

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Invention of a noiseless firearm is announced. Doubtless it will have the endorsement of the Assassins' Union.

The failure of a Copenhagen trust company verifies Mr. Hamlet's opinion that something was rotten in Denmark.

In the fishing treaty between the States and Canada there is unfortunately no clause against telling fish stories.

Grover Cleveland has cheerfully celebrated his seventy-first birthday. Osier will be terribly disgusted when he hears about it.

A Chicago scientist announces that he has discovered the origin of heat. Must have just received his winter's coal bill.

Once more taxes are to be raised in Japan. Those little brown chaps are finding out that civilization and glory are expensive.

One of the learned doctors announces that a certain amount of candy is good for people. Why can't somebody say as much for strawberry shortcake and ice cream?

Twenty-five per cent of Chicago's milk supply is reported by experts to be under the proper grade. Are they never going to stop the leaks in the water department?

Esperanto is reported to be making rapid headway as an international language, but there is no likelihood that baseball reports will ever be written in it. It has no slang.

Great wealth does not appear to give its possessors the ability to get any more matrimonial happiness than is allotted to the ordinary person who has to work for a living.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, 86 years of age, says he has been a hard worker all his life. How contemptible he must seem to some of the members of the Vanderbilt and Gould families.

Ten thousand men are wanted to work at Fairbanks, Alaska, for \$5 a day each and board. But this is not likely to be at all encouraging to the many people who are anxious to find out how to live without working.

Although it is only six years since St. Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed by the eruption of Mont Pelee, the islanders have begun to rebuild the city. Steamers call at the port, and business is slowly resuming, so short is the memory of a great terror, or so indifferent are the people to a rarely recurring danger.

An association of students in a co-educational college near Chicago is promoting a plan to introduce a department of "art appreciation," and offering to pay the first year's salary of a competent instructor. Not only will the new member of the faculty instill correct principles of home-building, furnishing and decoration, but he or she will be expected to teach "the decadent art of good and appropriate dressing." Perhaps the phrase, "decadent art," is more forcible than it needs to be; but the movement marks a wholesome departure from the silly old notion that carelessness about one's appearance is a sure sign of intellectual superiority.

Neither England nor France, in soliciting the services of a man of letters or a man of law to serve diplomatically abroad, invites him to impoverish himself and find consolation for his losses in the "honor." When the United States owns its legation buildings in the great capitals, and grants allowances for a reasonable amount of entertaining, it will have revived the best traditions of its diplomacy, and if the Berlin episode has the effect of reminding us of the error of the ways into which we have fallen we may again see our diplomatic service more brilliant at the council board than at the dinner table. Our ambassadors may walk with princes without possessing princely purses.

In a small Eastern town the half-dozen influential young men were discussing "graft," the sins of corporations, the venality and cowardice of public servants—all the fervid political evils of the day. In each man's talk there was an implied assumption that were he in high office, he would be brave and incorruptible. Yet one of the men was a town constable, and he and everyone else in the room knew that every night men came drunk out of a kitchen barroom in the center of the town, that no constable had lifted his hand against the criminal who sold liquor, or had arrested a fellow citizen for drunkenness and disorder. The other day the editor of a newspaper in a

small Western town was assassinated. He had assailed in his editorial columns the corrupt local politicians. The chief of police and a police sergeant proved the truth of his charges by trying to kill him. Three attempts were made on his life before the bullets finally found him. That editor had done the bravest and rarest thing—attacked the known corruptions of his neighbors. Any man can assail with bitter invective the President, the Senate, the Supreme Court, and cry valiantly to his fellow voters to save the country from the wickedness of a few hundred Congressmen. But the local, immediate salvation which can be secured by the petty officer in his own community is a jewel often lost, and requiring the highest courage to win. The sheriff who maintains the law in the face of a mob led by his lifelong friends, the selectman who stands for the rights of his town against the private interests of his dearest neighbor—these men are the bravest of patriots, the most potent of reformers.

President Elliot, in an address before the Fortnightly Club in Chicago, said that in the education of children the old practice was to set before them the tasks that were hardest for them, but that the modern method is to give them the sort of education they desire and in which they are able to excel. These are sound ideas and, when properly qualified, are of the greatest importance. There are two separate principles involved in them—one in respect to the child's maturity and the other in respect to his mental bent. Every one will admit that the human mind passes from concrete to abstract ideas, and that the power of abstract thinking hardly belongs to childhood at all. It is clear, therefore, that the imposition of abstract studies on young children is not only useless but discouraging and hurtful. English grammar is a type of this kind of study. A celebrated professor in a Southern university used to lecture a month every year on the distinction between a noun and a verb. Certainly the discrimination between the parts of speech and the different moods and tenses of the verb is a performance for which very few adults are prepared. Yet this was formerly one of the first studies taken up in the primary schools. Just as bad is the practice, wherever it exists, of ignoring the bent of a child's mind. His mind may be that of a mechanic, a mathematician, a naturalist, a historian, a poet or a physicist. President Elliot says the modern practice is to take advantage of this bent, whatever it may be. And it is to be hoped that this is the practice. President Elliot no doubt believes that these principles can be followed without a total or even an injurious neglect of mental discipline. A child's powers ought to be called into play as fast as they develop, and certainly at some stage he must be required to make a mental effort which goes against the grain. Otherwise he will be unnecessarily narrow minded and poorly educated. But the leading idea in the education of children should be that a due regard must be paid to their stage of development and their peculiar talents and bent of mind.

Below is given a list of Proofreader's Marks, a knowledge of which will prove of great value to anyone who does advertising:

- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| X Change bad letter. | C Move over.                      |
| ↓ Push down space.   | □ Em quad space.                  |
| 9 Turn over.         | —/— One-em dash                   |
| 3 Take out (del).    | —/— Two-em dash                   |
| ^ Left out; insert.  | ¶ Paragraph.                      |
| * Insert space.      | ¶ No paragraph.                   |
| v Even spacing.      | wf Wrong font.                    |
| w Less space.        | ... Let it stand.                 |
| o Close up entirely. | et. Let it stand.                 |
| o Period.            | tr. Transpose.                    |
| / Comma.             | Cap. Capital letters.             |
| o Colon.             | s.c. Small caps.                  |
| / Semicolon.         | i.e. Lower case or small letters. |
| v Apostrophe.        | Ital. Italics.                    |
| v Quotation.         | Rom. Roman.                       |
| / Hyphen.            |                                   |
| ≡ Straighten lines.  |                                   |

**Caseville Etiquette.**  
When a wedding guest fails to respond to his invitation, who should regret it—the guest or the givers of the invitation? When the Knapp-Hoover matrimonial alliance was in the making this question proved a disturbing one in the "best circles" of Caseville.

Decision could not go far wrong in such a matter. Simple politeness seemed to require that the host should regret the failure of his company to come; so the mail brought to each person who had failed to attend the wedding this announcement upon a neatly engraved card:

"Mr. and Mrs. Hoover regret your not being present on Thursday, the sixteenth, at the home of the bride's parents."

**In Praise of Humility.**  
It ill becoms a man to vaunt arrogantly.—Homer.

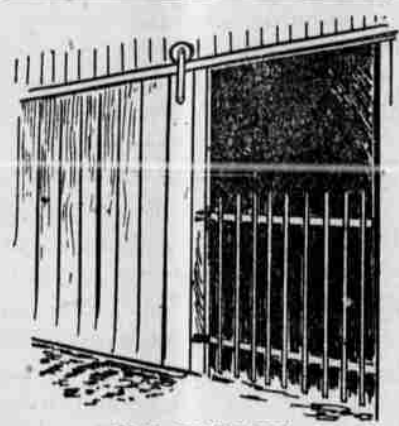
The older a man grows, the more convinced he becomes that he will have to be his own best friend.



### A Gate for the Barn Doorway.

When the horse stable opens into the buggy room and it is necessary to keep the door open for ventilation, I find that a small gate constructed of light material is an excellent protection against horses getting loose and injuring the buggies. The cut here shows a light gate we have in use in our horse barn. It is very simple in construction, but serves a very important purpose. Were it not for this light gate we would find it necessary to keep the door closed between the horse stable and buggy room, thus shutting off ventilation.

The gate is hinged onto the rolling door with light strap hinges, explains a writer in the *Prairie Farmer*, so that when the gate is not in use it swings



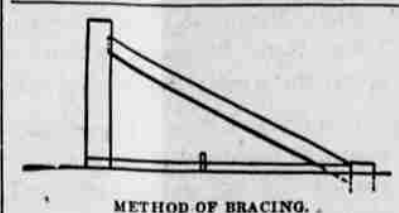
around and fastens to the large door out of the way. For material in making the gate we use inch strips of good pine for the horizontal pieces. The upright pieces are light strips gotten out for fence pickets. I find a light gate of this character a good thing to keep poultry out of the barn during the summer months.

### The Colony Plan.

If you want vigorous chickens and hens that lay do not overcrowd them. Forty or fifty in one flock are sufficient. If you have more than this number by all means make a change, for your chickens are probably costing you more than they are worth. If you do not care to sell any of your birds then start into the chicken business on the colony plan. Divide your flock into colonies of about forty fowls each and build houses for them in different parts of the farm. For instance, if you have one hen house on the east side of the barn, put another house on the west side. Then if you have enough birds put another house down by the calf lot and another to the farther end of the barn yard. A dozen different places will suggest themselves if you look for locations on your farm. If you have made a failure in raising chickens or your hens "don't amount to much," try this method. It will surprise and please you. Your hens will be healthier, will lay better and will require less feed. The reason for this will be easily seen when you have once tried it. Chickens, or anything else for that matter, cannot stand crowding. Also the colony plan gives the fowls wider range and encourages the birds to hunt for their living.—Exchange.

### Bracing Corner Posts.

This method, while cheaply devised, is used very effectively in bracing corner posts. Use as a brace a pole nine or ten feet long, four or five inches in diameter and square at both ends. Fit one end of pole to the post half way between its middle and top and place other end of brace on a flat stone. Secure one end of a wire around bottom of post, then take it to outer end of brace and back to post again, fastening securely. With a short stout stick twist wires together until very tight



and your brace is complete, says *Farmers' Review*. This brace comes in line with your fence and by fastening your wire or boards to it prevents it from slipping sideways.

### Corn Stover.

Corn stover is used both shredded and unshredded. Ordinarily the cattle will waste a considerable quantity whichever way it is fed. The shredded fodder is prepared because the cattle eat a greater percentage of it and the manure is handled more easily. Fodder is often fed on the ground in the open pasture held to save the hauling of manure. There is a saving, however, in hav-

ing the fodder shredded. The feed is taken care of earlier and there is less exposure to leaching rains and weathering processes. Again, more feed can be put in a smaller space, thus requiring less storage space.

### What Beef Men Think of Silage.

The success attending the use of silage in the dairy business has created much interest among beef cattle men. Silage furnishes a succulent food, which is quite essential to the dairy sow in keeping her digestive system in good condition. The same will be found true for the beef animal. Twenty pounds of silage per day will supply all the bulk and water needed in a fattening ration. The other roughage may consist of either long fodder or mixed hay. The economy of using silage for fattening purposes is well brought out by Prof. A. M. Soule of the Virginia station, who has stated the following conclusions:

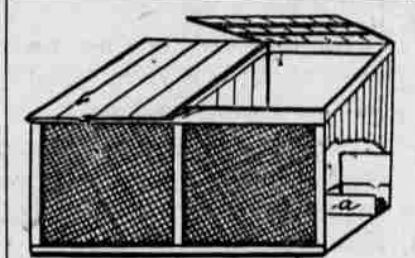
"There was a difference of from .3 to .5 of a pound of grain per head per day in favor of the silage-fed cattle. They also finished out better and in a discriminating market would certainly bring a better price than the dry-fed cattle.

"Of the three forms of roughage fed, the silage was eaten with the greatest relish, and there was absolutely no loss, whereas with the stover the loss amounted to 13.5 per cent and with hay 4.16 per cent. Where a large number of animals are fed this would make a considerable difference in the cost of ration, except that the shredded stover can be utilized to advantage for bedding."

Silage as it is put up to-day is better than when the practice was first started. Good silage of corn is made when the grain has passed the milk stage and has commenced to glaze a little. Silage is made also from sorghum, corn and cowpeas and pea vines.

### Double Brooding Coop.

The double brooding coop shown in the drawing is four feet square and three feet high at rear, two and one-half in front. It may be built of tongue and grooved stuff or straight-edge boards one-half or three-fourths inch thick. The hinged lids should have two cleats each to make them firm. In front is a one-inch mesh wire netting and at the edges are strips of three-quarter by one and one-half-inch stuff, to insure rigidity. In one corner, as shown, is the nest, four inches deep and fifteen or eighteen inches square, according to the size of the hens kept. The board floor, explains the Orange



Judd Farmer, is covered with sawdust or sand. Food and drink are more readily supplied through the door, which preferably lifts in front, as shown.

### Corn Leading Western Crop.

The statistical bureau of the Union Pacific passenger department issues a statement compiled from government reports showing the value of farm products in seventeen States west of the Mississippi in 1907 to have been \$1,091,000,000. Corn leads in production, being valued at nearly half a billion dollars. Winter wheat is next, valued at \$200,000,000, and domestic hay was valued at only \$2,000,000 less. Rye, oats, barley and potatoes follow in order. The report also shows an increase in live stock of 250 per cent since 1870.

### Farm Notes.

Alfalfa seed is now selling in many parts of the West for 10 to 12 cents a pound.

Egyptian cotton land produces nearly four times as much per acre as that of this country.

The irrigated districts of Egypt comprise 5,340,000 acres and support 10,000,000 persons.

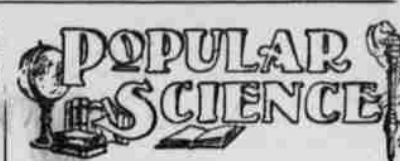
Owing to a prolonged drought in India the productive area of wheat land has shrunk from 9,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres.

In four years a pair of rabbits could secure a progeny of nearly 1,500,000. A doe rabbit produces as many as seven families a year.

Many important drainage projects are under way in the marsh land in Louisiana, which will ultimately make it a great agricultural country.

A dairy train which recently went out from Lafayette, Ind., covered 500 miles on the Monon route, and 4,000 people heard the lectures which were delivered from the cars.

It is estimated that if the cattle shippers of Iowa succeed in establishing their claims against the railroads for excessive shipping charges in Chicago they will get back fully a half million dollars.



Owing to the great amount of decomposed vegetable matter contained in Brazilian waters, which causes rapid deterioration of thin steel, the hull of the new dispatch boat Guanabara, built for the Brazilian Government, is constructed entirely of bronze. Against this metal, says *Popular Mechanics*, the corrosive action of the Brazilian waters has no effect, and, although more costly, both in material and construction, the vessel is much lighter than if built of steel or wood. The propeller shafting and propeller are also of bronze.

The brownish spots which appear in old books are really due to the ravages of bacteria, says *Popular Mechanics*. The tiny destroyer is especially fond of starchy material and its propagation is promoted by damp. It has been well understood that damp produced discoloration and decay, but the share of the microbe in the operation has not hitherto been suspected. Tiny fungus or mold is responsible for gray and black marks upon old papers. In spotting the surface the fungus helps to break down the fabric and hasten the process of its destruction.

R. Lydekker, the English naturalist, calls attention to the observations of R. I. Pocock on the significance of the spots on lion cubs as indicating the close relationship of lions, tigers and leopards. On lion cubs the pattern of the markings is intermediate in character between the stripes of the tiger and the rosettes of the leopard, but inclines more toward the former. East African lions retain more or less distinct traces of these early markings even when they reach maturity. A distinct tiger-like feature of the lion cub is a white patch over the eye, which disappears in the adult. Puma cubs show a pattern quite unlike that of the lion, tiger, leopard and jaguar.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Chicago, attention was called to the interesting fact that the work on the Panama Canal is changing biological conditions in Panama, and that its completion will enable the fresh-water fauna of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes to intermingle. Undoubtedly many marine animals will pass from one ocean to the other. Thus a permanent change of conditions will be brought about, which may or may not possess much practical importance, but its scientific interest is very great. In view of these facts, the association resolved to urge upon Congress the necessity of an immediate biological survey of the Panama Canal zone.

The report that the Gulf Stream now runs with greater speed than formerly, and its influence on the time required for the crossing of the Atlantic, furnishes the theme for an article by Dr. Brennecke in the German magazine, *Umschau*. Dr. Brennecke analyzes the climatic and geographical reasons for the existence and continuance of the Gulf Stream, and points out how the change in the wind currents and the density of the atmosphere all affect the life and power of the famous current. This is chiefly dependent, he points out, on the location and areas of high and low pressure over the sea. A series of carefully made reports over a long period of time by the German Marine Observatory seems to indicate that the Gulf Stream now moves more rapidly than formerly.

### A Rapid Counter.

It is not every one who proves the ineffectualness of insomnia cures at 7 years of age; that is why a youngster's experience, as the *Louisville Courier-Journal* records it, seems remarkable enough to quote.

The father of the lad, who was about 7 years old, was a physician, and when the child found difficulty in getting to sleep, was ready with advice.

"I'll tell you something that will soon put you to sleep," he said. "You begin and count slowly up to one hundred, and then another hundred, and so on, and before you know it you'll be sleeping. Try it to-night when you go to bed."

Everything remained quiet that night until the father went to retire. As he passed the boy's bed a little voice piped:

"Papa!"  
"Yes, my boy."  
"What comes after trillions?"

But the wakeful youngster's query was not answered; his father had vanished into his own bedroom.

**Then the Quarrel Ceased.**  
They were having the usual family quarrel. As was also usual, she could not convince him that she knew where she argued.

"Didn't I go to school, stupid?" she screamed.

"Yes, dear, you did," he replied calmly. "And you came back stupid."—*The Bohemian*.

When any one feels good, it is not because he has good luck, or takes medicine, but because he is young.