

THE SCHOOLTEACHER.

How a Young Man Fresh From College Makes His Start.

A young man fresh from college who decides to become a schoolteacher has many things to consider. The profession, if it can be called a profession, is still unorganized. No standard of excellence, no diploma certifying ability, is required. Methods of teaching in public schools in New York state are very different from those in Colorado, and those in Utah are different from those in Buffalo. There are private schools of all kinds. There are almost as many methods of teaching arithmetic as there are of teaching vocal music. To obtain his first position he ordinarily joins an agency. He takes to the agency his record at college, supplemented by as many pleasant recommendations from his professors as possible, pays his yearly fee and promises the agency a certain percentage—5 per cent usually—of his first year's salary. Occasionally his college will find a place for him in one of the schools that prepare directly for it. At any rate, he will find without great difficulty a position that will support him. Perhaps it will be in a little denominational boarding school, where he will teach thirteen different subjects during his first year, as one man I know did. If he survives his first year successfully and with some measure of content in the work he is likely to be a teacher for the rest of his life.—*Leslie's Monthly.*

CHARMING DOLLY MADISON.

The Greatest of All the Mistresses of the White House.

To define the charm of a charming woman is always difficult. Dolly Madison's features were not regular, nor was her figure perfect. She was not witty, nor was she wise, and she participated little if at all in her husband's intellectual life. Nevertheless she stands out as the greatest of all mistresses of the White House, and her popularity was unbounded. She ruled over her world in Washington with genial good nature and instinctive tact. Her nature was warm, affectionate and impressionable. She loved life and people, and her world loved her. Her brilliant coloring, animated face and well rounded figure went with a cordial manner and a sympathy for those about her amounting to genius, and she was always ready to bubble into laughter.

Who could resist such a woman, the wife of a president? She was the center of observation at the inaugural ball, but she would have been the center of observation at any ball even if she had not been the president's wife. She had, in fact, ruled as indisputably over the little boarding house in Philadelphia kept by her mother when she was the Widow Todd as she did over the White House as Mrs. Madison.—*Galliard Hunt in Century.*

CANADIAN CASTLES.

The Most Interesting Is Chateau de Ramezay at Montreal.

To Americans castles are associated with the storied Rhine, picturesque England or France and Spain, but it is interesting to be reminded by the St. John (P. E. I.) News that there are a number of ancient Canadian castles still existing, the chief ones being St. Ours, Ilmonski, St. Eustache, LeBlanc, Montbel, Ste. Marie de la Beance, Vaudreuil, Ronville and, most interesting of all, the Chateau de Ramezay at Montreal. The latter was built in 1765 by Gertrude de Ramezay, at that time governor of the district of Montreal and knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis. From him was descended the last French governor of Quebec at the time of the capitulation in 1760. From that time to 1840 the castle remained in the possession of the government and was the residence of the French and English governors until the capital was transferred from Montreal to Quebec. It is now owned by the Antiquarian society, which has made of it a museum for historical relics of the old regime, and as such it possesses much interest for visitors to the one time capital of New France.

The Gold in the Ocean.

The fact that sea water contained gold was first made patent, we believe, by the observation that the deposit on the copper plating of jetties piles in sea harbors was comparatively rich in the precious metal. On the estimate that a ton of sea water contains approximately one grain, the yield would amount to something like 200 tons of gold per cubic mile and, as the volume of the world's ocean is estimated at 400,000,000 cubic miles, the total possible yield of gold would be no less than 100,000,000,000 tons—a truly attractive prospect to the company promoter.—*London Lancet.*

A Cruel Threat.

Mr. Snips (who has called about that long standing account) So you won't pay today, eh? Well, now, I warn you if you don't settle with me by this day week I'll go round to all your other creditors and tell them that you've paid me in full, and then you'll have 'em all down on you. See what I mean?

Disappointing.

Rector's Wife (to village grocer)—Well, I hope you like our new curate. Grocer—Yes, ma'am, thank you; we like him very well (pause); not, however, that I think he's as fluent as we had a right to expect, seeing as his father was an auctioneer.—*London Telegraph.*

The Unlucky Opal.

"You don't mean to say you're superstitious about opals?" he remarked. "Well," she replied, "I think it's unlucky to neglect an opportunity of getting one."—*Philadelphia Press.*

PRIME BEEF.

Feeding and Finishing Cattle According to Kansas Methods.

If I were feeding one car of cattle and had the room I would arrange to tie them all up in a stable with either a halter or chain, keeping them well bedded. Feed your corn ground, mixing bran and oilmeal with it proportioned as follows: For a ton of feed take corn chop 1,200 pounds, bran 500 pounds, oilmeal 300 pounds. If bran is high and you have alfalfa leave the bran out and make the feed in this proportion: Corn chop 1,300 pounds, cut alfalfa hay 400 pounds and oilmeal 300 pounds.

Feed all they will eat three times a day, or, better, if you are ambitious and have the time, feed four times a day, at 6 and 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 9 in the evening. By following this method of feeding the attentive farmer can realize a gain of three and a half pounds per day for 120 days on a good thousand pound steer.

Feeding Hogs and Cattle.

But the average farmer does not want to feed this way. Usually I have a bunch of shotes I wish to feed with the cattle, and in that event I start my cattle on shock fodder. This may be fed in the pasture and the cattle then put back in feed lots, where the racks are filled with hay or other roughness for them to eat at will. They will not eat much, as the corn fodder will be about all they want, but they will eat some, and it pays to have the fodder where they can get it. The corn fodder may be increased each day for three weeks, then commence feeding ear corn in their feed boxes, breaking the ears if large over the edge of the box. Gradually decrease the corn fodder and increase the ear corn until you have the cattle on a full feed of ear corn, which can safely be accomplished in ten days or two weeks.

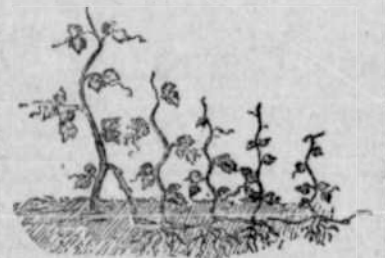
Changing From Ear to Shelled Corn.

After feeding the ear corn for thirty days I commence mixing in shelled corn and reducing the ear corn until they are on a full feed of shelled corn. I then mix in a little bran each day, about three pounds to the steer. I would advise feeding three times a day after you are through with corn fodder and twice a day while feeding that. Always have water where the cattle can get it at will, and in winter put a tank heater into the tank. This costs about \$4, will pay for itself many times over in one season and lasts for years.—*C. A. Stannard, Kansas, in Orange Judd Farmer.*

LAYERING THE VINE.

One of the Easiest Ways of Multiplying Some of the Woody Plants.

There is hardly any one whose home domain is so small that he may not at least sit under his own vine, not to mention the fig tree, which is by no



LAYER OF GRAPEVINE FROM NEW GROWTH means an impossibility even at the north. The simplest way to install a vine or a few vines of the grape is to get them from a good local nurseryman. But say that you have an accommodating neighbor with good fruit or that you already have a nice vine yourself and want to propagate it, there are few things easier. Layering is one of the simplest of horticultural operations. Its story is told so plainly by the accompanying little sketch that explanation is almost unnecessary.

Layering should be done in early spring. A cane or shoot of the previous year's growth of wood is stretched along the ground and buried throughout its entire length in a shallow trench or it may be covered in certain places, leaving the remaining portion exposed. Roots will be put forth at intervals and branches thrown up. Later the vine may be cut between these branches, leaving a number of independent plants.

Sowing Rape in Rye.

It is an excellent idea when the stand of rye is a little thin to sow four or five pounds of rape seed per acre early in the spring and afterward give one or two strokes with the harrow. There need be but little fear of dragging out the rye, as the crop is so deeply rooted that the harrow will have but little injurious effect. Of course if the rye is pastured close the young rape plants will be nipped off when they are very tender, and this may interfere with a rank summer or fall growth; but, on the other hand, if the rye is not pastured too closely the rape in all likelihood will make a fairly strong stand. If the stock can be taken off for a few weeks during the last of May or some time in June, so that the rape can get a strong start, it will in all probability pay.—*Iowa Homestead.*

GARDEN SNAPSHOTS

Plant currant and gooseberry cuttings in April.

Make some white clover seed into bare spots on the lawn.

Set the new strawberry bed in April.

According to one of the professors, the correct bordeaux mixture should be sky blue in color, of a very fine grain and should settle very slowly.

Some weeds, like chickweed and shepherd's purse, start up very early, and you cannot get after them too soon.

A WONDERFUL CHILD.

John Stuart Mill Was a Genius at Three Years of Age.

At three years of age John Stuart Mill began the study of Greek, with "arithmetic as an evening relaxation," as Samuel Wellington puts it in the Westminster Review.

At eight he began Latin, Euclid and algebra and had to act as tutor to the younger children. He was a stern and efficient tutor.

At twelve he began scholastic logic and political economy—the latter his main lifework.

At fourteen, while paying a long visit to Sir Samuel Bentham in southern France, he learned French as a relaxation from studying two or three hours before breakfast, five hours between breakfast and dinner and two or three in the evening. Being for the time master of his own hours and not subject to a stern father, he took lessons also in his spare hours in music, singing, dancing, fencing and riding, but never became proficient.

At sixteen Mill could speak in debate with adults with ease and freedom. At eighteen he contributed to the Westminster Review. At twenty-one he was made assistant in the India office and received a large salary for those days.

But Mill was bald at twenty-two. He did not marry until he was forty-five. He himself said: "I never was a boy. It is better to let nature have its own way."

THE DIVINING ROD.

Its First Recorded Use Was For Locating Mineral Lodes.

Professor W. F. Barrett, F. R. S., says that the birthplace of the modern divining rod, whether used to locate minerals or water, was in the mining districts of Germany, probably the Harz mountains. Its first recorded use was in prospecting for mineral lodes. The first mention of the use of the modern rod was in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Books published in the sixteenth century have pictures of miners searching for mineral veins in a very businesslike way by noting the dipping of a hazel or willow rod, the forked ends of which are held in the hands of an expert.

German miners brought the forked rod into England toward the end of the sixteenth century for the exploitation of the Cornish mines. Professor Barrett points out that the drooping character of the willow was probably believed to have something to do with the minerals concealed in the ground and that "it was but natural to cut a light branch from one of the trees and to see if it drooped in prospecting for ores." Thus the "dowsing rod" came into universal use among the miners of Europe, although it was soon believed that only certain persons had the gift of using the rod.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

Who Was the Real Discoverer of This Picturesque Stream?

No Dutch or English man can affirm the discovery of the Hudson river. Verrazano must have discovered Hudson's archives by nearly a hundred years. However, the Dutch and English Hailson in the matter is close. Hudson is appropriated by Dutch minds and has a Holland tradition round him. He came in a Dutch yacht called the Half Moon in 1609. His sailors were Hollanders and Englishmen. He represented a Dutch East India company on its way to find the much sought for northeast passage to India. He explored the Hudson, going as far as the little town that bears his name, and he himself has been transmitted to posterity with such blended and mixed traditions as to constitute him well nigh a half breed in people's minds.

The names of the river are varied. It has been called Manhattan, the North river, the Great river, the Mauritias and in the year 1636 bore legally for some length of time the name Riviere Van den Vorst Morillas.—*Maria Van Vorst in Harper's Magazine.*

The Licorice Plant.

The licorice plant resembles a rose with a single green stem, reaches a height of about three feet and bears a small purple star shaped flower. The first year's root growth resembles a loosely twisted string of tow and may run to twenty feet in length. The second year it assumes a woody substance when dry, and the third year it acquires its commercial value. The time for digging the root is the winter, when it is dried and crushed under heavy stones drawn round on it by mules, much as olives are crushed to extract their oil.

A Witness' Retort.

Curran once so far forgot himself as to tell a witness whose evidence he wished to discredit that there was secondhandism reflected in his face. "I was never before aware that my face made such a good mirror," retorted the other. The answer was all the more pointed from the fact that Curran, despite his unbranded forensic qualities, had a somewhat evil visage.

Sanitary Instinct.

Modern Mother—Why, child alive, what are you taking off that dolly's clothes for? Modern Child—I'm going to examine her to see if she's been vaccinated. I can't have 'er spreading 'digion among my other dollies.—*Baltimore American.*

A Reasonable Hypothesis.

Johnny—Pa? Father—Well? Johnny—Do you laugh in your sleep? Cause that's where your funny bone is? Town and Country.

Every year the world puts on its new \$4,000,000 worth of pepper.

M'GAHAN AND SCOBELLEFF.

The Newspaper Man's Picture of the Great Russian General.

McGahan was the correspondent who first described to Europe the Bulgarian atrocities. What a brilliant creature he was, with his steel blue eyes, his face as delicately chiseled as though it were of marble, his lithe, light frame and that suggestion of absolute courage, iron resolve, underneath the almost feminine thinness of the features. He was one of the intimates of Scobelleff—indeed, the men were so attached to each other that Scobelleff nearly always insisted that McGahan should share his tent with him, and McGahan was in the tent of Scobelleff the night after the disastrous assault on Plevna. Scobelleff was, said McGahan, a wonderful picture of the horrors and terrors of war. His face was black with powder, his uniform was in rags, and his sword was twisted like a corkscrew. It is evident from this description that Scobelleff took part with his own hand in some of the work of the day. There was a sequel, by the way, to this picture. I am not quite sure whether McGahan published it, but he told it to me. Scobelleff was always a dandy. Even in leading a charge he was dressed with dandled precision. In the middle of the night McGahan was woken up, and he saw Scobelleff dressing himself with great care, putting on a new uniform and even perfuming his hair and clothes. And then came another transformation. Scobelleff, his elaborate toilet finished, sat down on his bed and burst into a shower of tears and a tempest of sobs, thinking over all his poor men who had been so valiantly sacrificed in the attempt to gain the fortress.—*London M. A. P.*

Something for Your Eastern Friends.

The 1905 issue of the publication "Oregon Washington and Idaho and Their Resources," issued by the Passenger Department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, is now ready for distribution. If you have friends in the East who are interested in the Pacific Northwest, a copy of this publication would be a welcome visitor to their homes. This publication will be mailed to any given address upon receipt of four cents in stamps to pay postage.

FORGET ABOUT YOUR STOMACH

If your digestion is not fed and nourished as they should be. They grow weak and invite disease. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, cures indigestion and all stomach troubles. You forget you have a stomach and from every day you begin taking it. This is because it gets a rest—recuperates and gradually grows so strong and healthy that it troubles you no more. E. L. Babcock, Amherst, Minn., says: "I have taken a great many remedies for indigestion but have found nothing equal to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure." Kodol digests what you eat, cures indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching, Heartburn and all Stomach Troubles. Its preparation is the result of many years of research. Sold by The Modern Pharmacy.

You can't afford to use a poor plow. Oliver Chilled Plows are the right kind. Sold complete or in duplicate parts by Wynne Hardware Co.

Old papers for sale at the Leader office 15 cents per hundred.

DeWitt

DeWitt is the name to look for when you go to buy Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the original and only genuine. In fact DeWitt is the only Witch Hazel Salve that is made from the unadulterated

Witch-Hazel

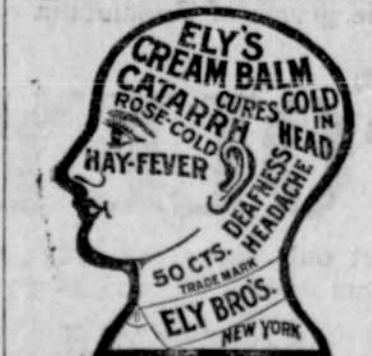
All others are counterfeit—base imitations, cheap and worthless—even dangerous. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a specific for Piles; Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles. Also Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Lacerations, Contusions, Bolls, Carbuncles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all other Skin Diseases.

SALVE

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CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM

This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed.

Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

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Since the perfect Stove-Pipe Fastener has been in the market. Call and see it at MILLER'S NEW AND SECOND HAND STORE. It is easily attached and insures safety. Look for the Football "Hooters"—they make more noise than a boiler factory.

C. J. MILLER, Main St., near Bridge

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SMOKED : MEATS : A : SPECIALTY

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First Class Turnouts, Double or Single.

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Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

We desire to place in the hands of those afflicted with Bright's Disease and Diabetes a 36-page pamphlet that is saving human lives. It is not an ordinary pamphlet, such as is commonly used to advertise medicines, but is principally made up of reports of scientifically conducted tests in a large variety of cases, showing 87 per cent of recoveries in these hitherto incurable diseases.

The species employed in these tests are known as the Fulton Compounds and the results obtained prove conclusively that these dreaded diseases so long fatal (the deaths from Bright's Disease alone are appalling, over 100,000 a year, starting as kidney troubles) have at last yielded to medical science. The pamphlet is free. Write to the John J. Fulton Co., 409 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

When to suspect Bright's Disease: Puffy ankles or hands; weakness without apparent cause; kidney trouble after third month; frequent urination; may show sediment or cloudy on standing; falling vision; day drowsiness—one or more of these.

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Rates per day \$1.00

Room and board, per week 4.50

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ATRONIZE

HOME INDUSTRY

SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION AND FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Lane, on the 23rd day of March, 1905, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 4th day of March, 1905, wherein J. C. Klopstein is plaintiff and The North Fairview Mining Company, a corporation, G. B. Pitcher, Nellie Pitcher, J. C. Sincos and John M. Peterson, were defendants, wherein plaintiff, Klopstein, and the defendants, G. B. Pitcher, J. C. Sincos and John M. Peterson, recovered judgement against the defendant, The North Fairview Mining Company for the sum of \$97,411.17 and for the further sum of \$2,500 attorney's fees and \$27.70 costs, which said judgments were enrolled and docketed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 15th day of March, 1905, and said execution to me directed and commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon in order to satisfy said judgments, attorney's fees, costs and accruing costs, to sell the following described mining claims, to-wit:

Those nine certain mining claims in the Bohemia District in Lane County, State of Oregon, known and recorded in the mining records of said county as the "Eva," "Dardanelles," "Bell of Fairview," "Harris," "Maine," "Golden Curry," "Teddy," "El Belmont," and "Golden Stairs," comprising the group of claims known as The North Fairview group, with all the improvements and appurtenances, situated in the Bohemia Mining District, County of Lane, and State of Oregon.

Now THEREFORE, in the name of the State of Oregon and in compliance with said execution and order of sale, I will on Monday the 8th day of May, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., to-wit: At one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the southwest door of the county court house in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell for cash, subject to redemption, all of the right, title and interest of the defendant, said, The North Fairview Mining Company, in and to all of the above described property in order to satisfy said judgments, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 27 day of March, 1905.

FRED FISKE,

Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the County Court for Lane County State of Oregon, administrator of the estate of Lena Becker, alias Eva Davenport. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1905.

WM. LANDRESS

Administrator of the estate of Lena Becker alias Eva Davenport.

WOODCOCK & POTTER Attorneys.