "credited" with 500 wives. We should think they'd be charged against him.

A restaurant man has failed with assets of some \$2,000 and liabilities of about \$200,000. Probably his creditors are in a stew.

The rush for marriage licenses continues.—New York World. Has it been demonstrated in New York that two can indeed live more cheaply than one?

It is said that if each inhabitant of the United States will save five cents a day for one year the total will be \$1,551,250,000. How easy it is to figure.

A cablegram from Paris says that thirty people broke through the ice in the Bots, but "only two were drowned." Only two! Very careless of the other twenty-eight.

The man who married his dead wife's mother does not go so far as to hint that in case he is again left a widower he will "shine up" to his first love's grandmother.

A Baltimore doctor advises young people to quit kissing because of the danger of spreading disease germs. Nobody has as yet advised the wind to quit blowing because of the same danger.

The discussion as to the propriety of women smoking in public is growing warm, but it will be a long time before we find them joining the men on the rear platforms of the street cars with a cigarette between their teeth.

There is a scarcity of school teachers and army recruits, but this fact does not seem to bring much comfort to the thousands of actresses and actors who are parading up and down the Great White Way and eagerly hoping for something to happen.

In addition to the wireless telegraph, theaters, barbers, elevators, cafes and newspapers, transatlantic liners are to be equipped with tailor and dressmaking shops. The world is beginning to realize that they were truly "wise men" who put to sea in a plain bowl.

Toy dealers declare the teddy bear craze is dying out. When the stores closed late Christmas eve, most of the toy departments were pretty well cleared out except for teddy bears. During the holiday rush thousands of dogs, elephants, monkeys and rabbits, made of furry cloth and stuffed as are the teddy bears, were sold, but few of the great numbers of bears that went into the toy shops early in the season left the shelves.

Dean Wright, of Yale, reports that the boys who live luxuriously do not make a good showing in scholarship. During a period of three years three times as many disciplinary warnings have been sent to young men who live in expensive private dormitories as to the students living in the rooms on the campus. The old tradition that frugal habits make good thinking has never been unsettled by facts. Still, a rich boy need not be discouraged from going to college. It is possible to study at a \$300 mahogany desk.

The Conservative party in England is now trying a political novelty which, in ingenuity and completeness, may well delight the heart of an American campaign manager. Eighteen specially constructed horse-drawn vans are engaged in a political tour of England and Wales. Each van is equipped with a stereopticon and a gramophone. The vans are so designed that the rear end may be used for a screen, upon which cartoons and party war-cries can be thrown by the lantern. "British Work for British Hands," "Socialism Offers No Reward to Thrift," "The Policy of the Radicals is to Promise Everything. The Policy of the Unionists is to do Something"—these are some of the sentiments displayed. The gramophones repeat short speeches and exhortations delivered into them by the leaders of the party before the tour began. With each van is a driver, a lantern operator and a workingman speaker, who stands on a platform which, when not in use, folds against the side of the van. In cases where the lantern is not to be used, the speaker stands on the tailboard. The whole plan is interest-

ing because of its simplicity, directness, and the large number of persons which it can reach in an effective way. The use of a gramophone enables the party leaders to condense a speech into a few sledge-hammer sentences, and deliver them again and again without the fatigue of travel.

"The destructive green pea louse, alone is estimated to have caused a loss of \$7,000,000 during the two seasons of 1899 and 1900 just along the Atlantic coast." That statement appears in the introduction to a study of the Nectopora solanifolii Ashmead which is set forth in a bulletin of the Maine agricultural experiment station. The N. S. A. is not itself a green pea louse, its familiar name being the potato plant louse, but it helps all its relatives among the aphids to add to the millions charged against the country every year for their keep. And here we have only one family. Look at the bugs in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, think of the extent of country they cover and then consider how much more that green pea experience means than appears at first sight. The contraction of the circulating medium is nothing to the expansion of bugs, and how that goes on this bulletin explains. The N. S. A. and other aphids winter in the egg state and from the egg a wingless form called the stem mother comes in the spring. This stem mother produces living young, which begin at once to feed upon the sap of the plant, and after eight or ten days the young have offspring. Then some of these children or the children's children are endowed with wings which enable them to take a trip abroad. They now start colonies on fresh plants, and the tribe multiplies enormously through many generations. The insects may now desert what is called the host plant and take to another kind, perhaps for variety's sake. For example, "the plant louse destructive to hops passes part of its life cycle upon the plum tree," and, says the bulletin, "this alteration of hosts is a point in the life history of aphididae of great economic significance, for it sometimes happens that a species can be controlled on one plant and thus its attack upon the alternate host be prevented." After the change, however, the insects return to the original host in the fall, males and egg-bearing females appear, the eggs are deposited in the plant and a new cycle begins. We present this summary as an interesting illustration of the rapid increase of pests which continually threaten our food supply. But fortunately there is a defensive army, not maintained for some possible emergency, but fighting dangerous foes the year through. It is marshaled under the Department of Agriculture and the State boards, and the more it fights the better. This certainly is a kind of militarism that no one will complain of.

EFFECTUAL.

It is not the severity of a punishment, but its fitness, which tells. The little middy who, by the pen of Mr. Montague, gives the following incidents in his "Recollections," might have suffered sterner correction for his misdemeanor which would not have been one-half as successful in its outcome as the method adopted by the captain. That wise ruler of men fitted the punishment to the deed, and the small boy never forgot it:

It was a bitterly cold day, and the wretched middy of the watch had to walk on the lee side of the deck. I was perished with cold, and thrust my poor little fingers in my pockets to keep them warm.

The captain, seeing my hands in my pockets on the sacred precincts of her majesty's quarter-deck, called out in a stentorian voice:

"Pray, sir, who allowed you to put your hands in your pockets on the quarter-deck? Go down immediately to the tailor and tell him to sew you up!"

I fled, feeling that I was disgraced for life, and that my character was gone forever. The tailor was busy, but he twigged the situation, dropped everything, and sewed up my pockets in no time.

Then I went back to the desk to report with fear and trembling. Instead of being roared at in angry voice, I was accosted by fatherly tones.

"Now, my boy," said the captain, "here's a lesson for you. Do not do it again. Go below to the tailor and tell him to unsew your pockets."

If I had been denied leave for a month, the lesson would not have been so effectual.

Depends.

"The man who stands on the verge of old age and has nothing saved with which to guard against the future has truly lived a wasted life. Don't you agree with me?"

"That depends. Are you advancing this as a moral proposition or are you selling some sort of new-fangled insurance?"—Pittsburg Post.

A wise husband is one who brags about his wife's cooking.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Planning the Homegrounds.

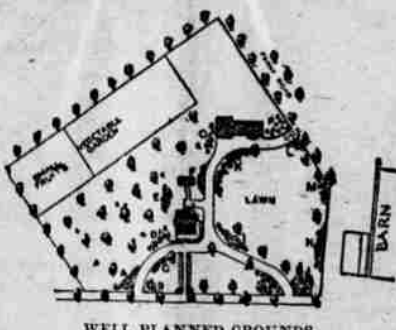
Because of the permanency of habitation on a farm the greatest care needs to be taken in deciding upon plans for dwellings, barns, lanes and tree planting. Unlike the town resident who is here to-day and away to-morrow the owner of a farm becomes attached to his home and can look forward confidently to leaving it to his sons and grandsons after him. The site for the house having been fixed the other buildings will group themselves to the side or in the rear. It is not to be expected that in the first few years after taking up a homestead that the



A SHELTERED HOME.

gardens, driveways, lawns and shrubbery should be completed in all their details. Indeed for best results it is well that most of this work be done gradually though having all the time a fixed plan in view. Land is not so valuable that an acre or two cannot be devoted to artificial adornment.

It is the rule of life to provide first for necessities, then for comforts and finally for pleasures. Most of our country is too new to permit of much attention being given to landscape gardening. The efforts of the people have been directed to the acquiring of lands and buildings. The illustrations given herewith are intended to offer suggestions for improving the appearance of the farm home without any considerable expense. The first shows a farm home well sheltered by surrounding trees. The space immediately around the house is clear to allow of circulation of the air. The view from the front of the house is unobstructed. The second is an example of what may be done in planning the home grounds—



WELL PLANNED GROUNDS.

not a model to be followed in detail, but embodying some general principles that may be adopted.

Straight lines and square plots so desirable in the laying out of fields are not the most desirable for the home grounds. Curved lines especially for the driveways take away the stiffness and add naturalness to the scene. In the illustration the double driveway in front makes too complicated a plan for the ordinary farm. A variety of trees and shrubs should be used around the house without having them too close to allow free circulation of the air and a view of the roadway in front.—Montreal Star.

Farmer's Bath.

All farmers do not feel able to afford a bathroom and furnishings. But what class of people need an evening bath more than a farmer after a busy day in the dusty fields? A good bath at night should be a necessity that ought not to be neglected, and husband and hands should have a bath every night during hot months. But how? Well, get some empty oil barrels, knock out one end and let oil evaporate, and your bath barrel is ready. Fill barrels at noon (half or more) with water, let set in sun; at night put a gallon of hot water in each barrel and when darkness has fallen then take a bath, and with thin-gauze undershirt and drawers they are ready for bed. Their sleep will be sweeter and the work lighter on the poor washerwoman.

Winter Forage.

The question of winter forage and pasturage is one of the greatest importance in the Southern States, and Carleton R. Ball, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, was sent by the Department of Agriculture early in the year to make an investigation in several of the Gulf States. In his report Mr. Ball says, amongst other things: "The production of Southern hay has been a question long under discussion.

The amount produced and the yield per acre have both increased steadily and encouragingly during the last few years. On every hand it is admitted that it is both possible and necessary to raise all that is needed for home consumption. Alfalfa, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, crabgrass and cowpeas furnish an abundance of hay of the very best quality. This hay can be produced much more cheaply than an equal quality can be shipped in from Northern and Western States. With better transportation facilities and an increasing demand, the production will become more and more profitable. At the same time, with hay raised on the home plantations, and hence cheaply and readily available, larger quantities are being used in feeding the plantation stock.

Frozen Milk.

Whenever milk is scarce in the cities somebody comes forward and suggests that it be shipped from distant points in a frozen condition.

This idea has been frequently suggested during the past years, but it does not seem to be coming into practical use. The latest suggestion is that the fresh milk should be frozen by submerging the sealed cans in brine chilled far below the melting point of ice. The milk would not only be frozen, but would be cooled still further to a hard, dry ice, which, it is claimed, would remain in the solid form after removal for a day or two before the entire mass would rise to a melting point, the keeping qualities being much superior to that of milk which is merely frozen at common temperature.

The operating plan would be to establish a freezing plant at the creameries and milk stations, the frozen product to be shipped in ordinary cans, thus doing away with the present high cost of refrigerating cars.

It is claimed that frozen milk kept over a month in a refrigerator room showed no change in taste on thawing, and that the cream remained evenly mixed throughout the solid mass, not rising, as it would when milk is merely kept liquid at low temperature. Milk for freezing would need to be in fresh, clean condition when frozen, else its keeping period would be very short after melting. If this plan ever comes into favor, it would greatly increase the competition in the business of supplying milk in the great cities.

Shipping Coops.

For shipping live poultry to market the following sizes of coops are most generally used in the West: Coops should be 48 inches long, 30 inches wide, 12 inches high for chickens and ducks, and 15 inches high for turkeys and geese. Use lumber as follows: Two by two for corner posts, or 1x2 will answer. If you cannot get them, get 1x4 and rip them in two. Cut six pieces 30 inches long and nine pieces 12 or 15 inches long for each coop. Nail the short pieces one at each end and one in the center of the long ones, using ten-penny wrought nails. Make three of these frames, one for each end and center. For the bottom use half-inch boards or lath, make the bottom tight, using six-penny nails. Use 1/2x2-inch strips of lath for sides, ends and top, put them 1 1/2 inches apart; the width of lath is about right. Leave two laths loose on top in center, or make a door of them to open, in order to put poultry in and take it out. Now nail a lath around the coops, each end and the center, outside, the three frames made first. This will keep the lath from coming off and make the coops stronger. For broilers the coops can be made 10 inches high and 24 inches wide. This will make a good, strong, light coop.—P. H. Sprague.

Regular Feeding and Variety.

Two things are essential to the thrift of animals—a variety in their food and regularity in its receipt. One article of food cannot supply all the necessary sustenance, because it may lack some of the essential elements, and is almost sure to have some insufficient quantities. Animals do not thrive as well when fed irregularly as when they get their food at certain seasons. The more regular the food is supplied the better the results.

Repairing Leaky Roofs.

Take coal tar and sift coal ashes in until the thickness of stiff mortar. Plaster it around leaks. If used on slate roofs the snow and rain cannot blow in. This cement will harden like a stone and is apparently as indestructible. It answers admirably for paper rooms and if properly put on it seems to be there forever.

Vaccinating Cattle.

In Germany the vaccination of cattle against black leg, a fatal disease, is becoming general and very effective, as only three losses in five years are reported.

INDIAN CHIEFS IN LONDON.

Overjoyed to Be Greeted in Owl Language on Street.

Stalking solemnly in pairs, with the peculiar gait of the far Western Indian, along Victoria street yesterday afternoon Capilano Joe of the Squamish tribe, a well-known figure in Vancouver City, and his tillikums, whose mission has been referred to in the Daily Mail, came to an amazed halt when they heard in the familiar Chinook dialect the welcome, says the London Mail.

"Kla-bow-yah, tyhee tillikums, spose nika tantum chee-chahkos; illaLee slyah!"

Broad smiles broke over their stoical visages, they laughed deeply and gutturally in their joy, and with one voice exclaimed:

"Na-wit-ka! Na-wit-ka, tillikum!"

What the Daily Mail representative said was merely, "How are you, chiefs? I guess you are tenderfeet (chee-chahkos), too; the homeland is far away." And what they replied: "Yes, yes, comrade!"

They complained that in the long journey from Vancouver to Montreal they had suffered terribly from the confinement, but in the "hylu caneem" (steamboat) on the "skookum chuck" (ocean) their misery was complete.

They are waiting the pleasure of the "hyas tyhee" (king), and to tell his majesty that the Indian must have freedom to fish and hunt the game in his native woods and streams or perish. The white man has come with his "hyack-gun" (quickfiring), and has driven the game far back into the mountains.

They have called upon the Hon. J. P. Turner, agent general in London for British Columbia, and he has spoken cheering words to them.

They are eager to return to the distant "illables" (camps), and every sunset brings a keener twinge of the helmet of the exile. To them the city is inexpressibly vast and bewildering and impressive—but "Kla-ta-wah! Kla-ta-wah!" ("Let us go!") is the chief of their thoughts.

Their interpreter said to the Daily Mail representative yesterday afternoon that they have the utmost confidence in the success of their mission, upon which they are to report to great gatherings of the Squamish, Cowichan and the Kamloops Indians on their return home.

The Desert Sands.

"I shall winter in the Sahara," said a traveling man. "With a caravan I shall traverse under a blinding sun and an endless plain of snow white sand, but none of my Mohammedan attendants will wear any kind of shade over his eyes.

"Against that dazzling glare the backs of their necks will be swathed in white linen, and even their ears will be protected. Nothing, though, will keep the sun out of their faces.

"Wondering about this, I said one day to the kaid of an Algerian village: "Why don't you Arabs wear a cap of some sort? You live in the world's worst sun glare, but neither fez nor turban under any circumstances has a peak!"

"The Koran," the kaid answered, "forbids all true believers to shade their eyes. Obeying the Koran implicitly, we dwellers in the desert avoid like poison brims to our headgear. In consequence there is more blindness among us than among any other people in the world."—Los Angeles Times.

Didn't Miss Anything.



Mr. Churchleigh—You miss so much by not attending church more regularly. Mrs. Wise—Oh, no; I have subscribed for two additional fashion magazines.

Making the Condition.

"Well, papa, I'll marry the old Croesus on one condition." "What's that, my dear?" "He must give me a wedding journey abroad." "Oh, I'm sure he'll do that." "And I insist upon going alone!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Usual Way.

"Say, pop, what's a raffle?" "A raffle, my son, is where I buy nineteen chances on a diamond ring and the fellow with one chance wins it."—Kansas City Star.

The secret of success is to aim high and stick to it.