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JOB PRINTING.
When you Want
Butter Paper,
WE HAVE IN STOCK THE PURE
PARCHMENT.

BANQUET WITHOUT MEAT.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY EATS A
UNIQUE VEGETARIAN
DINNER.

Because of Meat not Noticed by the
Analysis of Foods Made
by Dr. Wiley, the Government
Food Expert.

Very wealthy and socially prominent
share with Mrs. John B. Henderson,
wife of the former United
States Senator from Missouri, the dis-
tinction of being a strict vegetarian
and yet being able to entertain large
parties successfully without the
use of any kind of meat.

Henderson's home, Boundary
Castle in Washington, is one of the
most beautiful dwellings in the Capital
and is fitted up in the most sumptuous



MRS. JOHN B. HENDERSON.
Gold, silver and exquisite glass
appointments characterize her
entertainments and the most promi-
nent people in the country are her
guests during the social season.

This distinguished hostess long ago
became a convert to the vegetarian
system and through a book which she
wrote on the subject, "The Aristocracy
of Health," held to her contention that
meat is unnecessary not only to diges-
tion, but to the palate. The book
aroused much discussion and during a
recent health congress in Washington
Mrs. Henderson arranged one of her
celebrated vegetarian dinners in order
to prove the strength of her theory.

Some amusement was caused by the
designation of a prominent politician
as having a reputation for liking good
meat his evening meal would be
served.

Mrs. Henderson's arrangements for
the dinner were unique.

Rather than offer her own analysis

Mrs. Henderson's vegetarian dinners
have always been a feature of her
social program during the winter. The
only plea against them is that diners
seriously object to being defrauded,
even if ever so skillfully, into believing
they are eating meat, patties and cro-
quettes, when, in fact, they are eating
"just vegetables."

This particular dinner in honor of
delegates to the food congress was
voted a distinct success. Those who
were included in Mrs. Henderson's in-
vitations declared that had they not
known the exact character of
the dinner to which they sat down they
would have been convinced that vari-
ous dishes were the result of the study
and ingenuity of Mrs. Henderson's
famous chef who had utilized meat in a
strange but most alluring manner.

Mrs. Henderson was formerly Miss
Mary N. Foote, of New York, and is
one of the most democratic and popu-
lar hostesses in Washington.

NOW COMES THE MOTOR BOOT.

Threatens the Popularity of the
Motor Bicycle, the Automobile
and the Motor Boat.

Gay Paris has just been startled by
the apparition of a gigantic person
"whizzing along the Champs Elysees at
the rate of twenty-five miles an
hour." He was not on horseback, ac-
cording to the Washington Post,
neither was he in an auto. He simply
stood up straight on his own legs, and
the only unusual thing connected with
his appearance consisted of a pair of
immense boots. He didn't walk. He
never lifted either foot from the pave-
ment. He simply carried himself erect
and "fairly flew."

Subsequent inquiry developed sev-
eral interesting facts. Fastened to the
soles of the tall stranger's boots were
tiny automobiles, with rubber tires
eight inches in diameter, and in a belt
worn about his waist were "accumu-
lators" of one and a quarter horse-
power, connected with the boots by
means of wires. Thus equipped, the
mysterious person sped along the ave-
nue at the speed above stated, exciting
wonder, admiration and alarm in about
equal proportions.

Seven-League Boots Not in It.

In other words, this astonishing but
highly uncomfortable gentleman—Con-
stantini is his name—appears to have
invented the long-looked-for and much-
feared "motor boot." As a matter of
fact his device will enable the indi-
vidual citizen to acquire a pair of boots
by means of which he can chase along
the boulevards of Paris or any other
capital at a frightful rate of speed, and,
as long as the "accumulators" hold out,
make anywhere from six to thirty
miles an hour. It is the much-desired
consummation—the apparatus whereby
we may pay a hundred calls during any
afternoon, evade policemen, street
cars, footpads, the carriages of the
aristocracy, and the importunities of
the very fleetest newspaper reporter.
No more need to squander money on
night-hawks, herdies, "copays," or even
broughams and victorias. Put on your
triple seven league boots, light your
cigarette, push the button, and away
you go. The time is foreseen when
our greatest statesmen will provide
themselves with the Constantini boot
and laugh at would-be interviewers.

Only one misgiving is nourished.
There is always a fly in the ointment,
a crumpled rose leaf on the couch of
joy. Suppose, for instance, that Sec-
retary Taft, or General Grosvenor, or



BOUNDARY CASTLE.

of the food which she proposed to
serve to her guests Mrs. Henderson
had a special analysis made by Dr.
Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemis-
try of the Department of Agriculture,
Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, and other
scientists who were in Washington at-
tending the convention. Mrs. Hender-
son has an English vegetarian chef,
Bennett, who is famed for his delicious
recipes, and after a sample of each
dish had been made it was given over
to the scientists for analysis. Souve-
lir menus were prepared for each
guest and attached to the card was the
recipe for every dish served throughout
the dinner. The entire menu consist-
ed of:

- Fruit Soup.
- Mock Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise,
- Cucumbers.
- Fermented Concord Grape Juice
- mixed with Apollinaris.
- Artichoke Cups and Asparagus.
- Broiled Slices Pine-nut Potato,
- Nut Sauce.
- Unfermented Catawba Wine.
- Eggs a la Villeroi, Mushrooms.
- C. C. Potrose Timbale, Tomato Sauce.
- Grape Fruit and Cherry Salad,
- Cheese Souffle.
- Food Fruit. Gelee. Kellogg Gelatine.
- Mock Coffee.

dear old "Uncle Joe" Cannon, or even
Vice-President Fairbanks himself (the
President, it is understood, will stick
to the horse), should put on the motor
boots and start upon a swift escape;
suppose, moreover, that in his
agitation he should turn on the mini-
mum speed for one foot and the maxi-
mum speed for the other, what would
be the condition of our priceless states-
man after about two blocks of that
weird form of travel?

Let it pass. No need to toss upon a
sleepless pillow while as yet the de-
tails are in camera. The motor boot,
like other great agencies of progress,
has come to stay. We can wait while
our betters try it on.

Roosevelt's Rifle.

The rifle which President Roosevelt
used on his recent hunting trip has
been received at Springfield (Mass.)
Armory, extensive repairs being neces-
sary as a result of rough usage. The
rifle, which was made for President
Roosevelt under the direction of Col-
onel F. H. Phipps, commandant at the
armory, is essentially a magazine army
rifle, with slight changes from the
regulation model to make it more suit-
able for sporting purposes.

LEAVE THEM INDIANS.

COMMISSIONER LEUPP OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS AGAINST HIGHER
EDUCATION.

The Red Man is Original and Should
not be Considered Merely White
With a Dusky Skin—Highly Interest-
ing Resort.

The Indian should be an Indian and
nothing more.
So says Commissioner of Indian Af-
fairs Francis E. Leupp in his annual
report. He does not believe the Indian
should be educated for higher profes-
sions in the great colleges of the coun-
try to the neglect of his sound and
practical learning.

His report is, beyond any doubt, the
most interesting one ever received
from the Indian Office.

Made-Over Indians Useless.

"The made-over Indian," he says, "is
bound to be like the Navajo blanket,
from which I the Navajo has been
expurgated—neither one thing nor the
other. I like the Indian for what is
Indian in him. I want him to retain
all his old contempt for hunger, thirst,
cold and danger when he has anything
to do. I love the spirit of manly in-
dependence which moved a copper-
colored savage once to beg that I would
intercede with the Great Father and
throttle a proposal to send rations to
his people, because it would pauperize
their young men and make them
slaves to the whites."

Mr. Leupp declares that the common
mistake of white men dealing with in-



COMMISSIONER F. E. LEUPP.

dians is that they proceed upon the
idea that the red man is merely a white
man with a dusky skin. Another mis-
take is to class the Indian with the
colored man.

Lead Him Back.

Since he became Indian Commis-
sioner, Mr. Leupp has appointed in sev-
eral of the schools a teacher who su-
pervises the study of native music.
The duties of this teacher are to lead
the Indian back to the sublime and
patriotic thoughts of his forefathers.
"The Indian is a natural warrior, a
natural logician, a natural artist. We
have room for all three in our highly
organized social system. Let us not
make the mistake, in the process of ab-
sorbing them, of washing out of them
whatever is distinctly Indian. Our ab-
original brother brings, as his contri-
bution to the common store of char-
acter, a great deal which is admirably
well adapted to the conditions of life
along the right line. Our proper work
with him is improvement, not trans-
formation."

VANDERBILT'S NEW AUTO.

It is Planned to Make 150 Miles an
Hour.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is having
constructed secretly an automobile
which he hopes will be the fastest ma-
chine in the world. He is an automo-
bile enthusiast and is determined with
the aid of the wealth at his command to
break the present record. The ma-
chine which he is having built is esti-
mated to be capable of developing 150
miles an hour with 250 horsepower.
Such speed is the equivalent of 218 feet
for every clock tick; it means a mile
in 23 2-5 seconds. The present mile
record is 32 4-5 seconds made by H. L.
Bowden, at Ormond Beach, Fla., last
February.

Should Mr. Vanderbilt be able to at-
tain such extraordinary speed with this
automobile it will mean that it will go
faster than anything in the world
heretofore. The best time ever made
on a railroad was a mile in 30 seconds;
this was on the Plant System on a run
from Fleming to Jacksonville, Florida,
when five miles were covered at the
rate of 120 miles per hour. Not only
will it go faster than the speed ma-
chines of to-day but the new automo-
bile flyer promises to carry its driver
faster than man has ever traveled be-
fore in the world. In fact it is stated
that even few birds could fly at such a
pace.

Cares for 1,000 Canaries.

Mrs. Sarah Noble, a widow, of Cin-
cinnati, Ohio, feeds 1,000 canaries in
her luxurious home in that city. Dur-
ing one of her trips abroad many years
ago she purchased and brought here
the ancestors of these birds at a cost
of \$1,000. They live in seventy large
cages. It costs Mrs. Noble \$65 a year
to feed her birds, and the most expen-
sive heating and ventilating arrange-
ments obtainable are provided for them.

A HOLLAND AIRSHIP.

Inventor of Sub-Marine Boat is
Working on One that Will Fly.

The report comes from New York
that John P. Holland, the inventor of
the submarine boat, is about to give
to the public an invention of a flying
machine said to be of as perfect a
construction as the submarine bearing
his name. Mr. Holland has been work-
ing on flying machines for nearly
twenty years, during which time four
models have been constructed and de-
stroyed on account of their imperfec-
tions. He is now working on the fifth
model, which he believes will be made
to fly. This latter model weighs only
thirty pounds. It is arranged to be
strapped to the back of the person de-
siring to soar in the air. There will
be two vertical arms crossing at right
angles with the axis and two pairs of
wings; these are to vibrate in oppo-
site directions. One pair of wings will
be placed at the back of the head and
the other pair near the waist. They
are of light steel construction, weigh-
ing about a pound each. In speaking
of his invention, Mr. Holland said:

"Any man who walks three miles an
hour can easily fly the same distance
in ten minutes with my invention and
I do not consider that statement an
exaggeration."
"I have taken birds as my pattern.
With this machine men will be able
to fly on the same principle as a bird
flies. If a cog breaks or something
else goes wrong, or if he becomes ex-
hausted and the propelling ceases,
there will be no danger, for he will
be able to descend gently to the earth
and land easily upon his feet."

Mr. Holland discounts the course
taken by a number of flying machine
experts who use a combination of bal-
loon and aeroplane. This form, he be-
lieves, "will never become practical for
aerial navigation because he considers
the gas bag offers too much resistance
to the air, and, on the other hand, be-
lieves that flying machines and the
aeroplane idea—the latter of the Lang-
ley class—will be the real means of
navigation of the air in the future. He
expressed his belief that with the new
Holland airship he will be able to fly
from New York to Washington to at-
tend the next presidential inaugura-
tion and get back home the same
night. It is his intention to make ex-
periments with his machine next
spring.

Facts About Henry Hudson.

Why should an Englishman who re-
ceived by baptism the name of Henry
be dubbed Hendrik? For more than
half a century Americans have been
writing and saying "Hendrik Hudson."
This habit, without a legitimate founda-
tion, has been emphasized afresh re-
cently in the "Hendrik Hudson Mem-
orial Bridge" and the "Hendrik Hud-
son Intercentenary Committee." The
only excuse that can be offered for us-
ing the Dutch equivalent is that Henry
Hudson sailed under Dutch auspices on
one of his four voyages of discovery.
The Netherlands themselves knew him
only as "Henry" Hudson.
In 1859 Henry C. Murphy, while at
The Hague examining the old Dutch
records for data referring to Hudson,
found in the royal archives a Dutch
copy of Hudson's contract with the di-
rectors of the East India Company. The
document was appended to a manu-
script history of the company, pre-
pared at its request by F. van Dam,
the counsel of the company from 1652



VEGETABLES RAISED BY IOWA SCHOOL BOYS.

Little red cross roads' school house.
Considered from the modern educa-
tional point of view, the general educa-
tional level of the country has unquestionably
risen many degrees, but with this as-
sumed advance have come problems

BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION NEC-
CESSARY TO KEEP BOYS ON
THE FARM.

Problems of the Farm Solved by
Thorough Training of the Young.
School Gardens an Essential Ad-
just of the City School.

Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier
Schoolmaster" was a romance of the
type of common-school education
which, a couple of generations ago,
extended, with its natural variations,
from one end of the Union to the other.
"The little red brick school house"
of the earlier days of the settlement
of the Mississippi Valley was the prin-
cipal factor in the elevation of the

many times more perplexing than
those which troubled the pedagogues of
our forefathers. In those days we had
the great resources of an unbroken and
an uncultivated wilderness. The residents
of Ohio and Kentucky were pioneers.
Vast tracts of rich, but unbroken,
wilderness stretched to the westward,
affording opportunity for the making
of thousands of new homes and beck-
oning with alluring finger the sur-
plus population of the Eastern States.
The soil was rich and fruitful, the
home market for agricultural products
was good, and the crowded centers of
the Old World sought eagerly for our
surplus products. Such a thing as
agricultural education was unknown.
Mother Earth was fruitful from the
stored-up fertility of the ages and
needed but the tacking of the hoe to
laugh abundant harvests.

The False Lights
that Beckon the
Farm Lad.



great middle class of Americans,
which made of the nation a people of
intelligent thinkers. They already
possessed qualities of sturdy integrity
and self-reliance which constituted
them "good citizens," and their system
of common-school education, sufficient
at that time to meet all the demands of
the country, elevated them as a whole
into a body the superior of any "mid-
dle class" in the world, ready and
able in any period of crisis to decide
great public questions aright, and to
do, with the courage of their convic-
tions. Since that time what we call
"higher education" has developed, and
new systems and methods have sup-
planted "The Hoosier Schoolmaster,"
and the birch rod, identified with the

The farmer of to-day finds an en-
tirely different situation and a strong
and increasing competition. The vast
wilderness has been settled, and
through continual and often ignorant
and ill-advised tillage, the soil has
been depleted of its fertility. While
agriculture has thus been retrograding
and the competition continually grow-
ing keener but little has been done to
fit the farmer to cope with the chang-
ing conditions. The average country
boy to-day receives a much better edu-
cation, viewed by present educational
standards, than did his grand-father,
yet it is along lines which help him
but little to maintain his position in
the country's development. He learns
the very things which, instead of mak-
ing him satisfied with the farm, im-
pel him to leave it and seek occupation
in the centers of population. The
farm boy who receives a common-
school or a high-school education natu-
rally turns toward the place where he
can best apply it. His schooling has
not been such as would help him to
farm better, to make more money on
the farm or to make of farming an in-
teresting employment. And so he goes
to the city to utilize his special knowl-
edge. The trend of the country-raised
lad is irresistibly in that direction,
while there is no equalizing current im-
pelling the young people of the cities to
fill his place in the country. And the
city boy as he grows up and marries
would like to have a home of his own
on a piece of land, of course, but he
knows only the trade or profession that
he has learned. He knows nothing of
farming and he would not know how
to make a living from a piece of land
if he had it. It has often been said
that it is worse than useless to put
the poor of the great cities out in the
country, because they will not stay
there. As a matter of fact, they can-
not be expected to, for to them it is a
strange and barren story. The experi-
ence of the Salvation Army, however,
as shown in its farm colonies in dif-
ferent sections of the country, demon-

Continued on next page.

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