LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

On the stage of life the leading lady is usually the cook.

A woman never tires of shopping as long as her hair stays in curl.

In a successful matrimonial firm the husband isn't a "full" partner.

Sermons would be shorter if they had to be practiced before they were preached.

War would probably be the most horrible thing in the world if it were not for the comic valentine.

Women of an Ohio town are building a church all by themselves—and they'll probably occupy it the same way.

Enjoy the pleasures of life when you have a chance, or when you get ready to enjoy them you may find them missing.

'Localization of hostilities' and 'administrative entity" are two more delightfully vague verbal morsels to roll under the diplomatic tongue.

One advantage of depending upon the Missouri mule in war is that no disguised Jap would dare to get near enough to blow him up with dynamite.

Physicians are constantly discovering some popular pastime or mode of attire that injures health. But the average of human life remains about the same.

The "limousine" is described as a cross between an automobile and a sleeping car. There must be something doing when a limousine goes into a muck pond.

We are glad to learn that this new germ, kunzite, is not a mysterious affair at all, but just a spodumene, sometimes known as triphane, and perfectly harmless when not hungry.

President Roosevelt says the editor is necessary and useful. Now let him prepare to lose the votes of "Veritas," "Pro Bono Publico," "One Who Knows" and old man "Vox Populi," not to mention space writers and all egotistic correspondents to whom the editor is always an idiotor.

M. Roche, French ex-minister of commerce, estimates that in the event of a general European war France must expend $6,000,000 per day during its continuance. In 1871 she had to pay not only the cost of her own armies in the field but to contribute a "milliard" of francs, or $200,000,000 as an indemnity to Germany. For crushing the freedom of the Boer republics, for the dubious profits of turning uneasy neighbors into sullen and impoverished subjects, Great Britain spent upon the South African war $20 for every acre of the two republics. The Civil War cost the United States the additional of $2,700,000,000 to her public debt.

It is announced that the United States recruiting stationss will continue to accept young men 5 feet 4 inches high as recruits and will not for the present require them to touch the mark at 5 feet 7 inches. It is pleasant to know that three inches makes not the slightest difference in a man's ability to discharge a Krag-Jorgensen, and from time immemorial hasn't it been maintained that a little man is more pugnacious than a big one? Little men are more high-tempered; they will fight quicker and longer. It is easy to comprehend why they do it. It is because they won't be "put on." They fear that you labor under the impression that because they are small they are not as likely to maintain their rights with the same firmness as a bulkier man, and they mean to undeceive you.

When in doubt consult your mother. That advice applies to children, generally, but it applies especially to girls. Your mother, young woman, has had the advantage of experience which you lack. She knows the ways of the world, which you do not know. You see things from your point of view. It is necessarily a narrow point of view. Your mother knows. She has gone by the way you are coming. Happy that daughter who confides in her mother. Happy she who can go to her mother with her little secrets and misgivings, her girlish hopes and fears, and talk of these, freely assured that mother will understand and advise tenderly and sensibly and rightly. Happy that mother who has won and kept her daughter's confidence, who knows how important it is to listen sympathetically to her daughter's doings and plans. Happy the mother who has not driven her daughter away by speaking of the girlish notions as "silly," and "preposterous," or by scolding the girl's petty delinquencies. The bond between mother and daughter should never be broken. The bond of comraderie between the two is a natural one. If it binds them together the daughter's problems become the mother's problems and the solution will be a wise one. "A son is a son 'till he gets a wife; a daughter's a daughter all the days of her life"—if the bond holds true. The old song says: "A boy's best friend is his mother." That's true. But a mother is in a peculiar sense the best friend of a daughter. And the girl who forgets this is likely to make a mistake in life. Ask your mother.

It begins to look as if consumption had had its day. Without waiting to note what effect X-rays or any of the new forms of light may have upon destroying it, it is evident that the most serious scourge of our northern latitude is already more or less under the control of physicians. In New England, where the registration has been fairly accurate, the decrease of the death rate from this disease has been 50 per cent in the last half century, the rate of decrease being far more rapid in recent years. The reports from New York are to the same effect. Where blocks of houses were formerly infected with tuberculosis conditions are so changed that the city has been able to reduce its death rate from this disease nearly one-half in the last twenty years. Strange to say, cold outside air, once thought to be so pernicious to consumptives, is now regarded as one of the best remedies. The treatment is heroic, but it works for an appetite, and this, coupled with nourishing food, is sure to make good blood, which is exactly what the patient wants. In fact, cold air seems to be a popular remedy just now for many ills. Not far from Wellesley College is a hospital for crippled and otherwise deformed children. These children are living in a barnlike shack, and while protected from drafts they are allowed free exposure, especially at night, to plenty of pure, cold air. The experiment is novel, but so far the improvement in the anaemic children has been marked. It may be that civilization will have to take a step or two backward in order to advance in the right direction; that some of the luxuries now enjoyed by the rich are not so desirable after all, and that health and the happiness which comes from health are to be bought more easily than most of us dream.

It is no longer the fashion to blame the dime novel for the exploits of runaway boys. Indian fighting and gold digging are no longer the gilded paths to glory. The up-to-date way is different. A New York letter tells that a fond Gotham mother had her two boys restored to her after they had been away for two whole days. The boys are 14 and 16 years old respectively. The mother blames Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab and John W. Gates for their escapade. "They had been reading," she explained, "how Mr. Schwab started in life with a single gallus, carving cheese in a country delicatessen shop, and how afterward he made a million a minute. Carnegie and Gates yellow literature was also attractive to them. If Mr. Carnegie could accumulate such a bewildering number of millions by starting on a 30-cent capital, why not they? Not having an iron works to sell to a shipbuilding company, the boys started to work in a laundry at $3 a week. They were agitating a vat of soiled clothes with a stick when the police found them for me." Running away from home to work in an honest employment is a good many shades better than running off to fight Indians or hold up stage coaches. Carnegie and Schwab are not perfect models. There is plenty in the careers of each to be criticised. If the lives of these two men have any practical lesson at all for the average boy of this commercial age, it is that the boy and the business must grow up together, each a part of the other. This pair of runaway boys whom the police found "agitating a vat of soiled clothes with a stick" had found an opportunity and knew what to do with it. If the police never found boys doing worse than this, there might be rosier hopes for the world's future. Nobody in the world has as good a chance to become a master of the laundry of business as the boy who is not afraid to begin by "agitating a vat of soiled clothes with a stick." Here's luck to this pair of boys and the hope that the police may never find them in a worse business.

Too Much for Poor Lo.

An Indian caught his first glimpse of a natural gas fire a few days ago near the territory line. He looked into the stove and all he could see was a pile of red-hot bricks, through the crevices of which the blue flames were curling. He said nothing, but before starting home he went to a yard and bought a lot of brick and hauled them home. He burned up six boxes of matches and all the dry wood his wife had cut trying to get the bricks to burn and finally hauled them back and told the yard man they were "no good."

The average man's idea of a business transaction is one in which he gets the best of the bargain.

Japan's total area is 147,669 square miles; Russia's is 8,660,395 square miles.

Japan's population is 43,760,815; Russia's is 129,004,514.

The Japanese Empire consists of five principal and eleven smaller islands; the Russian Empire, exclusive of the Kwang-Tung Province, comprises one-seventh of the land surface of the globe.

Japan has 14,602 towns, villages and cities; Russia has 555,990 cities and settlements.

Japan's total available military force numbers 603,116; Russia's, 4,600,000 (war strength).

Japan's army includes 203 battalions of infantry, with 7,500 officers and 193,790 men; Russia's 1,236 battalions of infantry, with 63,000 officers and 3,440,000 men.

Japan's military force is equipped with 684 cannon and 61,390 horses; Russia's, 3,500 cannon and 120,000 horses.

Japan's artillery force numbers 24,130; Russia, 138,000.

Japan's army reserves number 76,478; Russia's, 2,450,000.

Japan's possible naval strength includes 123 naval vessels of all kinds; Russia's 242 vessels.

Japan's navy, at full war strength, includes 31,379 officers and men with 6,267 officers and men in reserve; Russia has 65,054, with 30,500 in the reserve.

Japan's navy includes 6 battleships, 22 armored cruisers, 3 gunboats, 15 torpedo destroyers, 38 first-class and 39 second and third class torpedo boats; Russia's, 20 battleships, 14 coast defense vessels, 24 first-class and 15 second-class cruisers and 163 torpedo craft.

The largest warship in Japan's navy, the Mikasa, was built in 1900, is of 15,000 tons displacement, and carries a crew of 935 men; Russia's largest was the Cesarevitch, destroyed by the Japs, of 13,100 tons displacement, and carrying a crew of 732 men.

Japan has nine naval bases in the Far East — Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizura, Nagasaki, Kobe, Matsouai, Ominato, Tokashika, Tsushima; Russia has three—Vladivostok, Dalny and Port Arthur.

Japan has nine coaling stations—Yokosuko, Sasebo, Maizuru, Tokashika, Kobe, Ominato, Matsouai, Nagasaki, Kure; Russia has three—Dalny, Port Arthur, Vladivostok.

Japan's output of mineral wealth in a year was 7,471,000 tons of coal and 24,448 tons of iron and steel; Russia's, 17,612,982 tons of coal and 4,816,000 tons of iron and steel.

Japan's acreage under cultivation is 12,315,310 acres; Russia's, 211,517,700.

Japan has a food-producing acreage equal to one-quarter of an acre for each head of population; Russia's equals 3.3.

Japan enlists annually 190,000 men in its army and navy; Russia, 310,000.

The conscription age for the army in Japan is between 17 and 40 years; in Russia all between the ages of 22 and 40 are liable.

Japan's infantry is armed with Midji magazine rifles, holding five cartridges; Russia uses the "three-line" magazine rifle, holding five.

Japan's cavalry is armed with sword and carbine; Russia's carry sword, rifle, bayonet and lance.

Japan's form of government is nominally a monarchy, but really it is nearly republican; Russia is an absolute monarchy.

In Japan education of the young is compulsory; in Russia, almost the opposite is true.

Japan has 28,677 schools; Russia, 78,721, including military and naval schools.

Japan's schools and universities are attended by 7,709,424 students, taught by 94,616 teachers; Russia's schools have 3,779,818 and 113,984 teachers.

Japan has 33 libraries, with a total of 522,004 volumes; Russia has far less, conducted in connection with schools.

In one year Japan published 20,814 different books; in Russia, 10,651 were published.

In one year Japan published 829 different periodicals (monthly, weekly and daily), a total of 464,458,141 copies being issued; Russia published 743 periodicals, in 12 languages.

In Japan absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is extended by the constitution; in Russia the Jews especially are persecuted.

Japan's chief forms of religion embrace Shintoism, with 12 sects, and Buddhism, with 16 sects; Russia's established religion is the Graeco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic faith.

Japan's religion is not a state religion and is not supported by the state; Russia's religion is a state religion and the Czar is the head of the established church.

Japan has 191,906 shrines or churches; Russia has 99,626 churches of all denominations, exclusive of 765 monasteries, where 8,076 monks and 6,978 aspirants are housed.

Japan's last budget placed the total annual revenues at $136,815,418 and expenditures at $135,212,248; Russia's revenues totaled $948,516,339, the ordinary expenditures at $940,202,614 and extraordinary expenditures at $95,681,121.

Japan's public debt is $206,799,994, or $4.73 per capita of population; Russia's, $8,167,320,000, or $24.56.

Japan's exports from the United States aggregate $21,162,477 annually; Russia's, $6,504,857.

Japan's imports into the United States total $36,854,692 yearly; Russia's, $7,236,120.

Japan's total exports annually aggregate $124,208,323; Russia's, $368,955,242.

Japan's total imports yearly reach a value of $127,396,689; Russia's, $322,583,062.

In one year in Japan 168,976 arrests for crime are made; in Russia, 603,974.

In 1898 Japan's merchant navy included 1,130 steamers of European type, 1,914 sailing vessels and 19,097 native craft; Russia's in 1899 consisted of 657 steamers and 2,143 sailing vessels.

In 1899 Japan had 829 miles of state railways and 2,652 miles of railways owned by private companies; Russia had 34,485 miles of railway, of which 9,591 miles belonged to private companies.

Passengers carried on Japan's railway in a year totaled 98,537,117; Russia's, 83,708,100.

In 1900 Japan had 13,879 miles of the telegraph, or 59,396 miles of wire in operation; Russia, 93,052 or 271,024.

The total number of telegrams handled in Japan in a year was 15,503,700; Russia, 19,217,238.

In 1900 Japan had 1,562 miles of telephone or 31,273 miles of wire; Russia had 35,300.

In 1900 Japan's postal service, including 4,404 postoffices, handled 635,886,810 letters and parcels; Russia's handled 632,972,317 letters and parcels.

Japan is 200 miles distant from Korea; from Moscow, Russia, the distance, as the crow flies, is 3,200 miles.

Japan has 118 separate, or 2,022 miles of submarine cables; Russia has 10, with a total of 319 miles.

Japan's schools are non-sectarian, practical, and tend to enlighten liberalism; Russia's are ruled by a tyrannical religion of which the Czar is the head.

The number of horses in Japan at last report was 1,587,697; in Russia, 25,354,000.

The number of cattle in Japan at the last report was 1,230,000; in Russia, 37,413,600.

The forests of Japan cover 17,867,766 acres; Russia, 474,000,000.

Japan's annual production of silk, cotton and other textiles is valued, according to last reports, at $71,869,599; Russia's cotton industry proper employs more than 200,000 looms and is valued at $288,000,000 a year.

Japan's postoffices act as savings banks, and, according to last reports, 1,565,498 persons made deposits in one year aggregating $18,960,754; in the 5,351 state, municipal and postal savings banks of Russia 3,504,140 depositors put a total of $319,967,000.

The Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, has a paid up capital of $15,000,000, deposits aggregating $3,080,884,000, loans totaling $1,320,532,400, and eight branch offices; the Bank of Russia has 113 branches, capital and reserve of more than $27,500,000, deposits and current accounts aggregating over $173,379,000.

Japan's Mikado is the 121st descendant of the Emperor Jimmu, who founded the present dynasty in 660 B. C.; the reigning family in Russia descend from Michael Romanof, elected Czar in 1613.

Tobacco yields Japan an annual revenue of but $4,463,000; in Russia there are 580,254 tobacco plantations and the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes exceeds 82,250 tons annually, the revenue yielded the government being near $25,000,000 annually.

Japan produces large quantities of sake and soy, but little other spirits; in Russia there are 2,055 distilleries, producing annually 2,245,700 tons of spirits, and 1,017 beer breweries producing annually 115,860,000 gallons of beer.

Japan secures an annual revenue of more than $29,700,000 on spirits; Russia's totals are more than $170,000,000.

In Japan the sale of spirits is regulated by strict local laws; in Russia the Crown has a monopoly in handling the sale of spirits in many provinces, the total quantity of vodka sold in a year at 301 spirit depots in 20 provinces amounting to 44,665,500 gallons.

Last reports give the total marriages in Japan in one year at 471,217, births 1,360,622, deaths 894,437; in Russia 809,874 marriages, 4,634,809 births and 3,063,047 deaths.

The average height of a Japanese is 5 feet 2 inches; of a Russian, 5 feet 8 inches.

The average weight of a Japanese is 150 pounds; of a Russian, 170 pounds.

The Japanese have no oaths in their language and never swear; the Russians are notorious for their use of expletives.

The average density of the population throughout Japan is 296 to the square miles; in Russia the average density, counting all provinces of the great empire, is but 15 per square mile.

TIME TO MOVE ON, GRAN'THER WINTER.

A Mean Advantage.

"I cannot cure you," said Dr. Fox, "unless you promise to do exactly what I tell you. Do you solemnly promise?"

"I do," replied the patient.

"All right. Let me have your check for that old account that has been standing so long." — Philadelphia Press.

Many a man would be glad if his wife would talk to herself.

Potato Soup.

Peel half a dozen potatoes and two onions; put them to cook in pints of cold water. When boiling perfectly tender rub through a sieve, back on the fire and season with cup of milk, a teaspoonful of butter, a pinch of grated nutmeg, pepper and salt to taste. Serve with croutons. This soup may be made much richer by blending a cup of cream and the yolks of two eggs, to be added just before serving. As it curdles quickly, care must be taken in adding the eggs.

Corn Meal Gems.

One cup Indian meal, two cups flour, two tablespoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful lard, half teaspoonful salt, one and one-quarter cups milk, two eggs. Sift together the meal, flour, baking powder and salt; warm the milk just enough to melt the lard and butter; beat the eggs light without separating, mix with the firm batter and fill well-greased gem pans two-thirds full. Bake in hot oven twenty minutes. Can be eaten hot or cold.

Baked Indian Tapioca.

Mix together one-third of a cupful of White House tapioca and one cupful of Indian meal, and sprinkle the mixture into a quart of boiling water. Stir and cook until the tapioca becomes transparent. Add a cupful of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of butter and half a teaspoonful of salt; turn into a buttered baking dish, pour over the top one and one-half cupfuls of cold milk, place in the oven without stirring and bake one hour.

Scones.

Mix and sift together two cupfuls sifted flour, four level teaspoonfuls baking powder, half a tablespoonful sugar and half a teaspoonful salt; rub into the flour with the tips of the fingers four level tablespoonfuls of butter; then all two beaten eggs and a third cup of cream; toss on a floured board; roll three-fourths of an inch thickness; cut in squares; brush with white of egg; sprinkle with sugar and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

Fruit Pudding.

Chop together one cup seeded raisins and one cup beef suet. Mix one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoons saleratus, three cups flour, salt and nutmeg. Add raisins and suet and stir thoroughly. Steam three hours or more. For a sauce, take one cup sugar, two tablespoons flour and one tablespoon butter. Stir together till creamy. Add one bowl of hot water, stir till smooth and add nutmeg to taste.

Oatmeal Cookies.

Into four cups of flour sift one spoonful of baking soda and one and three cups of oatmeal. Now stir in two cupfuls of powdered sugar working to a paste with a cupful of melted butter and add a teaspoonful of salt. Moisten with enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Boll as thin as sheet of paper, cut into cookies and bake.

Fruit Cookies.

Cream together one cup butter and one and one-half cups sugar. Add one cup well-washed English currants, two well-beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls sour milk, one teaspoon saleratus. Flour to roll out rather soft. When rolled out sprinkle sugar lightly on top, roll a little and cut out and bake.

To Have Enough Gravy.

When baking meat place the dripping-tin on another slightly smaller one half filled with warm water. This will prevent the gravy and dripping from boiling away or burning.

Short Suggestions.

Enamel cloth is suggested as a good floor covering for closets, being easily fitted and also easily taken up and relaid.

To clean plaster of paris ornaments cover them with a thick coating of starch. Then it may be brushed off and the dirt with it.

It is claimed that with white flour and bran sifted together lace collars can be easily cleaned. Rub the mixture into the soiled parts and brush out with a stick.

To remove stains on knives, rub half of a raw potato, dip the cut end in brick dust, and with it scour the stained knife blades. When the stains have disappeared, polish in the usual manner.

Wash spots on clothing caused by machine oil with cold rainwater and soap. This method may safely be tried when other means would not be advisable, owing to colors running, etc.

Cracks in a cooking stove can be satisfactorily filled by a paste made of six parts common wood ashes to one part of table salt, mixed with cold water. Properly mixed, it will prove lasting and will take blacking.