

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Reports from Panama show that baseball follows the flag.

Secretary Meyer's parcels post plan seems to have been lost in the mails.

Anybody who could hit a barn ought to be able to pick a rhinoceros off of a limb.

As an actress Ella Gingles isn't bad, but she is several laps behind E. Nesbit Thaw.

Since the stone wall did so much for Galveston the town should call itself Jackson.

Every experiment proves that the balloon is only a distant relation to the true flying machine.

Treasury officials have declared that the \$2 certificates are unpopular. We know one vote that wasn't taken.

Mr. Rockefeller advises us to "brighten some one else's life." He refrained from telling us what to do it with.

The value of this year's crop is estimated by Secretary Wilson at \$8,000,000,000. No wonder hard times see 23 on the horizon.

Mexico discourages revolutionists by giving them long terms in prison, a practice which republics south of it would do well to imitate.

It is a highly commendable move to try to keep open the door of diplomacy preferment to capable American citizens who do not happen to be rich.

It is said that when an author dies his books always pick up in popularity. There are some writers whom the world would be willing to boost under those circumstances.

The officials of a Western college have announced that the co-eds must have a chaperon. This is one of the most crushing blows yet administered to feminine independence.

There are indications that the Seattle exposition is going to be a success in spite of the fact that it is strictly a temperance affair. Are we to have no traditions that may be depended upon to last?

Miss Anita Stewart and her mother are paying \$1,000,000 in cash for the Portuguese prince that the young lady is to get. It almost seems as if they might have got him cheaper if they had haggled a bit.

There are rumors of another hazing scandal at West Point. No sooner does Annapolis succeed in getting the attention of the public centered there than West Point jealously comes forward showing that it, too, can be very foolish. The contest seems to be interminable.

An illustration of the difficulties met by those who seek to raise the social standard comes from London, where a borough council recently erected forty little dwellings for the poorest class, each with a bath-room. An investigation a few months later showed that in thirty-six of the forty houses the tenants used the bath-tub wholly for the storage of fuel, clothing and general rubbish.

In life, in literature, there is no magic charm like that of personality, but politicians are afraid of it in their business. Of this they sedulously cultivate the idea that it must be conducted by committees and parties, never by individuals. Everything is collective, nothing personal. Intrigue and subterranean management are the prime forces, and the old practitioners of the art are always agast when some man of native vigor comes forward with open methods and direct appeals.

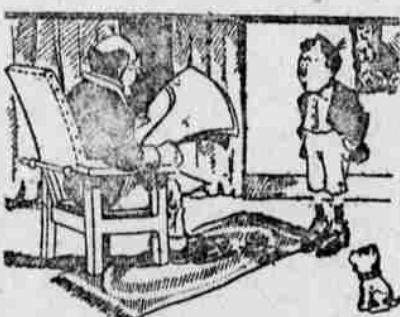
Individually, as all travelers testify, the Chinese are an exceptionally honest people, but in the official life of the empire there has long been systematic corruption and wholesale pilfering such as few other lands have ever known. Of special significance, therefore, is the recent removal of a Chinese viceroy on the charge of corruption. When the viceroy was suddenly confronted with the charges, he was so amazed and confounded that he suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Such a thing as interfering with the plundering of the poor by a public official was unheard of. The incident is welcome evidence that China is really waking up.

The Department of the Interior has been valuing the government's lands on which coal exists, and, instead of selling them at the old price of agricultural lands, is marking them up as coal lands. In some cases, the price

has been put as high as \$500 an acre. These coal lands were classified and restored to entry in June. At the old rate, they were worth \$7,500,000. Under the new plan they are held at \$18,500,000. The principle involved, the Chicago Tribune declares, is much more important than the amounts, and it adds: "If this principle had been put in practice many years ago, many a fraud upon the government would have been prevented." And many a prairie, now cut up in farms and dotted with villages, would still be a howling wilderness. In marking up its coal land, the government does wisely. It is time for a new policy with regard to natural resources. But it is unfair to use the new value as a text for recriminations about the past policy of the government. When it practically gave away lands, it did so in order to get people on the soil. The success of its policy is evident in the wonderful development of the West. How much of that \$500-an-acre value is due to the fact that railroads are ready to carry away the coal from the Wyoming mines? How much of it is due to the fact that there are customers for coal within a short haul of the deposits? The price set for coal land is low, but it would have been high forty years ago. Without railroads, it would have been prohibitive. Without settlers, there would have been no successful railroads. So we may say fairly that the liberal policy of the government in the past has been the factor which makes its more businesslike policy of the present and future possible.

"Brighten some one else's life. Cheer some one else's pathway every day. This is the best investment that any of us in this world can ever hope to make." We won't repeat the name of the man who said it. He has announced that he is going to seek obscurity henceforth. Moreover, there are so many other people who both live as he does and talk as he does that it is not necessary to draw the moral upon the particular man. "Brighten some one else's life." That is most excellent advice. It is good old-fashioned morality, just as good to-day as it ever was, and just as good for the future as for to-day. However, in the sense in which it is used, it is very imperfect, very partial advice. A little active work in brightening some one else's life by direct personal efforts needs to be supplemented more to-day than ever before by indirect methods of brightening other people's lives, especially through restraint from creating conditions which have the opposite effect. For many citizens, and especially for those who give the "brightening" advice most freely, the indirect methods of self-restraint are vastly more important socially than the other. When a man adopts a system of business operations which have as their direct result the driving of competitors out of business by methods always unfair, and often illegal; when he sacrifices families ruthlessly because he is not in immediate contact with the suffering members; when his mechanism of business is so fine that he can dip his hands in the pockets of a hundred thousand families and gain wealth so easily that his main thought is that he is to be personally approved because he takes so little, then, indeed, it is but a poor compensation that he makes it a point of directly brightening some neighbor's life every day. To one life that he brightens directly there are thousands that he darkens indirectly. The new morality will take full account of such facts at their proper value.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.



John, Jr.—Will you give me a nickel if I'm good all day, dad?
John, Sr.—No, my son; I want you to be good for nothing.

Just Like a Woman.

Mrs. Scribbler (Impressively) — Whatever you do, never marry a newspaper man.

School Chum—Why not?
"I married one, and I know. Every night my husband brings home a big bundle of newspapers from all over the country, and they almost drive me crazy."

"The newspapers?"
"Indeed they do. They are just crammed with the most astonishing bargains in stores a thousand miles away."

When a woman talks about her husband, she is apt to say: "He is so jealous; but I never do a thing to make him jealous."

We still contend that the funniest thing in the world is cheap printing for cheap shows.



When Haying Is Done.

There's a smile of relief and a spirit of fun Comes over the farmer when haying is done; With his haylofts all swelling with sweet-scented hay His smile is as cheery as sunshine in May. The summer's half over, and out in the field He sees the approach of a bountiful yield; As tall as his hat is the golden-topped corn, Which waves its long arms in the breeze of the morn. As fair and as fragrant as gardens of old Are his fields with their stubble as yellow as gold.

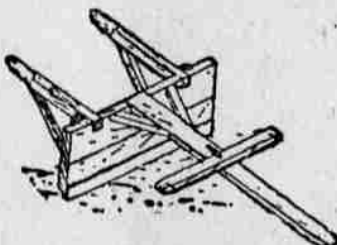
With his barn full of hay and his bedding stacked high, A smile on his face and a gleam in his eye; The cattle provided with winter rations, While apples and pumpkins are ripening fast. There's a smile of relief and a spirit of fun Comes over the farmer when haying is done; The turnips are growing, the melons are prime, The harvest approaching, his bounteous time. Ah! Lucky the farmer who wanders afield And sees the approach of a beautiful yield! —Boston Herald.

Cultivation of Corn.

At the several experiment stations corn has received more than its share of attention, and many experiments have been made in order to learn how to derive the largest yields and to grow the crop most economically. Opinions differ, however, as climate, variety and soil are factors governing every crop. The Indiana station found that the best results were obtained by planting seed in May. It has been shown that the greatest average yield of both ears and stalks have been obtained when the stalks stood about twelve or fourteen inches apart in the rows. Thick planting, however, reduces the size of the ears, and the percentage of grain, but thick planting has, in dry seasons, produced the heaviest yield of stalks and the highest yield of ears. So far as depth of cultivation is concerned, the yields, when corn was cultivated one, two and three inches, have been equal. In continuous corn culture heavy applications of fresh horse manure have not been profitable, but the effect of a very heavy application of manure has been noticed for many years. There does not seem to be much difference in yields due to any particular implement used, while hill and drill plantings of corn have produced the same average yields. The "checking" of corn is still the most popular and profitable mode of growing the corn at the least cost of labor. The results at one station may not correspond with those obtained elsewhere, but where the work has extended over a number of years the results should be accepted as important, if not conclusive.

A Yard Scraper.

Besides its use in the barnyard, this is handy for covering potatoes, leveling rough ground, filling ditches, etc. It should be made of 2-inch lumber, and hard wood if possible; the scraper should be 6 to 8 feet long, and 2 feet high; its life will be prolonged if



HANDY BARNYARD SCRAPER.

shod with a piece of iron or steel, as shown; moreover, it will do good work without the iron. The eveners must be at least 4 feet from scraper, to allow for load, and to keep same from under the horses' feet. A very large barnyard may be cleaned in a short time, and several loads of manure saved. Simply drive the load where wanted, lift scraper up by the handles, leaving load, and repeat the operation.

Milk Contamination.

There are a hundred and one places where milk can be contaminated from the time it is drawn from the udder till it reaches the table in the form of sweet milk, cream or butter. First, a great deal of bacteria, impurities and disease germs get into the milk at the barn or lot in which the cows are kept. Second, a great many more of

these owe their existence in milk to the attendant and the place in which the milk is kept. The moment the cow shows signs of being ill, or when even a slight eruption is noticeable, a person may contract disease by partaking of her milk. Impure water is another way in which milk is contaminated. If the cow is compelled to drink out of a mud hole, filled with disease germs, she cannot help but drink a large number of those germs into her system, some of them being sure to reach her milk. Milking the cow into an open pail when the barn is filled with dust, and from which there hangs an untold number of dirty cobwebs, or milking her in an offensively smelling lot, where the filth is ankle deep, or milking a cow whose udder, flanks and legs are covered with dirt and filth—in such cases it is impossible to avoid contamination of the milk. It is believed that more disease germs are given the human family through milk than are given in any other agency; and we also believe that less attention is paid to the care of milk than to any other food consumed upon the table.

Treating Horse Corns.

Dr. A. A. Holcombe, inspector of the United States bureau of animal husbandry, says of treating horse corns: "As in all other troubles, the cause must be discovered if possible and removed. In a great majority of cases the shoeing will be at fault. For a sound foot, perfectly formed, a flat shoe with heels less thick than the toe and which rests evenly on the wall proper is the best. In flat feet it is often necessary to concave the feet as much as possible on the upper surface so that the sole may not be pressed upon. If the heels are very low the heels of the shoe may be made much thicker. If the foot is very broad and the wall light toward the heels a far shoe, resting upon the walls, may aid to prevent excessive tension upon the soft tissues when the foot receives the weight of the body. A piece of leather placed between the foot and shoe serves largely to destroy concussion, and its use is absolutely necessary on some animals to enable them to work. Among the preventive measures may be mentioned those which serve to maintain the suppleness of the hoof. The dead horn upon the surface of the sole not only retains moisture for a long time, but protects the living horn beneath from the effects of evaporation. For this reason the sole should be pared as little as possible.



HORSE CORNS.

Different conditions on the farm will govern arrangements for the cooling of cream. Where windmills are used, many farms have cheaply constructed milk-houses in which can be placed a tank or half barrel, through which all water is led from the windmill to the stock-watering tanks. With the cream cooled and held in these tanks the arrangement is everything required.

Where windmills and milkhouses are not used, a half barrel can be set near the pump and a cheap shade constructed. The water can be pumped by hand with small expenditure of time and labor. The cooling of the cream will heat the water. Run out the warm water and pump a fresh supply in which the cream can set over night or through the day before being added to the supply can. When another lot of warm cream is to be cooled, the operation can be repeated. A large box can be set over the barrel to protect the cream from the sun. The farmer's ingenuity may suggest some other protection equally as good. There are a dozen or more arrangements, inexpensively and easily made which can be devised on every farm for the proper care of cream. These remarks suggest only the principle of keeping the cream in good condition.

Pasturing Sheep.

Some writers claim that sheep ought not to be pastured on land more than one year before it is plowed and reseeded, owing to parasites, but it has been shown that sheep have been kept free from parasites by the use of tar, turpentine and salt. Bore 2-inch holes in a pine log, fill with salt and smear tar around the top, and sheep will tar their noses while eating salt. Sheep soon learn to eat tar. One sheep raiser keeps it mixed with turpentine and salt, where it is accessible at all times. About one-half pint of turpentine to one peck of salt is the proper proportion.

Scours in Calves.

A stockman claims that when calves 3 or 4 years old become sick and die with scours it is due to indigestion, apparently, and yields to treatment with pepsin if taken in time. A teaspoonful twice a day given in a little warm milk after feeding will cure it, and if given when the calf is born, and continued for a few days, will prevent it. The pepsin is the common kind sold in drug stores, and can be purchased by the pound.



Succotash.

Take one dozen ears of uncooked corn, scraped. Boil until well done, a pint of shelled young Lima beans. Add these to the corn, with a teacup of the liquor with which the beans were cooked. Season with a tablespoonful of butter, and pepper to taste. Place on the top of the stove. Allow the succotash to boil up twice. By then the corn will be sufficiently cooked and ready to serve.

Old-Fashioned Waffles.

A quart of flour with enough milk to form a stiff batter. Stir in a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and beat to a cream. When quite light add two well-beaten eggs and bake in hot greased waffle irons. The second batch of waffles is usually better than the first, because the irons have had time to become uniformly heated.

Frozen Cream Cheese.

Beat one-half pound of cream cheese to a cream, and add a quarter of a teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of paprika, one teaspoon of Worcester-shire sauce, one of lemon juice and one-half pint of whipped cream. Freeze in a freezer, the same as you do ice cream. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves with a teaspoonful of currant jelly on each.

Fried Chicken.

Cut the chicken into six or eight pieces and season well with salt and pepper. Dip in beaten eggs and then in fine bread crumbs, in which there is a teaspoonful of chopped parsley to every small cup of crumbs. Dip again in eggs and crumbs, and fry in deep boiling fat. Cover the center of a cold dish with a nice white sauce.

Cornmeal Kisses.

Stir into a pint of corn meal a teaspoonful of salt, and scald with boiling water. Beat quickly and drop from a spoon into a little boiling lard on a very hot griddle, and cook on top of the stove, or drop upon greased letter paper and bake inside. The kisses should be very small, and should cook quickly until brown.

Fig Ice Cream.

Soak two pounds of figs over night. Put through a meat chopper, just cover with water and bring to a boil. One quart of milk, one pint of cream, one and one-half cups of sugar, brought to the boiling point. Add to the figs, cool, add two teaspoons of vanilla and freeze.

Baked Tomatoes.

Take twelve even-sized tomatoes, wash, take out core, put in a dripping pan, sprinkle on each a saltspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper; bake about twenty minutes in a very hot oven, serve on a hot platter, tomatoes to be buttered as eaten. Very inexpensive and palatable.

Corn Omelet.

Six eggs, beaten lightly; dash of pepper; three tablespoonfuls of cream; fry as usual. When about half done put in a cupful of heated and seasoned sweet corn. When done, turn out on a hot platter, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of salt, and serve immediately.

Frozen Peaches.

Two quarts of peaches, one quart of water and three cups of sugar. Pare, stone and mash the peaches. Add six broken peach kernels to the sugar and water and boil five minutes. Strain, and when cool add to the peaches and freeze.

Muffins.

Rub a tablespoonful of butter into a tablespoonful of sugar, add a well-beaten egg, a cup of sweet milk, a pinch of salt and 1½ cups of flour sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven.

Chicken en Casserole.

Cut up a year-old chicken and bake in covered casserole with milk or milk and water enough to cover chicken. Season with salt, pepper, parsley and a little onion, when two-thirds done.

To Cut Brown Bread.

Remove hot brown bread from cans and with a common wrapping twine cut the bread.

Helpful Hints.

A cloth moistened with alcohol will clean piano keys.

Clean linoleum with warm water and polish it with milk.

To clean marble take two parts of soda, one of pumice and one of salt, all in powder, and mix to a paste with water.

Fat which is to be kept should be cut up small and boiled in a saucepan in a little water and never put into the oven to melt.