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LEBANON OREGON

Sweet Home Items

Charles Lyon, who had an operation for the removal of gall stones, died at the hospital in Albany last Wednesday evening. The remains were brought to Sweet Home and laid to rest in the family burying ground at the Nye cemetery.

Hauser Brothers left last Tuesday for their home in Salem, after spending about a week in Sweet Home visiting at the home of Dr. Bellinger and enjoying the fishing sport in the nearby streams.

John Bailey, who has been suffering of an attack of appendicitis, is reported as improving rapidly.

Quite a number of Autos are seen daily passing through Sweet Home on their way to Cascadia.

H. R. Slavens and family and R. C. Watkins and family took a fishing trip last Sunday, going over to the Calapooia. They didn't get many fish but they had the experience.

These few days of sunshine has given the farmers a chance to make hay and they have taken advantage of the opportunity and haying is nearly a thing of the past for this season.

Stanley Keith, of the Keith Cash Store, was on a business trip in the Valley Saturday, returning on the Monday morning stage.

A. M. Davidson and daughter and Dr. Bellinger and wife motored to Shedd's Sunday.

For Sale

A valuable farm—310 acres, six miles west of Lebanon. 190 acres in cultivation, balance oak grub pasture land. Fair house and barn, good small orchard, within one-half mile of railroad, on R. F. D. route. The farm has good natural drainage and is regarded as one of the best farms in that locality. All of the cultivated land has been seeded to clover. For price and terms write or see The Scio Tribune.

Scio, Ore

What Lord Blarneyston Said

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

One evening at a theater Lord Blarneyston, chatting with an American friend who was spending a great deal of time and money on his lordship, seeing Mrs. Harkaway in one of the boxes, asked who she was and when told said:

"She's the most beautiful woman I've seen in New York, and there's no woman in England who can compare with her."

Such a remark made by a member of the London smart set was bound to be repeated from mouth to mouth. In a twinkling it permeated the social circle, the members of which were at once agog to see a woman whom Lord Blarneyston pronounced more beautiful than any woman in England. The first Sunday after the encomium had spread in society the church where Mrs. Harkaway worshiped was overflowing with strangers who went there to see her.

Of course his lordship's remark reached Mrs. Harkaway. It was her husband who told her, and he was proud to be the husband of the most beautiful woman in New York or London.

Mrs. Harkaway belonged to that class of New Yorkers who years ago were social leaders, but who now occupy back seats, the front seats being taken up by the commercial multimillionaire aristocracy of America. Why not use Lord Blarneyston's encomium to regain the position occupied by her ancestors? True, the ancestors of present day leaders had some of them sold meat and vegetables to Mrs. Harkaway's forefathers, to say nothing of one who had cooked the said meat and vegetables in her grandfather's kitchen. But times were changed. Present day aristocrats had assumed the leadership by virtue of their enormous wealth, and it was impossible to dislodge them. Possibly they would take in a woman whom an English peer had pronounced the most beautiful in New York or London.

After a consultation between Mr. and Mrs. Harkaway it was decided by the husband that the wife's chance for social prominence should be made available. Certain relatives of Mrs. Harkaway who had married into multimillionaire families were found to introduce her, and she was launched into society simply on the fact that Lord Blarneyston in order to compliment the city of the man who was dining and winning him had said that she was the most beautiful woman in New York or London.

The Harkaways had misgivings about entering the golden circle on a beggarly income of \$10,000. They figured, however, that Mrs. Harkaway's beauty, certified to by a British peer, would be considered a quid pro quo for what they would receive and that they would not be required to give entertainments. In this they were correct. The difficulty in the multimillionaire set is to get persons to attend entertainments. But there was one thing, however, on which their calculations were in error. They thought that Mrs. Harkaway would be able to provide herself with costumes out of her husband's income, leaving enough for their other expenditures.

Possibly had Mrs. Harkaway been admitted to the golden circle on any other plea than Lord Blarneyston's expressed opinion of her beauty a few thousands dollars a year for costumes would have sufficed. But society expected the most beautiful woman to wear the most beautiful costumes. Besides, Mrs. Harkaway received the concentrated gaze of society not because she owned the highest bred dog in the universe, but because of Lord Blarneyston's remark. For this reason her costumes were of supreme importance. They would attract far more attention than her beauty. Therefore they must not only be superb, but in great variety.

Not only did Mrs. Harkaway's wardrobes cost a great deal of money but at least one trip abroad a year was necessary to procure them. Then much more jewelry than she possessed was indispensable. Indeed, the Harkaways had not even prepared for the wife's entry into society before they saw that within a short time that which produced their income would melt away like ice under the rays of the sun. Nevertheless the preparations were made.

At the first function attended by Mrs. Harkaway she found herself the cynosure of all eyes. "That's the woman that Lord Blarneyston said was the most beautiful in New York or London," said everybody to everybody else. She stood in one position while a throng of persons passed her ogling her as they would a freak in a dime museum.

It happened that Lord Blarneyston was still in New York and was at this assembly. A lady to whom he was talking called his attention to Mrs.

Harkaway, remarking that she had been told she was the most beautiful woman in New York or London. "I haven't agree with that," said his lordship. "I think Mrs. Monkerench far more beautiful."

The remark was overheard, and Mrs. Harkaway's beauty was blighted. She was dropped from society, fortunately in time to save her husband's fortune. She resumed her normal position, but somehow the spell of happiness that pervaded the Harkaway family was broken. There has never since been the same contentment.

Scientific Farming

SPRAYS FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.

Vigorous Measures Should Be Taken to Combat This Disease.

[Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.]

Unless vigorous measures are taken to combat it the appearance of the San Jose scale in any orchard will in all probability put an end to the owner's hopes of profit. This pest multiplies with such extraordinary rapidity that its natural enemies are not nearly sufficient to keep it in check, and the only effective way of controlling it is to spray the trees thoroughly at least once a year. This should be done preferably during the dormant period either in the early spring or where the climate is mild in the winter itself. Where this is done experience has shown that the scale causes comparatively little damage.

There are several kinds of sprays in common use, falling under the three classes of (1) lime-sulphur washes, (2) petroleum and kerosene washes and (3) soap washes. Of these the lime-sulphur washes are probably most generally used. They may be made at home, or concentrated solutions of lime-sulphur which need only to be diluted with water may be purchased from manufacturers. Recently powdered sulphur compounds have also been put on the market. These are very convenient to handle and store and are therefore popular with those who have only a few trees to care for.

In a new publication of the department of agriculture, farmers' bulletin 650, "The San Jose Scale and Its Control," detailed instructions are given for the manufacture of lime-sulphur washes. A popular formula for a lime-sulphur concentrated solution which will keep when properly cared for a year or more is composed of fifty pounds of lime, a hundred pounds of sulphur and enough water to make fifty gallons after the mixture has been boiled for from fifty minutes to an hour. In making this concentrate the water is first brought to the boiling point, then the lime is added and immediately afterward the sulphur. The mixture must be stirred vigorously while boiling until the lime is slaked and must be agitated throughout the time of cooking. At the expiration of the hour it should be drawn off into barrels through a thirty mesh strainer, the agitation being continued in order to secure equal distribution of the sludge. The amount of water to be added to the concentrated solution to make the spray depends, of course, upon the strength of the solution itself. For convenience in handling it is desirable to have as highly concentrated solution as possible, and the following formula is therefore sometimes used:

Fresh stone lime, 80 pounds; commercial ground sulphur, 160 pounds; water to make of the finished product 50 gallons.

The following table shows the amount of water to be added to lime-sulphur solutions of various strengths. These strengths can be ascertained by means of a hydrometer.

DILUTION TABLE FOR CONCENTRATED LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTIONS.

Degrees Baumé	Specific gravity	Number gallons concentrated lime-sulphur to make 50 gallons spray solution.	Winter or dormant strength.	
			San Jose scale.	Winter scale.
36	1.300	1 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
35	1.314	1 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
34	1.330	1 1/4	6	6
33	1.351	1 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
32	1.383	1 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
31	1.422	1 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
30	1.461	1 1/2	7	7
29	1.500	1 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
28	1.539	1 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
27	1.578	1 1/2	8	8
26	1.617	1 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
25	1.656	1 1/2	9	9
24	1.695	1 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
23	1.734	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
22	1.773	1 1/2	11	11
21	1.812	1 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
20	1.851	1 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

It will be noted that applications during the summer are much lighter than those for the winter. This is due to the fact that the spraying is likely to injure the foliage. Spraying at the dormant period of the tree is therefore much more desirable, and summer spraying for scale should only be resorted to when the previous work has proved ineffective.



A GASOLINE POWER SPRAYING OUTFIT.

Work of a Submarine.

The submarine inventor, Simon Lake, says in the Century Magazine that this formidable weapon of naval warfare can be means of charts work its way on the bottom through the cables of mines or under nets or booms until it reaches the vicinity of the enemy's anchorage. Moreover, "If the enemy has its torpedo nets out, the submarine can creep up near the vessel, send a diver out and attach a bottom mine under her, to be electrically exploded after the submarine has moved a safe distance away. If desired, a mine can be attached to the bottom of the surface vessel and exploded hours later by clockwork mechanism. In this manner mines can be placed under several ships, and all can be blown up simultaneously at a given hour, when the submarine may be miles away."

The Penalty of Fussiness.

This story is vouched for—just as all the others are. It concerns a small maid who had a way of saying startling things at the table.

Not long ago the family expected a visit from a relative—a distant cousin from the roomy west.

"Now," said the mother, "don't you dare say a word if you see Cousin Jim eating with his knife."

All through the dinner the little maid gave the visitor her closest attention. She noticed that his manners were faultless; that he ate as politely and correctly as if kings and queens had been his tablemates. And then she turned to her mother.

"Well, ma," she gravely said, "I guess somebody stung you, all right. He didn't use his knife once."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cleaning Day.

A practical joke which was played in a small town created lots of fun and some indignation. A joker notified many of the housewives that on a certain morning the telephone company was going to blow the dust out of the phones and from the wires. They were told to tie cloths over the phone to prevent the dust ruining wall paper, furniture and pictures. Some of the phones were kept closely tied for an hour or two, and others were under the rags for half a day, or at least until they found by making inquiries of central that the joke was on them. My informant said the joker had to leave town for a day or two to escape the righteous indignation of women who were fooled.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Man and Labor.

Lady Russell in her volume "Swainlowfield and Its Owners" points out that in 1825 the Berkshire estate came into the hands of Sir Henry Russell, who had been a friend of Dr. Johnson. It was at Russell's table that one day the doctor maintained that "no man loved labor, no man would work if he could help it." Reynolds objected and gave Pope for instance. But Pope's inspiration, said the doctor, "was the love of fame and not the love of labor. Leander swam the Hellespont, but that doesn't prove that he loved swimming."

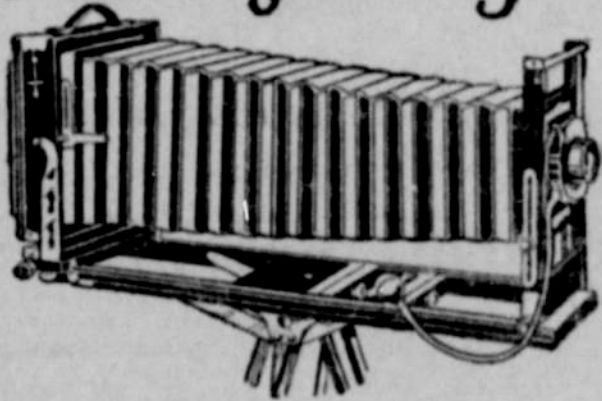
To Be Puffed Up.



Good—I don't think clothes make the man.

College Man—Nor I. I think it all depends on what he smokes.—Kansas City Star.

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