

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

The Cubans seem to have a pretty good little country when it is run right.

In view of the fact that 1907 started the panic, 1908 won't have anything to do with it.

Ever notice how little attention Vesuvius receives from the general public when Congress is in session?

The next best thing to marrying an heiress is to be a stock-holding employe of the United States Steel Corporation.

The only disturbance at the Vanderbilt wedding was "a riot of orchids." This is proof that none but the flower of New York society attended.

From Detroit comes the story of a woman who sold her husband for \$5,000. He must have been a good husband to bring a price like that.

A poet has written a sonnet to Teztrazini. He says she is a "sweet cousin to the nightingale." We hope this doesn't mean that she is a whilpoorwill.

The married man who intends to romp around much with an affinity should always take the precaution to have a double whom he can blame it on in case it should be found out.

A baby born on a Santa Fe car has been named Santa. When the children ask you if there is a really and truly Santa, remember this incident and say yes without hemming and hawing.

While a man who was following his sister to prevent her marriage was buying a cigar the girl eloped. Under the circumstances it is difficult to see how he can complain at her securing a match.

The Marquis of Anglesey, who has an income of \$600,000 a year, is said to have decided to marry an American girl. The reason is not given, but it must be remembered that even \$600,000 a year may not seem very much to a marquis.

If Emperor William is possessed of the sagacity with which he is generally credited he must understand by this time that a very large percentage of his subjects are not thoroughly satisfied with the way in which he is holding his job.

An Ohio man's hair turned red after he had suffered an attack of typhoid fever. This should offer a valuable suggestion to the scientists. By careful experimenting it may be possible to develop typhus bacilli that will cause hair to grow on bald heads.

The American Medical Association has recommended to Congress that special pensions be granted to the widows of Dr. James Carroll, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear and Surgeon General Hammond. Doctor Carroll and Doctor Lazear gave their lives, as did Dr. Walter Reed, in experiments which resulted in demonstrating the relation that exists between the mosquito and yellow fever. Doctor Hammond served his country without pay. Such men as these are the best that we have, and the least the nation can do is to lift so far as is possible the burden of their sacrifice from their families.

An interesting experiment in horse-breeding is in progress in Vermont. Col. Joseph Battell of Middlebury, who has been instrumental in preserving the Morgan horse from extinction or deterioration, has enlisted the United States Department of Agriculture in the work. The government has accepted from him the deed to five hundred acres of pasture and woodland, on which buildings have been erected for the purpose of preserving the Morgan blood. About forty Morgan horses have already been secured, among which is one stallion for which four thousand dollars was paid. Every old-time lover of a good, all-round road-horse will approve this work, and will hope to see the famous Morgans restored to their position of equine eminence.

It used to be that the greatest benefit any boy got at college was from contact with these men of superior character, fine ideals and warm sympathies, who gave liberally of their gifts of heart and mind to the pupils. Nowadays the typical college professor is a smart young man with a doctor's degree, who looks upon his profession as a trade, and who is thinking most about enhancing his reputation and pocketbook. Practically nine-tenths of the boys at the larger colleges and universities are pursuing what are called "applied science" courses. They study little Latin and seldom any Greek at all. They eschew literature and philosophy and go in for engineering. It is not held by Dr. Schurman or any

one else that it is improper to educate a man in the applied sciences, but it is urged most vigorously that this should come after a liberal education has been received and should take the place of courses in the learned professions. We are graduating every year thousands of young mechanical, electrical and civil engineers who are up in technicalities, but with little perspective of life. Many a good lawyer or doctor is spoiled in a bad engineer. The important decision is made too soon and it is too late to make a change after graduation.

The German Emperor is interesting himself in the propagation of the English language in Germany for commercial purposes. The business men of Germany understand the advantage of having in their foreign departments clerks who understand English, even when the other country with which they deal uses another language. The position of the United States and Great Britain and dependencies in the commerce of the world makes the knowledge of English useful to all progressive merchants and manufacturers of other countries. This practical view of the modern language question differs from the older academic view that a language was to be studied for its literature. The generation for which Carlyle translated looked upon the Germans as mystics, philosophers and dreamers. The few Americans and English who studied German did so in order to read Goethe, and the few Germans who studied English did so in order to read Shakespeare. At the present day study with such aims is left to the same class of people who would formerly have studied Greek. Commercial Germany demands a knowledge of English for practical purposes. Great Britain and the United States do not show the same realization of the value of a knowledge of foreign languages in the business world. The United States has unique advantages in this field which are not used. In this country there are thousands of native-born children whose parents speak a foreign tongue. If these children attend the public schools they learn to read and write in English, but they are unable to use their mother tongue freely and correctly in correspondence with one who claims it as his only language. Too often they seem to be anxious to forget the language of their parents as soon as possible. Children do not appreciate the importance of their clinging to the advantages which circumstances have given them, but their parents should do so, and those associations of business men which are engaged in promoting the commerce of the United States ought to stimulate the development of a body of clerks capable of carrying on correspondence in two languages. Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Scandinavians and all the other nationalities of Europe are represented here, and one of the most precious of the possessions they have brought from the old country is allowed to crumble into dust. Young men who are bright enough to turn to account the situation in which they find themselves with relation to the world's commerce are sure to reap the reward.

### His Route.

On one of his early concert tours of the west, before the famous violinist Edouard Remenyi was thoroughly familiar with the railway routes of the United States, he inquired in Chicago concerning the best way to reach a town in Illinois.

"C., B. & Q.," replied the hotel clerk, without looking up.

Remenyi was quite dazed, but his sense of fun carried him through.

"Ah," he said, gravely. "Then I will go D. A. T."

It was the clerk's turn to be puzzled.

"What does that mean?" he said, looking up this time.

"Well, what did you mean?" demanded Remenyi.

"Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, of course."

"Ah! I meant day after tomorrow."—Youths' Companion.

### A Classical Story.

I am going to tell you a classical story. Listen:

The wooden horse was standing before the city of Troy.

"That seems a heavy beast," said Paris to Hector. "Now, what would you say was its weight?"

"Troy weight, of course," replied Hector.

"I don't mean that, you great hectoring brute!" was the reply, but the wit of the other had turned Paris green with envy.

### Looking for Motor Power.

"Shaffer went out driving behind a plug of a livery horse yesterday—"

"That's so; his automobile was wrecked last week, wasn't it?"

"Yes. Well, the old plug balked, wouldn't budge a step; so Shaffer started off absent-mindedly to buy a can of gasoline."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Business women should never marry men who are unable to cook and sew on buttons.

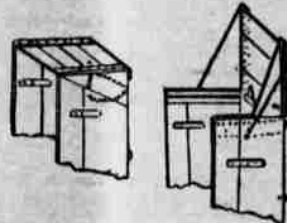


### Alfalfa for Hogs.

At the Kansas Experiment Station hogs were fed on a ration of alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn meal. The gains were 73 per cent more on this ration than upon a ration of Kaffir corn meal alone. For every bushel of Kaffir corn meal and 7.83 pounds of alfalfa hay, the gain was 10.88 pounds, while upon Kaffir corn meal alone the gain was 7.48 pounds per bushel. It is shown that the hay gave better results when cut early and that the chief nutriment was in the leaves, which should be carefully saved during the process of harvesting. An earlier experiment at the same station was tried to determine the value of alfalfa pasture for hogs. The hogs were allowed to run upon the alfalfa during the summer and were fed a light ration of grain. After deducting the probable gain for the corn it was found that during the summer each acre of alfalfa pasture produced 776 pounds of pork.

### Scoop Gate for Wagon Box.

The end gate for a wagon box here illustrated, answers the purpose best of anything known for hauling corn or anything which is to be scooped from the wagon box. The left figure shows it closed; being fastened by a hook on each side. When ready to unload, loosen hooks, swing gate down and, as it is supported by a chain on each side, you can stand on it and com-



WAGON-BOX SCOOP GATE.

mence scooping. It is fastened to bottom of the box with strap hinges which should be sunk into box and gate so that it leaves an even surface to scoop over. The gate should be about thirty inches high and wide enough so that side boards of same will fit over outside of box as shown in right hand figure.

### Meat for Layers.

One of the best foods for making hens lay is lean meat. When the supply of eggs falls, stop all other feeds and feed lean meat or liver, and cheap meats will answer, and it will be found superior to anything else that can be used. Green bone, containing a large proportion of lean meat, is even better, provided the fat portions are removed from the bone.

It will be found cheaper than grain, because it will make eggs. One reason why the hens fail to lay when they have plenty of grain is that they require a change, and meat supplies the needful. If the hens are fat, give one ounce of lean meat each day, allowing no other food for a week or two, and watch the results.—Colman's Rural World.

### Cleaning Drinking Vessels.

Unclean drinking vessels are doubtless the immediate means of spreading some of our contagious diseases, such as roup. Roup is a disease in which slime accumulates in the mouths of the fowls and strings out of their mouths when they open them to drink. Nothing is easier than for such a fowl to leave slime in the drinking water, which is then partaken of by the other fowls. This leads to the fowls all becoming quickly affected. As roup comes on in the fall very often when we get the changes in temperature at night, it is necessary that the drinking vessels be kept clean and every fowl that shows signs of a cold should be taken at once from the house so that it will not be possible for her to spread the disease.

### Returned to Use of Oxen.

A Missouri farmer has returned to the use of oxen on his farm. He says he finds them cheaper and better than horses and mules. In addition to having oxen for general farm work, he has trained a bull to run a treadmill that pumps water, churns butter and does all of that kind of work. This animal beats a windmill or gasoline engine "all to pieces," and the work keeps his temper sweet and prevents him from doing damage with his horns. Other farmers are watching the experiment, and "horseless farms" may soon be all the rage.

### Pays to Raise White Beans.

Common white beans are a good crop for the farmer to grow, if they are grown under the best methods. Good-sized seed should be planted rather than small seed, and the planting should be after the danger of frost is past, as the leaves of beans will not

stand frost. The farmer should at least raise enough for his family, which can easily be done on a very small strip of land that has been only moderately manured. This small demand for manure is due to the fact that bean plant roots have on them nodules containing bacteria which gather nitrogen from the air. White beans need food cultivation, so that the soil around the roots can be well treated, which favors the development of the nodules.

### Good Care of the Saddle.

A manufacturer of saddles is credited with the statement that one of the best of polishes for riding saddles and bridles is new milk. This should not be rubbed in the leather, however, until the latter has been cleaned with slightly warm water and soap. Hard-working stock saddles can be kept in good condition by thoroughly rubbing with three parts of palm oil and one of neatfoot after first washing with soap and water. For the leather lining of saddles that comes next to the horse there is nothing so good as neatfoot oil. The salt which exudes from the animal's body is very hard on the leather. Vigorous and protracted rubbing of the leather is essential, whatever dressing is used.

### Using Commercial Fertilizers.

The pure nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, super-phosphate or ground bone, can be used in the garden, but unless a person has had experience or handles these very carefully, results are apt to be disappointing or disastrous. Plants of which the leaf or stalk are the edible portions must have plenty of nitrogen, which is available in the guano and animal manure. When the roots or fruits are to be eaten, phosphoric acid should be added in the shape of wood ashes or super-phosphate. Ground bone is too slow in becoming available.

### Early Layers.

Frequently a pullet starts laying before the others and continues to lay well all the year; such a one should be carefully watched and her eggs saved, providing sufficient size was attained before she began laying. Other pullets will lay a few eggs in the autumn and then cease until spring; these should, of course, be discarded. Those that begin laying prematurely are not desirable, as they should attain the size characteristic of their breed before commencing, and then lay continuously during the rest of the fall and winter.

### Keep Corn Dry.

Experiments have shown that corn, which is thoroughly dry will not be injured by any degree of cold. This, while interesting, is not as comforting as it would appear to be, for the reason that some confusion may result in deciding when corn is thoroughly dry; and further, corn once dry does not necessarily mean always dry. If left subject to a moisture-laden atmosphere it will very likely take up enough moisture to render it liable to injury from severe freezing.

### An Acre of Land.

To measure an acre tie a ring at each end of a rope, the distance being just 60 feet between them; tie a piece of colored cloth exactly in the middle of this. One acre of ground will be four times the length and two and one-half times the width, or the equal of 10 rods one way and 10 rods the other, making the full acre 100 square rods. Keep the rope dry, so it will not stretch. A rod is 16 1/2 lineal feet. An acre is 4,840 square yards or 43,560 square feet.

### Avoid This Kind of Pail.

The use of the strainer in a pail, where the dirt which falls into the opening is likely to be driven through by the succeeding streams of milk is not desirable. Its use tends to increase the germ contents of the milk and injure its keeping quality.

### Notes of the Farm.

There is no excuse for the filthy hopy.

The more succulent the feed the better it is for sheep.

Be a good farmer if you are going to be a farmer at all.

Clean and sort your seeds and thus insure larger and better crops.

Water, pure and plenty of it, should be provided for the dairy cows.

Young stock should be thrifty to return a profit. Keep them growing.

Teach the boys to be gentle with the cows. It is better for the cows, and the boys, too.

Life is too short and feed too high to be squandering either making dairy beef instead of gilt-edge butter.

The finer the soil is pulverized the better it will retain moisture, which is one of the necessary elements in the garden.

Cows compelled to drink from a water trough coated with ice will show the effects in the feed bill and the milk pail.

The average farmer will find raising draft horses more profitable than raising roadsters. It takes a born horse lover to successfully raise the latter.



Marine observations conducted by the Carnegie Institute of Washington during the last year indicate that great ocean liners may save from \$1,000 to \$2,000 on each voyage by being able to steer much straighter courses, based upon the new measurements of magnetic declination, dip and intensity, correcting errors of former charts. This is only one of the numerous fields of research occupied by the Carnegie Institute in 1907, the work of which is contained in the year book now published. Expeditions have been sent to every part of the world, and almost every branch of science has been invaded. Among the practical results noted are a rain meter invented by H. De Rossloff, which will automatically test and register the rainfall by the day, month or year; the evolution of barnyard fowls, with the promise of a breeding scheme that will furnish more and bigger eggs; the discovery of F. G. Benedict, that all bodily functions thrive best upon food that is the closest approach to plain proteid; the grafting of 3,000 plants by Luther Burbank, and several magnetic expeditions 'into the Far North.

Speaker Cannon's notice to chairman of appropriation committees to have their bills ready to report by April 15, presages an early adjournment of Congress. Aside from the currency bill there is little legislation of importance before Congress. So far as the currency measure is concerned, the lower house is hopelessly divided, and there is little possibility of the members getting together on the Aldrich bill. The Western members are outspoken against it, and it is not believed that even Speaker Cannon can bring them into line. Congressional conventions will be held early this year because of the presidential campaign. For this reason Congressmen want to get away from Washington. A large per cent have fences to repair in their districts, and they do not want to be cooped up in Washington, hundreds of miles from the "dear people." If a currency law is to be enacted they may be driven to agree to some plan in order to bring about an early adjournment. The public welfare does not require that they should remain in Washington.

For the first time in seventy years the figure of the American eagle that surmounts the mace, the symbol of authority in the national House of Representatives, left its perch the other day. When news of the flight of the bird became known to members by many politicians it was interpreted as an ill omen. The House mace is one of the most prized possessions of the lower branch of Congress. It has done service for threescore years and ten. The mace has, with rare exception, been effective in restoring order in the House. A representative suspended for violating the House authority, after the mace had been displayed by the sergeant-at-arms, cannot resume his prerogatives except by vote of his colleagues. The House mace is fashioned after the Roman mace. Its handle, bearing thirteen silver bands, emblematic of the thirteen original States, is of ebony. Surmounting the handle is a globe upon which stands the eagle.

Resident Washington is divided into three distinct sets—old families, people with money and people without money. Those without money work hard to keep up appearances with those who have money. Those with money work hard to secure social recognition from the old families. The old families are indifferent equally to those with money and those without. The hardest worked class of all are those who, having accepted public office and removed their lares and penates to the national capital, find that the salary will not pay for the game. You know their women folk by the fact that they wear ready made gowns. Your real Washingtonian considers the wearing of factory made garments equivalent to slinking to the lowest sartorial depths.

The report of the Civil Service Commission says that partisan activity in the classified service has practically ceased, and quotes Bryan as saying in his campaign he had more trouble from the influence exerted by railroads over their employes than with those in the service under a Republican administration.

Some have a notion that because the Potomac river happens to divide the capital from Virginia the city is warm during the winter months. This is a delusion. Often in the first week of November the wind sweeps across the town with the iciness of a Montreal blizzard.