

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

Stockholders in a fire insurance company have money to burn.

No man reaches the stage of triumph but by the steps of trial.

Those Spanish anarchists shoot like a woman operates a garden hose.

When misfortune reaches a man's door she walks right in without knocking.

Hobson's plea for a "greater navy" ought to make a profound impression over in Russia.

When a man gets a letter from his wife during his absence from home he simply reads the postscript and sends her a check.

Of course Mr. Carnegie wouldn't consider for a moment any application from those Mormon heroes with numerous wives.

The United States Minister to Santo Domingo will have a salary of \$5,000 a year, but will have to pay his own board and accident insurance.

"The world is all wrong," said one of the Chicago bandits. But the Chicago bandits were hanged, which shows that the world is trying to right itself.

Probably a shortening of our political campaigns is one of the earthly impossibilities, but it would be a good thing if they were materially condensed.

The mayor of an Ohio town has resigned because he found that he couldn't hold the job and live up to his religious belief. Some mayors will wonder if his religious belief pays him a salary.

The careful, conservative plodder who makes fifteen or twenty millions in stock during five or six years always has the utmost contempt for the simpleton who loses his money fooling with a get-rich-quick scheme.

A man who had \$2,000,000 and who was heir to a lot more committed suicide in Chicago the other day. No doubt he could, if he had dared to do so, have given the world some important particulars tending to prove that "money is not all."

King George III. was born in 1738 and died in 1820. His grandson, the late Duke of Cambridge, was born in 1819 and died in 1904. These two lives spanned a period of one hundred and sixty-six years, lacking a few months. Two other lives covering an equal period before 1738 would carry us back to the early days of Queen Elizabeth.

One of the largest imports from Russia into America is willow clothes-baskets. The huge hampers so commonly in use in this country are nearly all made in central Russia by peasants, although some come from the Danube Valley, and there is a considerable domestic manufacture. The importation this year will be about one million dollars' worth. Osier willow, from which they are made, has been worked by the Russian peasants for centuries, and was formerly the material from which they wore their houses. The method of cutting, peeling, twisting and manipulating the withes is handed down from father to son.

Speaker Cannon told Representative Littlefield, in one of the closing weeks of the session, that he would be recognized on a certain small bill which he hoped to get through, but not before Saturday. Events so shaped themselves, however, that the Speaker got round to this bill earlier than he expected, and on Friday announced in conventional phrase: "The gentleman from Maine is recognized," finally adding Mr. Littlefield's name. But he was not there. When hurried into the chamber from an adjoining room, Mr. Littlefield was met by the customary question, "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" Somewhat surprised by the suddenness of it all, Mr. Littlefield waggishly asked, "For what purpose is the gentleman recognized?" an expression new in the Congressional procedure, but well suited to the occasion. The bill was passed the next day.

President Roosevelt makes a natural and reasonable comment when he notes that the men killed on the Missouri, while they were fitting themselves to fight effectively in case of need, "died for their country as much as if their ship had been in action against the enemy." The criticism of all such observations is that they seem to imply that a man who dies in any other way than as a member of the army or navy does not die for his country. Take, for instance, the case

of the diver who risked his life and lost it the other day in a work of great public utility. Didn't he die for his country? He died in the performance of duty, at any rate, and why is not that for the country as much as dying in a gun turret? Or those other divers who came near death in trying to rescue the comrade. Why was not theirs a deed with the element of patriotism, in that it was for a noble end? Or is there a distinction between dying for one's country and dying for humanity, and, if so, which is the superior?

The world has moved rapidly in a hundred years in the matter of physical training for girls. Thackeray tells us that when the nineteenth century was in its teens, the excellent Miss Pinkerton, of the Academy for Young Ladies, on Chiswick Mall, gave as parting advice to her favorite pupil the injunction that she should make a careful and unremitting use of the backboard for four hours daily for the succeeding three years, if she would acquire that dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion. The backboard has gone out, and perhaps the dignified deportment and carriage have gone with it. One hardly dares think how the majestic Miss Pinkerton would have regarded the present regime in school for girls. The painful repose of the backboard has been succeeded by a complicated system of exercise. There is a long daily walk. There are gymnastics for fifteen minutes once a day. Swimming in summer and skating in winter harden the muscles and teach endurance. Golf or basket-ball or tennis adds the charms of competition and the value of self-control to the development of muscle and nerve. The girl who tiptoes about in high-heeled shoes, and whose corset prevents her from running or jumping or breathing deep and full is today out of fashion. It remains to be proved that athletics may go hand in hand with gracious and gentle manners—as the backboard undoubtedly did. But there seems to be no inherent conflict between vigor and grace, and the twentieth century may contrive ways to unite them in its strong, healthy young girlhood.

Katherine Pope writes an interesting essay on the advantages of deceit, or the use of tact, in the Reader Magazine that is mostly several stories to illustrate her point. The introduction is: "Men, whether deservedly or not, are accounted more truthful, less given to deceiving ways, than women. I sometimes wonder if their women intimates never tell them that not infrequently this lauded honesty of theirs looks to the less blunt sex most undesirable, not to say grossly stupid, grossly brutal." The common confusion of lying with tact may easily be carried too far. There may be some tact in some lying, but there is no lying in true tact. The highest tact is absolute truthfulness. There are little lies that seem justifiable. You see an ill friend who looks worse and tell him he looks better. It makes him feel better. Maybe he actually becomes better as a result. It is a lie that does nobody harm and does some good. But there are few lies that have so good a motive. If we told no lies except to help other people this would be a strangely truthful world. We pay compliments to please others, but the ulterior motive is to ingratiate ourselves into their affections. We make ourselves agreeable by reigning feelings and opinions that we do not really possess. We try to make ourselves liked not for what we really are but for what we only pretend to be. Now, it would be far better tact, and far easier, to be than it is to pretend to be. By pretense we go a long way around to reach a point that by sincerity we might reach by a direct route. And while by mere pretense we may win the respect of others for a while, by sincerity we win the far more valuable respect of ourselves for all time. Besides, it is not at all necessary to lie in order to pay compliments. Even the worst of people have good qualities that may be truthfully commended. True tact consists in being generous with the truth. It is commonly said that men are more truthful than women are. It is perhaps due to their business training, as well as to the fact that they are not so subject to petty impulses and spite. When a man lies he generally does it straight from the shoulder. The woman generally "fibs" without knowing exactly why she does it, follows the first fib with another and another to cover it, and ends in believing at least half of them.

A Father's Ambition.
"Yes," said the new acquaintance. "I'm a member of the bar."
"Well, well," exclaimed Popley, "I'm glad I met you. I've been thinking some of making a lawyer of my boy."
"I'll be glad to help the young man if I can. Er—what's his name?"
"Oh, we haven't named him yet. He only arrived last week."—Philadelphia Press.

Lots of people would rather send a dollar to the heathen than give the poor at home a pleasant look.

Science AND INVENTION

Natural causes sometimes bring about a sudden lowering of the heads of lofty mountains, but perhaps there is no record of the operations of man having achieved such a feat except in the case of the vast rock-slide at Turtle Mountain, in the province of Alberta, Canada, on April 29, 1903. The mining town of Frank was overwhelmed, and the height of the mountain was reduced as much as 1,000 feet. The fall resulted from the honeycombing by miners of a 10-foot seam of coal penetrating the base of the mountain.

From recent photographs, the craters and craterlets of the moon are estimated to number more than two hundred thousand, but less than a million. White patches in some craters and the bright lines radiating in some cases hundreds of miles are thought by Professor Pickering to be due to snow, and the less conspicuous lunar canals, which gradually appear, increase and fade away in the lunar day, are attributed by the same authority to vegetation. A thin atmosphere of carbonic acid and water vapor may feed the plants.

H. W. Conn, the bacteriologist of Storrs, Conn., says that while milk at 70 degrees Fahrenheit may keep not longer than forty-eight hours, at 50 degrees Fahrenheit it may not curdle for two weeks. At 50 degrees the ordinary milk organisms increase very slowly; but on the other hand, the putrefaction bacteria continue to develop rapidly, and while they may not sour the milk, nevertheless they make it unwholesome. For this reason Mr. Conn says that milk which has been kept sweet by a low temperature should be viewed with suspicion.

The demands of automobile manufacturers for a metal able to sustain extraordinary pulling and twisting strains have led to the invention in France of a new alloy, which is called "formetal." It contains, in addition to the usual constituents of bronze and brass, a mixture of other metallic elements, which contribute great power of mechanical resistance. It is also said to be unalterable by the effects of exposure to the air, and it resists the attack of weak acids. It can be drawn in bars or rolled and forged. Nuts and screws made of it are unoxidizable.

The fact that compression or bending causes a substance to emit N-rays has suggested to M. D. Lepinay that vibrations producing sound should have the same effect as the sounding body undergoes slight but rapidly repeated strains. Experiments with a tuning fork, a bronze bell, a large steel cylinder and a siren proved this to be true, and the phosphorescent screen showed that the air also produces as well as transmits the rays. Another investigator, M. Meyer, has discovered a similar radiation in vegetable tissue, the green parts of the plant giving the most intense effect.

The ether is the supposed medium, filling all space and interpenetrating all bodies, by which the waves of light and other forms of radiant energy are transmitted. Many theories of the nature of the ether have been proposed. The latest comes from the famous chemist, Mendeleef, who thinks the ether may be a chemical element, so light that the velocity of its molecular vibrations is sufficient to render it independent of gravitation. If its atomic weight is supposed to be one-millionth of that of hydrogen, it is believed it could escape the attraction of the largest bodies in the universe. Mendeleef proposes for it the name newtonium.

RUSSIA'S CANAL SCHEME.

Mammoth Project to Connect the Black Sea with the Baltic.

The war with Japan is rousing Russia to the execution of a great public work long planned and long neglected—that is, the canal which is to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic. At the present moment the need of such a canal is obvious. In this one year of storm and stress it might well be worth to Russia more than its entire cost; for with such a waterway open Russia could snap her fingers at the prohibition at the Dardanelles. Her Black Sea fleet could make its exit into the Baltic, and thus be available for service in the Far East, instead of lying idle in the hour of urgent need.

That Russia did not construct this canal long ago is doubly strange, first, because of the many years that the Dardanelles has been barred against her warships, and, second, because of the ease with which it can be made. The total distance from sea to sea is a long one, 1,468 miles; but the actual canal will be only sixty-six miles long, the rest of the way being traversed on the Dnieper and Dwina rivers. These rivers will have, of course, to be deepened, locks will have to be constructed and much other work done. But there is no mountain ridge to be crossed, and no serious engineering problems of any kind appear. The cost is estimated at

\$180,000,000, an enormous sum. But it will give Russia a connection, through her own territory, between the Black Sea and the Baltic, making the Black Sea an open sea to her while closed to the rest of the world, and it will enable her to send her biggest warships through from Odessa to Riga.

For the purpose of this war such a canal would be comparable in value with the Siberian Railroad itself. For general purposes, in times of peace, it would doubtless prove of great value. The North Sea and Baltic Canal is now seen to be invaluable to Germany. The wisdom of constructing the Manchester ship canal has been vindicated many fold. Increased and enlarged canal facilities across Scotland are planned, and France is seriously considering plans for a ship canal from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay. The neglect into which canals fell for a time with the development of railroads is now seen to have been a mistake; for all the land transportation in the world cannot do away with but only increase ocean traffic, and the latter demands the shortest and easiest water passage from one sea to another. Suez and Panama will always be the greatest two canals in the world, but there are and there will be others of great importance, both national and international, and of these this Russian canal may be one of the foremost in value to its owner and in influence upon the world.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Vegetarians Not Worried Over High Price of Meat.

Many scientific investigators of the average diet of civilized people long ago arrived at the conclusion that most people eat too heartily, says the New York Tribune. Professor Chittenden, of New Haven, after his extensive experiments in feeding soldiers from the regular army on schedules carefully thought out and regulated, may be able to throw some further light upon this important everyday subject of discussion in families. Heads of households in great numbers, who find it a difficult task to meet their bills at the grocery shops and the markets, may discover reason for rejoicing, provided it is made indisputably plain that people are really eating too much. It is to be hoped that among the men of leading and of light in this department of science something like an agreement of opinion may be obtained.

How far should the cravings of healthy, lively children, who get plenty of opportunities for playing in the open air, be gratified? The food of the British soldiers in South Africa proved that a moderate allotment of jam as a touch of sweetening to the rations cheered the spirits of the soldier and made him fight harder than if he had been an absolute stranger to such an indulgence. In the struggle in the East the commissariat has not been overbountiful to the rifle bearers on either side. The Japanese soldiers live chiefly on rice and dried fish. The Russian infantry and cavalry demand a more liberal diet.

Moderation in eating ought to result in cutting down the extremely high prices of meat and fish which are now current in our principal cities. People who take only one or two meals each day—and there are many of them—and the devotees of the exclusive consumption of vegetable food feel a certain sentiment of compassion for the devourers of big repasts three times a day, and are not greatly worried over the high prices of fleshy luxuries.

An Oriental Stratagem.

Many a man has failed to guess an easy riddle because the simple solution looked like a trap to him. V. C. records an instance in which this trait of human nature was cleverly played upon by a Japanese nobleman.

The old lord had been forced to flee with only three hundred men before an enemy with ten thousand, and barely had time to reach his castle ahead of his foes. There were no re-enforcements near at hand, and he knew that if an attempt was made to storm his defenses he and his men would be dead before help could come.

The enemy's forces advanced rapidly, and scouts rode up near the castle to reconnoiter. To their amazement they found the gates, doors and windows open, and all the appearance of a holiday celebration. They rode hastily back to inform their master that the foe was dancing, and that bands were playing music in the castle.

The powerful enemy was too wise a man to put his head into any such a trap as that. The defenders of the castle must have some plan to slaughter his forces by wholesale, or they would never invite him in that way. He drew back a safe distance, and encamped to await developments.

Soon the re-enforcements for the castle came up behind, attacked him suddenly and defeated him, while the garrison which had risked all on its stratagem charged him on the other side.

Looking for Change.

Church—Why do so many of the Wall street men go to the mountains in summer?

Gotham—Oh, to get away from the water, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.



Friar's Soup.

Cut up very finely any fresh vegetables such as carrot, turnip, an onion, two leeks, some celery and the heart of a small cabbage. Put them into a saucepan, with four ounces of butter or good beef dripping, and one ounce of brown sugar. Sprinkle them with pepper and salt, and cook them gently for about twenty minutes. Then add a pint and a half, or rather more, of weak stock or water, and let all boil gently for an hour. Fry some bread, and serve as croutons of dice with the soup, which has been placed in a hot tureen.

Bread.

Work into a quart of flour a tablespoonful of shortening, wet with a quart of warm water, add a tablespoonful of sugar and a half yeast cake dissolved in warm water. Beat hard for ten minutes, then cover and set aside all night. In the morning work in two quarts of salted flour, kneading for ten minutes. Cover and set to rise for four or six hours, or until light. Make into loaves, kneading each of these for five minutes. Cover with a cloth and when very light bake.

Fig Pudding.

Put into a bowl a cup each of fine bread crumbs and milk and stand for an hour. Add a quarter-cupful of powdered suet, a half-cupful of granulated sugar, three eggs, beaten light, and cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Last of all, stir in a cupful of minced figs well dredged with flour. Turn into a greased pudding mold with a closely fitting top and boil for about three hours. Turn out and eat with a hard sauce.

Plain Sponge Cake.

Into the beaten yolks of five eggs stir a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of flour that has been sifted three times with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat for at least fifteen minutes, before adding a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and then fold in lightly the stiffened whites of the eggs. Bake immediately in a loaf-tin in a good oven for about three-quarters of an hour.

Strawberry Ice Cream.

Place a pint of cream in a saucepan with half a pound of sugar and set over the fire to heat; when the sugar is dissolved stand aside to cool; add another pint of cream. Mash a quart and a pint of ripe strawberries with half a cupful of sugar and let stand an hour; then strain the juice off, pour into the cream, mix well and turn into the freezer.

Almond Nougat.

Boil together a pound of sugar and a half gill of water until the syrup is brittle when dropped in cold water. Cover the bottom of a well-buttered tin with shelled and blanched almonds split in half. When the candy is done add to it a teaspoonful of lemon juice and pour it upon the nuts in the pan. When it cools cut into squares.

Oatmeal Bread.

Set a sponge overnight, as for white bread, and in the morning work into it two cups of oatmeal, with a teaspoonful of molasses. Knead long and hard and set to rise. When very light make into loaves and set in a warm place for an hour or until light. Bake in a steady oven. Cover with paper the first half-hour.

To Remove a Tight Glass Stopper.

Wrap round very hot rags or flannel, wrung out of boiling water; or pour a little salad oil on the top and let it remain a week, then pour more oil and let it remain; when the oil has soaked between the bottle and stopper it will come out so easily that if the bottle be turned up, the stopper may be shaken out.

Layer Cake.

Cream a cup of butter with two cups of prepared flour. Work to a cream, add a cup of milk and the yolks of six eggs, well beaten. Now fold in the stiffened whites of the eggs alternately with a pound of prepared flour—or enough to make a good cake batter. Bake in layer tins.

Soft Soap.

Mix together ten pounds of grease, six pounds of washing soda and eight gallons of water. Stand for three or four days, stirring with a wooden paddle every day. If too thick add more water. When the grease is all absorbed or incorporated with the mixture it is ready for use.

Grape Fruit Salad.

Peel the grape fruit and divide each lobe into four parts, removing all the white membrane. Lay on leaves of lettuce, and pour over all a rich mayonnaise dressing. Serve very cold.