WM. R. BROWER, Publisher

An Independent riscal newspaper devoted to the interests of Central Point and the Rogue Itiver Valley.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at the DAKE AD VERTISING AGENCY, INC., 427 Bouth Main Street, Los Angeles, and 779 Market Street, San Francisco, where contracts for advertising can be made for it

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, Subscription price, \$1.50 per year, in advance.

VICE PRESIDENT KING.

Did Not Like to Serve. William Rufus King, born April 6. 1786, died April 18, 1853 was a vice president of the United States who never served in that capacity and one who took the oath of office on foreign soil, something which can be said of no other executive officer who has ever milk production, been elected by the people of this country. King was an invalid, but his time of drinking water and are restfriends graed him to take second place less and uneasy unless they can get on the ticket with Pierce in 1852,

Both were elected, but Mr. King's health failed so rapidly that he was forced to go to Cuba some two months before inauguration day. Not having returned to the United States by March 4, congress passed a special act authorizing the United States consulat Matanzas, Cuba, to swear him in as vice president at about the hour when Pierce was taking the oath of office at

This arrangement was carried out to a dot, and on the day appointed, at a plantation on one of the highest hills in the vicinity of Mataszas, Mr. King was made vice president of the United States amid the solemn "Vaya vol con Dios" God will be with your of the creoles who had assembled to witness the unique spectacle. Vice President King returned to his home at Cahawba, Ala., arriving at that place April 17, 1853, and died the following day.

GROWING PEANUTS.

How They Are Planted, Harvested and Prepared For Market.

The cuiture of the peanut is not attended with much difficulty. Land suited to the raising of corn or melons Is generally selected, and care is taken that there is nothing in the soil that would stain the shells. Planting begins when the danger from frost has passed. The ground is plowed five or six Inches deep and then harrowed The nuts are taken from the pod without breaking their skins and are plant ed two or three together in rows about three feet apart and twenty inches is to have tanks that can be kept filled from bill to hill, being covered with two inches of earth.

In October, when the nuts are ripe. the farmer loosens the earth and pulls up the vines, to which the nuts adhere. and turns them over to dry. He performs this task only in pleasant weath er and when the ground is dry. When by, which is sufficient time for them stake about five feet high

The vines remain in stack from thre to five weeks, after which the nuts are picked off, placed in sacks and shipped to market. A vine under favorable con ditions often bears more tima 100 nets and the yield per acre exceeds forty

To posish the pennuts on ! the earth and stems the nur-

ed In targe metal cylinders, from they pass through blast fans, in which a strong current of air separates the fully developed nuts having a nels from those imperfectly ! from empty pods. The sound nots fall through the fan upon sorting tables where those that are discolored are taken out and the bright ones are ness ed on into sucks that will early about 100 pounds of nurs. Each sach is marked with the brand that indicates the grade of its contents. Wash

TORE UP THE CONTRACT.

And It Called For a Salary of a Million Dollars a Year.

Only one man in the world ever tore up a \$1,000,000 a year salary contract When the Steel corporation took over the Carnegie company it acquired as one of its liabilities-it really was an asset-a contract to pay Charles M Schwab that unheard of sum annually

J. P. Morgan didn't know what to de about it. The highest salary on record was \$100,000. He was in a quandary Finally he summoned S hwab, show

ed him the contract and hesitatingly asked what could be done about it

"This," said Schwab. He fore it up

That contract had netted Schwab

\$1,300,000 the previous year. "I didn't care what salary they paid me. I was not animated by money motives. I believed in what I was trying to do, and I wanted to see it brought about. I canceled that coutract without a moment's hesitation. Thus did Mr. Schwab explain his ac tion to me.

There was a sequel. Morgan later told Carnegie how magnanimously Schwab had acted. Carnegle remarked, "Charile is the only man I know who would have done that."

And he promptly sent Schwab in bonds the full amount of the contract Carnegle declared publicly, "I owe my fortune chiefly to two men, Bill.

Jones and Charlle Schwab." Schwab, let me add, for years picked all the Carnegle partners. Corey was a laborer when the eagle eyed Schwab first spotted and promoted him. The only man to whom the canny Scot ever C. Forbes in Leslie's Weekly.

DAIRY and CREAMERY

WATER ON THE FARM.

Important That Dairymen Provide Pure and Abundant Supply.

Nothing is of greater importance on a stock farm than an abundant supply of pure water. Few farms have clear running water or live springs. He Took the Oath of Office Abroad, but It is necessary to provide storage tanks and pump water from wells, says the Kansas Farmer.

On dairy farms water is of even greater importance than on general live stock farms. Milk cows drink more water than do other animals because a great deal of water is required for

Cows form fixed habits as to the



In the most important dairy countries the Holstein breed has met its rivals and has been de-clared by the majority of dairymen clared by the majority of dairymen after an impartial trial to be the most profitable breed, writes a correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette. The Holstein probably produces more milk and butter than all other dairy breeds combined, and it has been due to the Holstein cow probably more than all other causes combined that milk production in the various countries has duction in the various countries has been so greatly increased in the last few decades. The bull pictured is a pure bred Holstein.

all the fresh water they want at the time they have habitually been getting it. For this reason there must be great regularity in supplying the water. By far the most satisfactory plan at all times.

A stock farm cannot be considered fully equipped until it has a complete water system with a storage tank high enough to force water wherever it is needed. Probably no other improvement saves as much labor as does a water system. On farms where the he vines have lain in the san for a tank can be given sufficient elevation on a hillside it can be built in the be kept cooler than when stored in tanks elevated above the ground Where an ample storage tank is built the drinking tanks in the various yards can be small. This insures the water being fresher than when it

would be stored in large open tanks. In addition to having plenty of water for the stock to drink, a dairy farm needs water in the room where the uills is handled and the diary utensils are washed. There is a lot of drudg ery in caring for milk and washing the pails and cans where water has to be carried. In fact, on a diary farm one of the first things to plan for is a water system that will put running water wherever needed. Until this is done caring for milk is bound to be drudgery.

The source of the water supply must be thoroughly dependable, and there should be no question as to its free dera from contamination. There is no quicker way to spread disease than through a contaminated water supply.

AN OUTLINE OF THE

The act provides for the creation of twelve federal land banks and permits the establishment of any number of joint stock land banks for the purpose of making loans at a reasonable rate of interest for long periods of time on farm lands. A federal farm loan board has complete confeet over these banks.

A-Federal Land Banks. Twelve federal land banks are provided, one in each of twelve districts into which the country will be divided. These banks are em powered to lend on first mortgages on farm lands in amounts of \$100 to \$10,000 for approved purposes. The loans are to be made through farm loan associations and agents. No loan may be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured im-

provements upon it. National farm loan associationslocal organizations composed exciusively of borrowers-are authorized These associations must be stockholders in the land banks in proportion to the amount their members wish to borrow. Eventually all stock in the federal land banks will be owned exclusively by these asso-

A reasonable interest rate is established. The act prohibits the federal land banks from charging more than 6 per cent on any mort

FORGETFUL LESCHETIZKY.

The Great Planist Was One of the Most Absentminded of Men.

That famous planist and still more famous teacher of music, Theodore Leschetizky, was one of the most absentminded of men.

One day, having experienced a slight symptom he thought he would visit his doctor and provide against a repetition. The day was cloudy, and he started forth umbrella in hand. Before reaching the nearest avenue it began to sprinkle, and he hailed a pass ing street car. Settled comfortably in a corner, he sank into meditation and was lost to material circumstances until the conductor announced: "End of route. Passengers will please descend. Obediently the musician descended. He had passed the doctor's house long ago: besides, he had forgotten where he was going. A friend who happened to pass a few moments later, found him standing on the curbstone-his umbrella up, although it was no longer raining-glowering intently at the brimming gutter as he tried to remember his errand. Explanations followed. and the friend laughingly advised him to return home.

"Also, you will have my company all the way," he added genially. "That is to say, if you do not min I stopping a moment at Dr. So-and-so's, where I have promised to call for a prescription for my wife."

"Not at all; not at all!" cried Leschetizky, beaming. "My dear fellow, you have told me my desination. L. too, was going to Dr. So-and-so for a prescription."

The friends proceeded to the doctor's and obtained the two prescriptions. They left together, and on the top step -the sun was now shining brilliantlythe musician paused absentmindedly once more to put up his umbrella.

"But, my good friend, you do not need your umbrella," remonstrated his friend. "The rain ceased an hour ago." At that moment the spring with which Leschetizky had been fumbling ylelded, and the umbrella sprang open.

His friend broke into a shout of laugh-'True, the umbrella you have is more suitable to the weather than your own. but I am afraid the doctor's little daughter might not be satisfied with the exchange. I fear we must go back,

Leschetizky, for there will be trouble." Leschetizky lowered the supposed umbrella and looked at it. It was a bive parasol of dimunitive size, much beruilled and gayly strewn with brocaded pink roses.

"Yes," he agreed, "We must go back and exchange umbrellas. Besides, I must get my prescription. I put it into my purse, but I do not feel any purse in my pocket. I think I must have left it on the doctor's table."

"Leschetizky." inquired bis friend, 'are you quite sure you did not leave' yourself behind in the car and that I am not walking with your twin?"-Youth's Companion.

More Scap and Less Water.

Because they use too much water and too little soap women do not get n sergeant of the marine corps told a party of society women disiting a battleship.

"The eye paining brilliancy of our white clothes is due to the fact that we wash with our heads as well as our hands, and we let soap do its proper share of the work.

"Just enough water to thoroughly wet the wash is sufficient," the sergeant continued, "and the less water and more soap one uses the whiter the washing will turn out."

The visitors seemed greatly impress ed with the lesson given them in an art that is dear to every woman's heart.-Philadelphia Record

Chemical Misnomers. "Copperas" is a conspicuous example

of chemical misnomers, being sulphate of iron, not copper. Another is "salt of lemon," which has nothing whatever to do with the fruit of the lemon tree, but is potassium binoxalate of potash treated with oxalic acid.

NEW FARM LOAN ACT.

gage or requiring fees not approved by the farm loan board. The borrowers will share in the

net profits of the bank because they are stockholders. It is contemplated that ultimately the borrowers will be the only stockhold-

Long term loans are provided by authorizing mortgages for periods of from five up to forty years. Small annual or semiannual pay-

ments on the principal are made a required feature of all mortgages.

B-Joint Stock Land Banks. Joint stock land banks are authorized. They are corporations for carrying on the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds. They are to be under the supervision of the farm loan board, but the government will not favest in them. Subject to geographical limitations and subject to the 50 per cent and 20 per cent limitation, these banks can lend to an individual any amount they wish and for any purpose. They cannot charge an interest rate exceeding 6 per cent, and such rate must not exceed by more than 1 per cent the interest they have paid on their last issue of bonds. Their mortgages, however, must provide for amortization payments. These banks are prohibited from chargng under any pretext fees or commissions other than those authorize I by the net.

EXPLORING A RIVER

The Niger, the Mystery of Africa, Was Long a Puzzle.

SOLVED IN A CURIOUS WAY.

Two "Armchair" Scientists, Who Never Set Foot In the Dark Continent, Worked Out the Problem of Where the Great Stream Entered the Sea. The Niger is the third greatest river

in Africa and the eleventh in rank in

the world. A century ago nobody had found where the Niger river reached the sea, and as the mystery grew the theory became popular that the Kongo or Zaire river was the lower part of the Niger. The most impressive fact known about the Kongo was that the majestic lood it poured into the Atlantic fresh ened the sea several miles from the

hore. It certainly was a great river. Mongo Park, the splendid and in repid young Scotchman who inaugu rated the modern era of African ex loration, was largely responsible for the theory that the Kongo might be the outlet of the Niger. He was enthusi stic over the idea. He wrote that if he theory turned out to be true the fact, in a commercial sense, would be econd in importance only to the dis overy of the Cape of Good Hope.

The German geographer Reichard ecame interested in the problem of the Niger, and, gathering all data available with regard to the waters in the equatorial regions of West Af rica, he came to the conclusion that the Niger must find its way to the cean through the streams of a delta and that this delta was probably on the coast of the bight of Benin, where a large number of small streams were known to enter the Atlantic.

The eminent geographer hit the nail on the head. His theory told the truth. The problem was solved in an armchair, but the English gentlemen, who at that time were organizing the Tuckey (Kongo) expedition, laughed to corn the German hypothesis, declared that Reichard's deductions were "entitled to very little attention" and that his data were "wholly gratuitous."

James McQueen was another armchair investigator, but the books he read were hundreds of black slaves taken to the West Indies from the Ni ger river region. He had read Mungo Park's fascinating story of his journey down the Niger for hundreds of miles and thought it very strange that no explorer bad ever found where the great river reached the sea. McQueen began to question every native of the lower Niger be could find and kept accumulating this testimony for five years before he was ready to publish his results.

In 1821, when he had solved the puzzie to his satisfaction, he issued a book the same dazzling whiteness in their in which he announced as a fact and washed clothes as do the United States | not as a theory that the Niger reached the sea through a wide spreading delta in the region of the "oll rivers." As a fact, the delta front is exactly where McQueen said it was. The oil rivers are the delta streams of the Niger.

McQueen's book made more fun for the learned geographers than any comic newspaper. The idea that an obscure trader in the West Indies should dream that his confabs with ignorant slaves had solved the Niger mystery was a most amusing joke. McQueen lived to see the day when his joke was recognized as a solemn geo graphical fact.

The Niger delta, one of the largest in the world, stretches 250 miles along the coast. Most of its streams are small, and, skirting the coast, one can hardly observe them, so completely are they hidden in the dense region of mangrove swamps. Explorers soon found that they might struggle for weeks up a stream only to prove it a blind alley, for a peculiarity of the Niger is that not a few independent rivers form between tthe delta branches and have no connections with the Niger itself. Most of the delta is a network, difficult to enter or to retreat from.

All nature is hideous there-the brown waters lazily coursing, the evil odors of the slime and coze, the repulsive animal life from crocodile to pythons, lurking in the shadow for their prey, and a choice collection of insect plagues, including the anopheles mosquito, with its poisonous sting. These terrible conditions, persisting for about forty miles inland, are then succeeded by solld earth, noble trees and sweet air, but the swamp region of the lower delta is one of the most forbidding parts of Africa.

Richard Lander at last, in 1830 floating down the Niger, was taken by natives into the Nun branch of the delta and descended it to the sea. The

Niger problem was solved. England gave the Niger a wide berth till after 1850. If was thought to be a plague stricken region from which no good would ever come. Its terrors have fled today before the ad vance in knowledge. Large vessels ascend the Forcados branch, carry ing commerce to and from the far in terior of Africa, and Nigeria, a coming empire of industry, with its great cattle, cotton, tin mines and other resources, is joined to the sea both by rail and river.-Cyrus C. Adams in American Review of Reviews.

Diplomacy. "Pa, what is diplomacy?" "Diplomacy, my boy, is the art of being disagreeable pleasantly."-Detroit

Cleanse the fountain if you would

purify the streams. - Alcott.

TROPH IS OF WAR

serve by Uncle Sam.

ON VIEW IN NAVAL ACADEMY

Restored by Special Process After Having Be n In Tatters For Years, o They Are a Living Proof of the Hero- o ism of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

In the aucitorium of the academic building at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis are 15,000 square yards of dags, most of them trophy dags.

The capture of these tattered banners helped to make the stars and stripes respected by the nations of the earth and reflect undying glory on the men of the United States navy. They are living proofs of the heroism and courage of the soldiers and sailors who fought to maintain the flag when the nation was struggling for independence and later when it was fighting to establish firmly the foundations of the greatest republic of the world.

From 1847 to 1901 this collection of flags, which should be one of America's most highly prized treasures, was kept at the Naval academy and exhibited in the old naval institute hall.

In 1901, when it was decided to tear down this bullding, the flags were packed in iron boxes and stored away. Being in a dilapidated condition when they were taken down to be packed. grave fears were entertained that they would be further damaged by moths. During the ten years they remained n storage repeated efforts were made to have the government take some steps to put them in a permanent state of preservation, but without success. In 1912 congress appropriated \$30,000 for the work of preservation.

About three months later Mrs. Amelia Fowler, an expert on flag preservation, obtained the services of forty needlewomen, who began the arduous task of sewing over by hand every inch of the 15,000 square yards in the flags, as the natural decay of age as well as the almost hopeless ravages of moths made any ordinary method of preservation seem impossible.

A special process was originated by Mrs. Fowler, which is described as "spreading the tattered remnants of each flag upon a backing of heavy Irish linen of neutral color."

The delicate work was guided by the original measurement of the flag, by a knowledge of its design and by placing in vertical and horizontal line the warp and woof threads in the fragments of bunting.

What remained of the original flag was then sewed firmly to the linen backing by needlewomen under Mrs. Fowler's instruction and guidance,

Less than a year after the labor of repairing was begun, on May 16, 1913, the flags were completed and put on exhibition at the Naval academy. In the ceiling of the academic build-

ing is one of the most interesting of the trophy flags. It is a British royal tandard taken from the parliament house at York, now Toronto, then the capital of upper Canada, when the place was taken by the squadron under Commodore Isaac Chauncey and a land force under General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, April 27, 1813.

The squadron, with about 1,700 soldiers aboard, effected a landing at York under cover of a fire of grape from the ships, cleared a way through the Indians and sharpshooters that the Engiish had formed to oppose them and stormed the batteries. The capture of York resulted in the acquisition of the royal standard, the only British royal standard captured and held by any nation

The flags captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila bay are in this auditorium. and some of them are exquisite. The one flown at the main of the Spanish cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa is a reminder of the plucky captain of that cruiser, Enrique Robiou, who refused to surrender at the battle of Manila bay on May 1, 1898, so the Ullon sank with its guns blazing deflance and all flags flying.-Boston Globe.

Imitation Damask.

Imitation damask is made today by neans of printing upon the surface. with a sort of transparent mucilage. the designs. These designs appear to be woven into the cloth. By immersing a sample in boiling hot water and alowing it to boil for several minutes the design will disappear. - Washington

Much Better Scheme.

"Darling, I love you so much I would gladly die for you."

"That's very nice of you, George but t wouldn't do me any good. I'd so much rather you'd make a good living for me than a glad dying."- Baltimore HY WISDOM.

The best indication of the Captured flags Carefully Pre o breeding value of a bull is furo nished in the milk records of his o dam.

It never pays to use poor salt o in butter. Some may say that o o salt is salt, but it is true that o there are some grades much bet- o ter than others.

The stomach of a little calf is o very sensitive and easily ruined. o Nothing will do this quicker than o keeping the calf confined in a wet, dirty stall or pen.

Fine cornmeal for the skimmilk calf is a good substitute for o

the more expensive oilmeal. To double the amount of milk o per acre and cut the cost of milk o production in two-build a silo.

000000000000000000

EFFECT OF WATER ON FAT CONTENT OF MILK

The watery character of the ration fed has no effect upon the fat content of the milk, says the Orange Judd Farmer. There is even less variation in the other milk constituents. This indicates that rations of varying water content have no effect upon the composition of milk. This was the conclusion of prolonged tests over an eighty day period with eight cows conducted for the government by W. F. Turner. R. H. Shaw, R. P. Norton and P. A.

The cows were given four different kinds of rations: (1) A full versus a limited allowance of drinking water: (2) turnips versus dry roughage; (3) wet versus dry beet pulp; (4) green versus dry crimson clover. The dry ration contained only from 60 to 75 per cent as much water as the wet ration. Of green clover the cows ate from forty to fifty pounds per head and of the clover hay 16.222 pounds per head

Certain individual cows at times produced milk having an abnormal fat content. This effect was apparently independent of the ration, as it occurred not only with the high water content ration, but with the dry as well. The weight of evidence secured through other tests also indicates that usually



There have been many instances in the past which show the great value of the Guernsey bull in the battle for the improvement of the scrub return of a profit, the natural color and fine flavor so characteristic of the Guernsey product are also prominent in cows resulting from this line of breeding. The cow shown is a Guernsey.

the percentage of water in the milk is not increased, nor the percentage of fat in the milk reduced, where the ration contains an unusually large

amount of water. Nevertheless, the general opinion of dairymen is expressed by McConnell: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the lush grass of spring, an excess of mangolds or too many brewers' grains will promote a great flow of milk, but that that milk will be poor, and farmers who do not do anything to modify such feeding will find their milk coming dangerously near the

Too Polite.

'standard.' "

Little Boy-That lady that talked to me in the park gave me some candy. Mother-I hope you were polite. Little Boy-Yes, ma, I was. Mother-What did you say? Little Boy-I said I wished pa had met her before he got acquainted with you .- Chicago Herald.

Not Facially.

"How do you preserve the paint so wonderfully?" "I put many coats of varnish over

it," explained the artist. "But," he

added hastily, "I hardly think that

would work in your case, dear lady."-

Louisville Courier-Journal Time works wonders-and so wealth most people if they were as tireless as

No. of the last of Every Home can have a Musical Instrument Wonderful Values in Pianos, Player Pianos
Talking Machines, Etc.
Check and Mail Coupor Check and Mail Coupon for Talking Machines, Etc. Beautiful Catalogues We are known to carry only what Sherman, Clay & Co., Portland: is good, what will endure and what Without obligation, please send cat-alogues as checked. is fully worth the price asked. Our easy payment terms place the best nusical instruments within every-Note—Put X in square,
Pianos Talking Machines
Players Organs one's reach. Fill out the coupon or write for catalogues. Sherman. Flay & Co.