

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

R. E. COLLINS, Editor  
F. N. HAYDEN, Manager

TOLEDO.....OREGON

The man who wants his hide tanned when he dies may not have to wait so long.

Several 2-cent fare bills, never used and as good as new, are on the market, if anybody is looking for such things.

No doubt there are plenty of men who agree with young Mr. Rockefeller that it is unwise to loan money to one's friends.

The extent to which a prohibition law is being enforced can always be judged by the falling off in the demand for cloves.

Critics say that the Pacific fleet is not fit to go into a fight, but they would probably have difficulty in making Spain believe it.

Another new book is entitled "Ifs of History." It will be followed in due time, presumably, by "Ands of History" and "Buts of History."

Tesla's long silence is ominous. Perhaps he is evolving a scheme for making absolutely fireproof houses by pouring melted asbestos into molds.

The Japanese minister of finance is said to have made a mistake of \$20,000,000 in the annual budget. Sounds like an American municipal incident.

The Pullman Company has given its conductors and porters a \$200,000 tip for being polite, but the dear public need not imagine that it can keep its change in its pocket.

Count Szechenyi says he won't need any of Miss Vanderbilt's money because he has an annual income of \$70,000 of his own. The count must be planning to live somewhere else than in New York.

The only really objectionable feature of these foreign marriages, in the opinion of many persons, is that they afford Congressmen of a certain type the opportunity to harangue the unresisting air with mortifying gush about "his majesty the American citizen."

Through some unaccountable oversight the spelling manglers neglected to change "sleighting" to "slaying," thereby saving two letters. The slight confusion likely to arise from making two words of different meanings exactly alike never bothers your true spelling "reformer."

A touch of nature that makes society kin to the young and the poor appears in the new diversion of fashionable people, winter lawn-parties. They are given at the summer places. A part of the lawn is flooded for the use of skaters, and the rest, left unshoveled, provides material for snowball battles, the building of snow men, and other reasonable sports that have always been dear to the heart of youth. The one discordant note in the descriptions of the festivities is sounded by the statement that "foot-warmers are supplied to the less athletic."

The men in the life-saving service risk their lives in these years of peace as the soldiers of the army and men of the marines and the navy do in time of war. During most of the year they are in constant peril along our sea-coasts and the shores of our great lakes. Their pay is small. The President says that the surfmen do not average more than \$50 a month. For this pittance they constantly face death to save the lives of shipwrecked mariners and imperiled passengers. Thousands are preserved annually by them from watery graves, and millions of dollars of property rescued from destruction. If soldiers and sailors of army and navy are worthy of retirement pay at a stated age, the men of the life-saving service are even more entitled to it.

There never was an old-fashioned father any more than there is a new-fashioned father. There is no fashion in goodness, no style in badness. The father of to-day is much the same as Adam and his sons are much the same as Cain, Abel and Seth. You will find the father of to-day like the father of yesterday, proud of his sons and foolish about his daughters; shocked when he learns any of them want to get married; unable to see that any young man is quite good enough for Martha; pained to discover that the young men of to-day are not what young men were when he was a young man; inclined to think that his silver-haired wife, who has held hypnotic sway over his very soul ever since they were married, would be lost without his hand on the helm of home. Oh, the old-fashioned father is here, don't worry, and he isn't hard to find. He is your father, maybe he is you, yourself, and there is no reason for asking what has

become of him or what is going to become of him, because he always has been and always will be, world without end.

In the beginning, as both Holy Writ and the scientists tell us, the waters covered all the surface of our planet and the land rose up out of the waters. And, if the waters have their way, apparently they will, in the course of time, again cover our globe. For the attacks of old ocean upon the land are incessant the world over, and in the aggregate enormously successful. In this country, the data of the United States coast survey show that the sea has advanced in the last thirty-two years an average of 545 feet along the coast of Long Beach, south of Barnegat Inlet. On Belize bayou, a former outlet of the Mississippi River, the Spaniards built a fort 200 years ago; our engineers found the sea water ten feet deep over the door sill of the magazine. Aug. 10, 1856, a sudden storm burst upon the Gulf of Mexico and overwhelmed L'Isle Derniere, the favorite summer resort of the oldest and richest Creole families of New Orleans. Belgium spent the sum of \$14,360,850 for protection from the sea from 1902 to 1904, and is now preparing to build a sea wall the whole length of its coast as the price of safety. At point de Grave, France, on the left bank of the Gironde, the lighthouse has been moved back three times to save it from the waves. Heigoland which in the eleventh century was an island with an area of 570 square miles, is now reduced to a mere rock, less than two miles long and 2,000 feet wide. Prosperous villages on the map of Holland in 1571 are now nearly a mile out at sea. The British Isles are apparently the worst sufferers, and England is especially unfortunate. There the encroachments of the sea are so serious that a royal commission on coast erosion has been appointed, and parliament is to take up the question of combating the ocean. England has surrendered to the sea 524 square miles of good land in the last thousand years. For the last forty years the average loss has been 1,523 acres. And the loss is increasing year by year. England is an old country with unbroken records and there is no guesswork about these losses. Many historical towns, such as Ravensburgh, where Henry IV. landed in 1339, are entirely gone. There is an anchorage of Selsey, Sussex, which is still called "The Park," because it was a royal deer park in the reign of Henry VII. The Godwin Sands, so dreaded by navigators, were once the 4,000-acre estate of Earl Godwin. Minster church in Kent, two miles inland a century ago, is now on the beach. Reculver, also in Kent, was an important military post in the Roman days and stood one mile from the sea; now the site is under water and all that is left of it is the two towers of the cathedral. The famous St. Michael's mount, near Penzance, Cornwall, is now an insular rock; once it stood in a forest several miles from the sea. Off the Yorkshire coast are no fewer than twelve submerged towns and villages. From almost every point on the coast of England comes the cry to the government for help. The efforts of private owners have proved unavailing against the attacks of the sea. Sea walls and protective works of all kinds have succumbed, even where the cost of such works has been three times the value of the land protected.

### WHISTLER AND MONEY.

The Eccentric Artist's Utter Lack of Business Instinct.

The Dundee Advertiser tells a story illustrating Whistler's forgetfulness and utter lack of business instinct. Being hard pressed for a debt and having finally been informed he would be sued unless a check for the amount was sent by return post, the artist mentioned the matter to one of his friends who lived near Elm. Explaining that he had a few pounds in the bank, the exact sum unknown, he requested his friend to stop at the bank on the way to business to ascertain what was required to make his account good for a check of slightly over \$90 and to deposit that amount for him as a loan.

The friend was quite willing and in due time stood at the cashier's desk of Whistler's bank asking the amount of his balance and explaining the errand. The cashier was interested. He went to the big book of balances, turned over a few pages, wrote down some figures and in a moment placed them before the astonished friend. Whistler's balance was more than \$30,000.

The artist was delighted, but found it difficult to remember when he had deposited so much money or where he had got it.

### Life.

Knicker—All the world's a stage.  
Bocker—Yes; but we are commuters who can never stay to see the last act.  
—Judge.

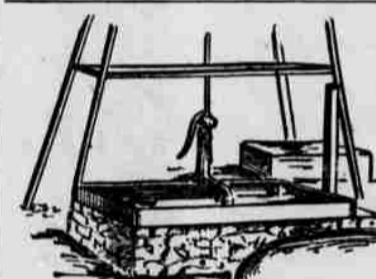
If the past has taken fairly good care of itself, the future may be expected to do equally well.



### Heaters and Cookers.

The cheapest and most economical heater ever used was one of my own construction. I made a frame of 2x8-inch pine seven feet long and twenty-seven inches wide. I put a bottom on this of No. 18 galvanized iron, letting it project one-half inch in each side and fourteen inches at one end for a stove-pipe fitting. I spiked the frame together and covered the corners with heavy tins to prevent any leaking. The bottom was nailed on with two rows of eight-penny nails.

I made a fireplace on the ground of stone and blue clay, two feet wide by three feet long and eighteen inches high. I then piled up dirt one foot high and three feet wide at the end of the fireplace for a flue, put stone on the earth the length of the galvanized iron, placed the tank on the foundation and banked it up with dirt. In cutting a hole for the stovepipe I turned up strips of the galvanized iron for a collar, then drove an iron rod into



WATER TANK AND COOKER.

the ground, put on two lengths of stovepipe and wired it fast to the rod. A piece of sheet iron was set up before the fireplace to control the draft and keep the fire.

This heater was located near the windmill and storage tank and I could fill it from either. I could heat the water quickly with cornstalks, straw, cobs, brush or trash. I boiled pumpkins and small potatoes for fattening the pigs, and cooked ground feed by pouring scalding water on the meal in barrels and covering with old blankets or carpets. One light fire would take the chill from ice water for the milch cows. I regretted that I did not make it of twelve-inch plank, as that would have increased its capacity one-third and furnished warm water for all my stock.

I found constant use for this small tank the year round, continues the writer in Farm and Home. I cut off the projecting part of sheet iron where the stovepipe fitted on and left it on the foundation, while I moved the tank about and used it for various purposes. For a time I used it in a sheep pasture, then to mix mortar in while building, then as a pond for little ducks, as I could easily tip it over and put in fresh water with a hose every day.

### Shredded Corn.

When corn is husked and the stover shredded at a very slight increase in cost over that of husking by hand, the practice must commend itself to every farmer on account of the greater convenience with which the material may be handled and fed, and the ability to preserve the material from damage by rains, etc., says Director H. J. Waters, Missouri experiment station. Not only so, but the greatest single objection to the present method of handling stover is the difficulty of getting it out of the field during the winter and early spring months without injury to the land and the growing wheat crop, which is often sown in the corn in autumn.

Moreover, shredding undoubtedly relieves the farmer of one of the most disagreeable tasks on the farm—the handling of the coarse stalks in bad weather, and relief from the necessity of digging this material out of the snow in winter. Likewise, it also makes it possible to feed the material under a shed or in the barn, using the portion refused by stock for bedding, and still have the manure in a condition to be handled easily by a manure spreader.

### The Educated Farmer.

A farmer needs more education than either a physician or a lawyer, for he has need in his business of a knowledge more or less complete of all the natural sciences, and his is the only occupation that deals with the sciences. That education drives the young man from the farm proves nothing except that all men cannot be farmers, for we

## AMERICA'S OLDEST NEWSBOY.

Orasmus Page of Joliet, Ill., is Credited with This Distinction. Orasmus Page, of Joliet, Ill., credited with being the oldest newsboy in the United States, a claim which has never been disputed, recently celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in the sale of papers. Mr. Page was born Feb. 11, 1808, and during the past twenty years has been a resident of Joliet. Despite his age and the fact that he has but one leg—the other was lost in a threshing machine accident many years ago—he is active and has built up a thriving business. Mr. Page comes of a family that is noted for its longevity. One grandfather died at the age of 103; a grandmother at 105. His father succumbed



ORASMUS PAGE.

to injuries at the age of 86. His mother was 78 when she died. Mrs. Page is twenty years younger than her husband. They have been married sixty-one years and have five children living, all of whom are married. There are fourteen grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

### The Flying Fox.

The flying fox is a very curious inhabitant of the forest near Moreton bay, in East Australia. It lives in flocks and moves generally toward the dusk of the evening, and the noise produced by the heavy flapping of the so-called wings is very singular. The flocks like quiet places, where there are large araucarian pine trees, with an underwood of scrub and creepers. The foxes hang in great numbers from horizontal branches of the pine trees.

When there is a clear space among the trees an enormous number of the animals may be seen, and their noise can be heard, for directly they see anything unusual they utter a short bark, something like the sound made by young rooks. Often every branch is crowded, and the young foxes are seen either flapping their wings and holding on with their hind feet and with their heads downward, or snarling and fighting for places.

Suddenly the whole take to flight and flap their furry, winglike sides and wheel around like heavy birds. Many fly with their young holding on to them.

The creature is not a true fox, and there is a fold of skin which reaches from the fore to the hind legs. This is called the wing, and it enables the pteropus, as the animal is called, to float and turn in the air.

### His Honeymoon Feeling.

"Jedge," said the old colored citizen, "how much fer a license ter git married?"

"Want it for yourself?"

"Yes, suh. You see, I gittin' mighty old now."

"That's evident. Then why do you wish to marry?"

"Well, Jedge, ter tell de truth, somebody gimme a long coat, a linen collar en a walkin' cane, en I knows a 'oman what says she kin make a livin' fer me, en I feels des lak' a honeymoon!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

### Always Will.

"Don't you believe that all men are born free and equal?"

"Yes, but most of them get married and spoil it all."—Houston Post.

A woman should believe no man until she is married; and then she should believe but one.

must have all the trades and professions filled. But agriculture is more important than all other callings combined, for the farmer feeds and clothes the world. Therefore the better the farmer knows his business the better will the world be clothed and fed.

### Specks in Butter.

The white specks in butter may be caused by one or two things. Sometimes when the cream is set in shallow pans or if the cow does not give very rich milk and the scum of cream is thin, little particles of cream on the top of the scum will dry and do not churn into the butter, but will remain in their hard state and either show specks in the butter or come to the top of the water in washing. The trouble can be hindered by straining the cream before churning.

The other way is caused from leaving the cream stand too long before churning. If a little of the milk is skimmed off each time with the cream, this will, of course, settle to the bottom. There it gets overripe and forms a curd that will be so hard that it will not break up in the churning, but makes white specks in the butter. This can be hindered by a closer skimming and by not allowing the cream to stand as long before churning. Straining the cream is also beneficial in this case.

### Study Matter of Feeds.

When grain is high in price, the raiser of stocks needs to study the matter of feed more than at any other time. It does not pay to give foods that merely fill up, and that is what the temptation is in times when prices are inflated for the most valuable feeds. The man that understands the constitution of feeds will generally find he can beat the high prices by raising some kind of a crop that will give him a big supply of cheap feed. Thus, the man that has a good blue grass pasture can conserve it, fertilize it and make it produce a very large amount of nutritious feed that will, for some of his stock, make it possible to greatly cut down on the grain ration, though this cannot be cut out entirely. The men that have been feeding corn extensively to steers will have to balance that corn with clover, alfalfa, soy beans or something else to decrease the amount of corn used, for protein in corn comes very high, on account of the large amount of starch that has to be paid for to get a little protein.

### Good Manger Arrangement.

The sketch shows my hay and grain rack for cows, which is a great help when these two feeds are given at the same time, writes a farmer in Farm and Home. The hay is put in space a,



SECTION OF COW STALL.

and then the grain is poured in at b, and the cow eats it at c. The part of the rack holding the hay may be made of slats and will thus be easier to keep clean. Both of these racks are kept in place by 2x3 strips running lengthwise of the manger. Many dairymen are using this device and find it all right.

### Farm Notes.

Full feed and light work has ruined many a good horse.

Cream kept too long may become bitter and be full of white flakes.

Oats are good for laying hens. Do not be afraid they will eat too many of them.

Sheep are a persistent agency of improvement to the land on the farms where they are kept.

Success in livestock raising depends on producing a better strain of animals with each breeding.

Eggs are better than birds to start duck farming, because they can be shipped with no danger of injury.

Try a hoe for mixing the shorts or any feed that gets pasty when mixed with water. Makes the task easier.

Variety of food is a good appetizer. There is no class of stock which likes the same ration month in and month out.

Removable perches may be kerosened and burned over at a safe distance from the poultry house, and all vermin destroyed by fire.

The price of a bone grinder is not great, but it is sometimes unhandy or impossible to get a good supply of bones. It is a good scheme to make arrangements with a butcher for bones before buying the grinder.