

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

To-morrow is worth more to hustlers than yesterday.

Any fool can start a war, but wise men are needed when it comes to deciding on the indemnity.

It's the twenty-fifth anniversary of her debut into the world that is oftenest celebrated by a woman.

No matter what other towns have claimed him, hereafter it will be Mr. John Paul Jones, of Annapolis, Md.

"When does a woman look her best?" asks the London World. "When her rival is unable to conceal her jealousy."

Honors paid the body of John Paul Jones are all that he could wish for were he in a position to appreciate them.

Governor La Follette says "all other issues are secondary to public honesty." At last graft is becoming disreputable.

So far the government's conscience fund, established in 1911, amounts to about \$400,000 from contributions. Who's shy?

The Rochester Democrat publishes an article on "How to Make a Revolver Safe." The best way is to bury it and forget the place.

Tax-dodging in the Philippines is reported by the authorities; and yet it was declared the Filipinos were not ready for civilization.

Somebody has been trying to send an infernal machine to La Follette. Mr. Rockefeller will no doubt find it easy to prove an alibi.

The statement that "bald headed men never have consumption" should be soothing to the bald headed men who think they have it.

Kansas reports the killing of a rattlesnake seventeen feet long. It is not strange, after all, that a saloon is occasionally dynamited in that State.

If Russia cannot suppress strikes, riots and revolts, she proposes to suppress all news of them. It is splendid statesmanship, dictated by the example of the ostrich.

Prince Potemkine, the Russian exile, says: "I am disgusted with the conditions in Russia," and across the sea comes a faintly whispering echo from the imperial palace: "Me too."

George Gould has gone into the poultry business, and he is making it pay. That man has such a genius for finance that he would doubtless be able to make a living even out of poetry.

A Prussian chemist claims to be able to tell the blood of one man from that of another by the difference in the corpuscles. All peoples of the earth, therefore, are not made of one blood, eh?

The house in which Juliet is supposed to have lived at the time Romeo used to sing under her window has been purchased by the city of Verona for \$2,900. The cable does not say why J. Pierpont Morgan didn't bid it in.

Hysterical automobilism is a species of polttheadism which will sooner or later compel more stringent and uncomfortable regulation than any heretofore contemplated. If it doesn't learn to behave itself better, it will be an easy matter for law to disqualify and prevent careless violators of the speed limit from operating machines at all. If the man behind the honk knows what's to his advantage he will suppress his gaseous volatility of gasoline spirits and keep from getting in worse odor with the proletariat pedestrian who, after all, has a good deal to say about the laws and the police.

The popular vogue of the uniform is a remarkable phase of American life. From hall boys to masters of the hounds, among Federal, State and city employes, on railroads, in hotels and in some private houses, in the service of corporations, on the decks of pleasure yachts, everywhere, high or low, the uniform is in evidence. This change in the American employe whom Dickens saw lounging about in seedy "store clothes" has been a radical one outwardly. It has done much for personal neatness, perhaps something for politeness in public servants. What influence it is exerting on character is not so obvious. Is it tending to inculcate servility?

Dr. James M. Buckley of the Methodist Episcopal Church is reported to have said the other day that "there are a good many clowns in the pulpit." Dr. Buckley probably meant by what

he said, if he really said it, that ministers are doing things he would not do and saying what he would not say. But men in all professions and kinds of business are doing this. Possibly there are ministers who would criticize Dr. Buckley in the same way. In the pulpit, as on the lecture platform or in politics or in the professions, each man manifests his individuality in some way which may appear to be ridiculous or serious according to the point of view. Those who make up the congregation are to be the judges whether the minister suits the hearers or not. Ministers sometimes do silly things and not infrequently are harsh in their criticism of men and policies they do not like. They must accord the same privilege to others. But they can do this without being clowns, although a clown's work may pay more.

In Florida on the first day of July last a "Jim Crow" street car act went into effect. It was apparently rather drastic in its provisions, for, in order to facilitate enforcement of the decreed separation of the races, it conferred police powers upon the conductors. In some of the cities of the State the act produced interesting, even amusing, complications. Thus at Jacksonville, where one of the two street car companies serving the city is largely owned by colored people, the management assigned the cooler and pleasant front seats to the negro patrons and relegated the whites to the rear section. The other company, which is understood to have opposed the measure during its pendency in the Legislature, was placed under a boycott by the colored people for obeying the law in the usual way, and a similar movement seems to have been inaugurated in other communities. At the instigation of a colored law firm a test case was arranged without delay to determine the validity of the act. The firm in question contended that certain provisions of it were not only contrary to the State constitution, but in conflict with the second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which section reads as follows: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." With remarkable speed the case has passed through the various stages of such litigation, and the Supreme Court of the State, sustaining the judgment of the Circuit Court, has pronounced the act void on the grounds alleged by the colored attorneys. In view of the decision in the Berea College case, where the Kentucky law abolishing and prohibiting racial co-education was upheld, this Florida judgment assumes particular interest. We know, of course, that the "Jim Crow" arrangement cannot be applied by States to interstate passenger service, but its constitutionality within State lines has not been generally questioned, and Richmond has been debating the proposition to establish separate public parks for the colored residents on the theory that the more completely the races are separated the better for both. The Florida decision may not be a blow to all "Jim Crow" legislation, but it is unquestionably a blow at certain varieties of that legislation.

MRS. J. M. BARRIE.

Who Has Proved of Wonderful Assistance to Her Husband.

Very many indeed are the great men of letters and deeds who owe much of their success to their wives. Among the more popular novelists of the present day is J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," "A Window in Thrums," "Sentimental Tommy," etc., and he produced all of his best books after his marriage. His tall, graceful wife has always been a great help to him. She is a typical English beauty and is the idol of her gifted husband. The two are inseparable. They live in the country and lead ideal lives with their flowers and pets, going up to London when the fancy seizes them and thoroughly enjoying life together. Mrs. Barrie is taller than her husband and towers above him in her regal beauty, for he is rather a small man.

Here Were Not Broomsticks.
"I want some hose," said a lady who appeared to weigh about 250 pounds.
"Yes'm," said the clerk, briskly.
"Something about an inch in diameter."
"What do you mean? Do I look like a living skeleton?"
"Beg pardon, ma'am. Hosiery department three counters to the left. This is the garden implement department."—Houston Post.

Why is it people always look at a man's socks when he takes off his shoes?

ENGLISH AIRSHIP WRECKED.



The airship which Dr. F. A. Barton and F. L. Rawson have been constructing at Alexandra palace for the English war office was tried recently. The results were fairly satisfactory during the flight, but the airship came to a disastrous end after arriving at Romford. The vessel tapered in front like the bows of an ordinary ship and a large rudder was fitted at the stern. The propelling power was supplied by two fifty horse power motors. Each motor drove a pair of two-blade propellers which lay on each side of the ship and were driven by belts. The propellers were seven feet in diameter and each motor equipment was separately controlled. The ship was provided with banks of aeroplanes. The total weight of the airship was about 14,000 pounds. The balloon measured 180 feet in length and 40 feet in diameter; 600 carboys of vitriol and fifty tons of iron borings were used for the manufacture of the hydrogen gas. After elaborate preliminaries the airship got under way and ascended some 2,400 feet. The wind, however, caused the experimenters great trouble, and the steering was not all that they had hoped. The vessel came down on the farther side of Romford. The descent was accomplished almost successfully, but as the four aeronauts had congregated at one end of the platform, earth was no sooner reached than the stern of the ship rose suddenly and Mr. Spencer found it necessary to cut the balloon open. The gas rushed out with a roar, the car crashed to the ground and went practically to pieces.

FRAUDS IN THE MAILS.

Assistant Attorney General Who Hunts Crooks.

Every year many people find themselves cut off from the privilege of the mails. No matter how many letters are coming to them or how much money these letters contain, the postmaster refuses delivery; the letters and the money go back to the senders. That is what happens when a fraud order is issued. In a sunny corner of the administrative floor of the Postoffice Department at Washington is a lawyer, keen and round, who looks after that particular kind of business. It is a very large business, for in the twelve months of the last fiscal year Assistant Attorney General R. P. Goodwin was instrumental in excluding from the mails the letters of almost 150 different men and concerns. This fiscal year, beginning with July, the offenders are more numerous than ever. The files in Mr. Goodwin's well-conducted office are bulging with papers in these cases.



R. P. GOODWIN.

There are recruits, of course, in this peculiar class of wrongdoers, whose days and nights are devoted to schemes for deceiving the unsophisticated public, and who would use the Postoffice Department to help their enterprises along. But there are very many confirmed ones, who, driven out of business under one name, soon begin under another.

It is amazing how persistent some of the offenders are and equally remarkable to what extent people will put their money into questionable ventures, says Mr. Goodwin. Lewis, the man who started the United States Bank at St. Louis, secured about \$2,500,000 before a fraud order was issued against him. That was one of the big cases. But there are many little cases. For instance, those old advertisements for writing letters at home are still running, till we catch the persons practicing deception. You will find cases on our docket showing that we are constantly issuing fraud orders against such concerns.

The medicines that cure everything under the sun likewise figure in the scores of fraud orders signed by the Postmaster General. We are now constructing the law against such concerns more strictly than it has ever before

been construed in this office, with the result that fraud is declared practiced in some cases where heretofore the perpetrators would have escaped.

A few years ago a fraud order was issued against one Rowan in Milwaukee because he had been advertising pills that were a sure cure for deafness. Furthermore, he promised to refund the money if consumers of the pills were not cured after following his instructions. When the money had been sent and the purchaser had Rowan's pills, he found one of the conditions to be the taking of 2,000 pills at the rate of one a day. Rowan was refused the privilege of the mails, and he was found to be a very old offender. He was very prolific in new schemes for defrauding the gullible public, and also quick in securing a new address as soon as he had hit upon a particularly ingenious scheme.

Changing the Subject.

The late Hon. Charles W. Slack told the following of the Hon. Peter Harvey, the friend and biographer of Daniel Webster:

Mr. Harvey was a large man with a small voice and that pomposity of manner that many very diffident men possess. Above everything he valued and prided himself upon his friendship with the "great expounder."

The first year of the War of the Rebellion he went through to Washington, and on his return was asked how he liked President Lincoln.

"Well," he said, "Mr. Lincoln is a very singular man. I went on to see him, and told him that I had been an intimate personal friend of Daniel Webster; that I had talked with him so much on the affairs of the country that I felt perfectly confident I could tell him exactly what Mr. Webster would advise in the present crisis, and thereupon I talked to Lincoln for two solid hours, telling him just what he should do and what he should not do, and, will you believe it, sir, when I got through all Mr. Lincoln said was, as he clapped his hand on my leg, 'Mr. Harvey, what a tremendous great calf you have got.'"—Boston Herald.

In Society.

"How's your boy gittin' along in the city?"

"Jist medium."

"But your wife told my wife that he moves in the best society, an' drives aroun' in a kerridge with the 'ristocrats.'"

"Well, I reckon that's the truth. He's actin' in the capacity o' coachman fer one o' 'em."—Detroit Tribune.



Raspberry Tapioca Pudding.

For a small pudding use one quart of raspberries, half a cupful of tapioca, half a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and one cupful and a half of cold water. Measure the tapioca, and turn it on the molding board. Crush it as fine as possible with the rolling-pin. Now wash it, and soak it in the cupful and a half of cold water for three hours or longer—better over night, if there be time. Put the soaked tapioca in a double boiler and cook it until it is perfectly clear. If it has been soaked over night it will cook in half an hour, but if soaked for only three hours it will require cooking for an hour and a half. When the tapioca is clear, add the sugar, salt and lemon; then take the dish from the fire and stir in the raspberries. Rinse a bowl with cold water and pour the pudding into it. Set away to cool. At serving time turn out the pudding on a flat dish and surround it with whipped cream; or it may be served with plain cream.

Economical Cooking.

Shall we have to go to the army to learn how to cook food cheaply? Experiments are being made by the Commissary Department of our army in what is called fireless cooking. Food is put over the fire and boiled a few minutes, then, while still boiling, the kettle is placed inside of a box that is made with double walls and the space between the walls filled with powdered cork, or even with hay. This keeps the heat in, as the walls of the refrigerator keep heat out. After one or two hours, meat, beans, rice and other foods were taken out perfectly cooked, though some experience is needed to know just how long it requires to cook them well, but there is little danger of food burning, if left in too long. What a boon one of these fireless stoves would be to a farmer's wife with temperature up to 100 degrees in the shade.

To Keep Green Beans.

The present system of canning has made it almost unnecessary for the housekeeper to study methods, since it is cheaper to buy, above all, if it can be done in quantities at wholesale rates, than to spend time in preparation. But in remote districts where buying is hardly practicable, string beans may be treated in two ways. They can be cooked thoroughly, but without any seasoning, and canned in glass or tin, being careful to the utmost in admitting no air, as vegetables are more difficult to keep well than fruits. The second method is to put a layer of beans in a deep stone pot and then a layer of salt, adding day by day till the jar is full. Cover closely, and when to be used, soak over night like dried beans, in order to remove the salt.

Roasted Ducklings.

Clean the birds thoroughly, put into each one an onion and apple cut in halves, dredge with flour, salt and pepper, and roast about twenty minutes, according to size. Baste from time to time with melted butter. Take out the birds when done. Into the pan in which they were roasted pour a little stock, thicken this with browned flour, add a dozen olives chopped and serve as a sauce for the ducklings. By the way, remove from the ducks the onions and apples, which are to be used for the purpose only of imparting a little flavor to the birds, and of absorbing, if need be, any strong flavor of the ducks.

Bohemian Cream.

One quart of cream, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one ounce of gelatine, dissolved. Whip half the cream to a stiff froth. Boil the other half with the sugar. Remove from the fire, add the gelatine, and when cooled a little the beaten yolks of five eggs. Beat until it begins to stiffen, then beat in quickly the whipped cream. Pour into wet molds and set on ice.

Salmon Fonda.

Stir together one cupful of minced canned salmon, one cupful of rolled crackers, three eggs, the yolks and whites first beaten separately, and one cup of milk. Whip this mixture steadily for five minutes, then turn into a pudding dish and bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Cream Biscuits.

One quart and a half best flour, one pint sour cream, two tablespoonfuls white sugar, one scant teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful salt, one scant cup half lard, or fresh butter, mixed soft, knead lightly and bake quickly.

Delicious Fritters.

One quart of water, butter the size of an egg, boil a few moments, stir in flour to make it as thick as mashed potatoes, pour this into a bowl and beat six eggs into it—one at a time, add salt and nutmeg, then fry in hot lard.