LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

It took a man to write the prize-winning woman suffrage poem.

In the course of time February will be wholly devoted to celebrating the birthdays of great men.

Prof. Zuebling says woman is a live problem. There is no doubt she keeps many busy hunting for the answer.

E. H. Harriman is looking for young men to fill $50,000 positions. However, he is looking for $50,000 men.

The Los Angeles Express tells of ptomaines in hash in that town. There is everything in hash from ptonails up.

When a Tennessee man is called to do jury duty he runs the risk of being found guilty of being able to read and write.

A St. Louis philologist wants the Simplified Spelling Board to tackle the word "colonel." Why pass "lieutenant" by?

"The per capita circulation of money is steadily rising," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. But does it really circulate per capita?

One of the curious things about some of the men who think they look like Lincoln is that they act as if they considered it creditable to Lincoln.

King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm have had such an enjoyable time together that Great Britain has just decided to build six more big battleships.

Andrew Carnegie admits that Robert Burns was one of the most extraordinary men ever born, although it is well known that the poet never saved $1,000,000.

The Rosebud settlers are calling for girls who are willing to become wives. Before going the girls should be given to understand that Rosebud isn't a flower garden.

Because his wife would not permit him to remain away from home at night for the purpose of playing pinochle a New Jersey man hanged himself. She must have been right in feeling that she ought to watch him.

A Pennsylvania carpenter recently burned a barn in order that he might get a job as a builder. He can at least set up the claim that there would be no justice in fining him for trying to operate a combination in restraint of trade.

Panics in burning halls are becoming less frequent, thanks not to fewer fires, but to excellent co-operation on all hands. Twelve hundred people walked quietly out of a blazing theater in New York recently. No one was hurt, and but one girl fainted. The orchestra aided the exit by playing until the place was emptied.

What boy born during the current year will be the Abraham Lincoln or the Charles Darwin of the century? Both Darwin and Lincoln were born on February 12, 1809. The same year saw the birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, Alfred Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, to say nothing of scores of men famous in other branches of learning.

It only remains for us to hope that chicken farmers generally throughout the land will get busy now with the brush and the green paint. If there is one thing we need in the markets above all things, it is more eggs and cheaper. If the hens will double their efforts, the price must tumble as inevitably as that the sunshine must follow the rain. The hens will double their efforts if green paint is offered as an inducement. The bargain is so much to the advantage of the owners of the paint and the remainder of mankind in general that it would seem compounding a monumental folly to hesitate in the emergency upon us.

Some day not very far distant, it is hoped, exporters and importers in the United States will awaken to the realization that South America offers them exceptional business opportunities, and then probably a systematic and determined effort will be made to wrest from Europe the trade which, geographically speaking, belongs to us. Why this rich field has not been cultivated is one of the mysteries which for a decade has puzzled citizens who visited the continent to the south. Perhaps the explanation is that we have been too busy extending our trade to Europe and Asia, but whatever the cause, the time has passed when American merchants can any longer afford to ignore the possibilities apparent to the well informed.

With what scorn do certain of our economic reformers scoff at the girl who prefers working for five dollars a week in store or office rather than in a factory or mill for twice or three times that amount as a skilled operative. Yet how little are they justified. The ideal destiny of every properly-brought-up young woman is marriage. There are no old maids of 18. The girl who expects to earn her own living only for a few years isn't studying out economic problems as they may relate to her earning capacity at thirty. Bless her heart, no. The idea that she may be still earning her own living at that age never enters her head until that age is at hand. She finds that, rightly or wrongly, there in an indefinable but nonetheless distinct social line between the stenographer and the weaver; between the girl who sells a hat to a customer and the girl who made the hat in the workroom. Quite unconsciously she caters to the social ends of life. She probably would not explain it just that way, but she prefers to be the stenographer or the saleswoman. The possibilities of her marrying well are greater. Her married estate and the social position of herself and her children are more important than the pay envelope. She will be a wage-earner only a few years. She expects to be a wife for many. What are the few against the many? The social reformers are all wrong. Pride does not cause this point of view in the working girl. It is instinct, primal, proper, pure instinct, as broad as creation. And if the dear reformers imagine they can eradicate or change it they are very badly mistaken. For which the whole world should be very, very thankful.

The commission on country life has not had time to complete its investigations, but it has had time to demonstrate its usefulness and the wisdom of its methods. It has silenced the cheap and silly critics who thought it wildly absurd even to suggest that, as they flippantly put it, "the farmer needed uplifting." The problems of rural life, known to the thoughtful, are now more generally understood and the farmers themselves have displayed an active interest in their proper solution. It is true that prosperity chiefly comes from the soil. It is true that the rural areas of the great west have been the hope and the envy of many city toilers in counting rooms and offices. It is true that Iowa and Nebraska have not known the worries which the panic brought to Wall street. But no intelligent student of rural life imagines that it is a life of unalloyed joy. There is misery on farms; there is excessive toil, there is solitude leading in many instances to insanity; there is lack of sanitary and other modern facilities; there is backwardness in agricultural and business organization. The farmer, like the city dweller, needs co-operation and increased efficiency in organization. He needs better schools for his children, more social and aesthetic life, improved rural libraries and a score of other things. He has advanced in late years, thanks to institutes, congresses, postal progress, road construction, governmental aid and interest in him; but we are at the beginning rather than at the end of the process of the readjustment of rural conditions to the standards of modern civilization in industry, in education, in recreation, in religious and social life. The commission can be of help to the farmer in various ways, chiefly of course by means of discussion, definite expression of his own feelings and practical suggestions. It is to be hoped that Congress will recognize the value of the commission's work and vote the small appropriation necessary to its continuance.

Woman Succeeds at Farming.

"I see no reason why a woman cannot earn as good a living on a small farm as in any other field."

Such is the assertion, made with the cheerful certainty of one who has tried it—and succeeded—by a Connecticut woman, Mrs. Jane C. Barrow, who has for the past eight years supported herself and sent two children to school, on the earnings of a four-acre farm, only one acre of which is available for planting and buildings.

"If a woman is as fond of the country as I am," said Mrs. Barrow, "she will not find it a hardship, but rather a pleasure. I had everything to learn and I have succeeded, so I think other women could do as well. I began with a small boy as assistant; now I have a woman and a man and we are all three kept pretty busy."

When this energetic and courageous woman took her land she was forced to go into debt for money to pay for groceries enough to keep her and the two children until the farm began to make returns.—Technical World Magazine.

People always behave themselves a little better when they get to thinking seriously of Judgment Day.

HOW THE WIRELESS WORKS

By Edgar Lucien Larkin

DROP a stone into the surface of a lake at rest. Circular waves will expand in every direction on the plane or flat surface. If a similar disturbance could be made in the air the waves would traverse in every direction and the complete wave front at the limit would be a sphere. Any light object on the water or suspended in the air would move slightly. Suppose we fire a revolver in still afr, a disturbance would be set up and waves started that would be translated into sound by a distant tympanic membrane in an ear. Firing rifles or revoivers so as to represent dots and dashes in the waves thus established would not work. So they fire the giant force electricity across a narrow air gap between carbon points. The electricity is stepped up to very high perssure voltage in the carbons. Finally the pent-up force becomes so great that it breaks the resistance of the almost non-conducting air and rushes across the other carbon with immense speed.

This disruption of the air starts a wave as does a stone falling in water or the discharge of a gun in air. But the outburst of electricity is many thousands of times more powerful than either. The sharp sounds heard by those near a wireless telegraphic transmitter have nothing to do with the message. They are sounds due to air waves. But a wireless telegram could be sent through space devoid of air, for the waves are electro-magnetic, not aerial. They move in ether, supposed to fill all space and all matter. Many devices have been made to secure sparks through air-gaps. Condensers of electricity have been employed at high pressure. Dynamos giving rise to different wave-lengths are in daily use, also at lower pressures. Wave characteristics are modified in a number of ways, and also methods of receiving. Waves of electricity can be set up whose lengths vary between an inch and as much as a thousand miles. There is an incredible number of lengths in between these, so telegraphers will have little trouble in selecting any length and making sending and receiving instruments in tune as agreed upon. Suppose these should be tuned to a wave-length of 100 feet; then others with instruments attuned to ninety or 110 feet could not cut the other's message out of space and hear what was being sent.

The electricity, from whatever source, is turned into and cut out of the sending apparatus by an ordinary telegraphic key, which makes and breaks the circuit.

Suppose it is desired to typewrite a telegram as received. Then the power is not sent on the magnetic waves from the sending station. This would require enormous supplies of electricity. Waves are sent as usual; these are received by delicate mechanism wholly unable to print anything. But sensitive apparatus receives the incoming waves, turns on power from local courses, and this actuates the printing devices. The circumference of the earth at the equator is 24,898 miles. In order to telegraph "around the world" it would be necessary to send through not more than half this distance from nation to nation. And no doubt exists but that it will be accomplished. Wireless telegraph is one of the most impressive conquests of nature ever made by man

The only attempt ever made to mine iron ore in British Columbia proved unprofitable. Zinc mining also is practically at a standstil.

The Italian government has ordered 300,000 reinforced concrete railroad ties, made by a recently patented formula, for experimental purposes.

Recent examination of concrete subjected to the action of locomotive gases for thirteen years showed that it had not been affected by them.

The largest coral reef in the world is the Great Barrier, off the northern coast of Australia. It is 1,000 miles long and, in places, 30 miles wide.

Japan's new crop of peppermint is expected to produce almost 150,000 pounds of menthol crystals and nearly 220,000 pounds of oil of peppermint.

Electric storms are of almost daily occurrence on the high Grand plateau of Bolivia, being especially severe just before the beginning of the rainy season each year.

A scheme for the adoption of a standard gauge for Spanish railways, to conform to other European nations, is under consideration by the government of that country.

A bird census of Illinois by a university professor recorded 85 species. The number was estimated at 30,750,000, of which the English sparrow was put down for 5,500,000.

A big baking firm of Cape Colony has imported an American plant, with up-to-date machinery, to use imported flour, in opposition to bakers controlled by the millers of that country.

The Argentine government during the past year has begun the development of a new petroleum-field at Comodoro Rivadavia, on the Bay of St. George, east coast of Patagonia. The first oil-bearing stratum was found at a depth of 1,770 feet, in a cretaceous formation. The government well yields 13 or 14 tons of oil per day without pumping. The oil is dark brown and very heavy, and seems especialy adapted for fuel.

Observations at the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station indicate the following ways in which excessive cattle-grazing is injurious to land: The kinds of plants preferred by the cattle are eaten before they have time to seed, and so die out, leaving less valuable plants to occupy their place. The soil becomes so compacted, especially near drinking-places, that rain-water will not sink in. The paths made by the animals give direction to the flow of surface water and lead to erosion of the soil.

The German naval constructors have recently turned out a peculiar form of dock-ship, intended particularly for the salvage of disabled submarines and torpedo-boats. It consists of two hulls resembling ships linked together, fore and aft, high above the water, by steel girders made up of angles and plates. A torpedo-boat, or submarine, can steam between the two hulls, and then be lifted by cranes and tackles until it rests upon a platform formed by hinged beams projecting across from one hull to the other. The propeller shafts of the dock-ship are driven by electric motors.

KEPT UNDERTAKERS BUSY.

Horse Always Stopped at Houses Where Crape Hung on Door.

Having reached such a degree of zealousness in behalf of his owner's business interests that he would stop in front of any house on the front of which symbols of mourning were displayed, Dan, for twenty years a faithful horse for Thomas M. O'Brien, an undertaker of Bayonne, N. J., has been retired on a pension. The undertaker made arrangements with a farmer in Orange county to take good care of Dan for the rest of his life, and to give him decent burial when he dies. Dan was shipped away yesterday. Twice when on the way to the railroad station the horse balked, and it was noticed that each time he balked it was in front of a house with crape hanging on the door. It was not until the driver whispered in Dan's ear that his boss already had the jobs that the intelligent animal consented to move on.

Dan knows the way to and from every cemetery within 20 miles of Bayonne. Some persons even assert that he knows most of the family plots in those cemeteries. More than once the horse placed O'Brien in an exceedingly embarrassing position by stopping with a hearse in front of houses on which mourning was displayed regardless of whether O'Brien had been retained to have charge of the burial.

One of the stipulations entered into between O'Brien and the Orange county farmer is that Dan must not be compelled to do any work. He must have good oats and timothy hay in winter and, added to that, all the grass he can eat in spring, summer and fall.

"He's earned his retirement by twenty years of faithful work," O'Brien said. "If he were a man instead of a horse, he would have been a partner long before this. He was simply indefatigable in hunting for new business.—New York Press.

Made His Diagnosis.

"What diagnosis did the doctor make of your wife's illness?" "Said she is suffering from overwork." "Is that so?" "Yes, he looked at her tongue and reached his decision immediately."

No Will and No Way.

Folks as have no mind to be o' use have always the luck to be out o' the road when there's anything to be done. —George Eliot.

And some people seem to derive a lot of satisfaction from being misunderstood.

Kitchen Appliance.

In the illustration below is shown an economical and easily utilized appliance for use in connection with small ranges or gas stoves, and especially useful for single burner gas stoves, for using the heat of the burner for cooking purposes and at the same time for heating irons. With this arrangement the housekeeper is enabled to continue the use of the burner for simultaneously heating the irons and cooking. It comprises an inverted, pan-shaped body adapted to be set in the stove top or over the gas burner. On one side is an opening for the insertion and withdrawal of the iron and a perforated top that forms a rest and heating base for the cooking utensil. Covering the opening is a hinged door, to prevent the heat from escaping. The irons by reason of being encased are heated quickly since the heat is concentrated and maintained with the holder. To withdraw the irons conveniently a low-shaped wire handle is employed.

STOVE APPLIANCE.

Baked Corned Ham.

Soak ham over night. In morning clean and pare and wash with vinegar, but do not dry. Put into a roasting pan, skin side down, covering the pared side with a thick paste of flour and water. Mix together one cupful of cold water, half a cupful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of molasses and a tablespoonful of onion juice. Pour over the ham, cover and bake, allowing 30 minutes to the pound. Baste frequently. Take up the ham, scrape off the paste, remove the skin, sprinkle with cracker crumbs and brown in the oven. Serve either hot or cold.

Chicken Salad.

Boil a small chicken until very tender. When entirely cold remove the skin and fat, cut the meat into small bits, then cut the white part of two heads of celery into pieces the same size. Mix the chicken and celery together, pour on a salad dressing and stir all thoroughly. Salads may be made of cold roast or boiled turkey or chicken, or cold boiled mutton (chopped fine), and lettuce may be used instead of celery. In this case if you wish to flavor it with celery, sprinkle in it a little celery salt.

Gems.

The delicious rice gems served at breakfast in an uptown home are made in this way: A cupful of cold boiled rice is moistened with a couple of tablespoonfuls of milk or cream, a pint of sifted graham flour is added, saltspoonful of salt and three-fourths of a cupful of sweet milk are stirred in, and after beating thoroughly the mixture is baked in hot gem irons in a hot oven.

Fried Crumpets.

Work together a half-cup each of butter and sugar, add two well-beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cream or rich milk, a teaspoonful of baking powder and flour enough to make a dough that can be rolled out. Roll very thin, cut into long strips, make a slash in the center of each, turn one end through and boil in hot fat. When done sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Broiled Oysters.

Have large, freshly opened oysters, clean and wipe them to have them as dry as possible. Season a half cupful of olive oil with salt, pepper, paprika, lemon juice and horseradish, and into it dip each oyster. Roll the oysters afterward in a little flour, arrange on a buttered gridiron and broil.

Chocolate Fudge.

Put into a granite saucepan a cup of grated chocolate, a gill of sweet milk and a quarter-cupful of molasses. Boil until a little hardens if dropped into ice water. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla, take from the fire and beat until graulated.

Orange and Raisin Pie.

Peel one large sweet orange and cut in small pieces. Add one tablespoon of flour, two tablespoons of sugar. Chop and cook one cup of raisins and add to the orange. Bake with two crusts.

Short Suggestions.

Grained woodwork should be washed with weak tea.

Five cents' worth of whiting kept in a bathroom closet is a cheap and quick polisher of nickel fixings.

Add a teaspoonful of lemon juice to the water in which prunes are cooked. The sirup will be much improved in flavor.