

down the sex barrier in education" and directed their efforts to the advocacy of coeducation rather than to the establishment of the higher education.

Enlightened discussions of great questions of public policy should be called out by the suffrage idea, but there are none on record.

Suffrage leaders claim that the change in laws making them more favorable to women is largely owing to their demands, but this can be distinctly disproved.

In their published history the leaders say that one of the causes that led to their movement was "the discussion in several of the state legislatures of property questions in regard to married women," showing that this agitation preceded the work of the suffrage organization.

The suffrage movement began in 1848, but in 1844 Rhode Island had passed such laws, and Connecticut, Massachusetts, Texas and New York passed such laws in 1848-49. In 1850-52 Alabama and Maine passed similar laws. In 1853 New Hampshire, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa made radical changes. In 1849 Ohio, Maine, Indiana and Missouri had passed laws giving to married women the right to their own earnings.

The New York State Suffrage association reports that during twenty-two years it urged but three bills relating to anything but suffrage and that those three did not originate with the association.

The professions were

Not Opened to Women through suffrage agitation. When that movement began a dozen women were already studying medicine in this country, and the medical missionary was the pioneer. As to the ministry, two of the early suffrage leaders were preachers.

In 1861 Mrs. Stanton wrote to a suffrage convention, "The trades and professions are all open to us."

About the only right our foremothers had was the right to live and be our foremothers. Indeed, the law knew nothing of them beyond keeping their marriage within the control of the king or the lord of the manor, until they took the step which conferred upon us the high privilege of being here.

After that if by any chance they had personal property it became the husband's absolutely. So with real estate; he could alienate it by deed or will. Man and wife were in no sense equal before the law.

Their lives were legally merged in one, but the one was not a new creation; the one remained the life of the man.

And the law made him about as troublesome to her after he was dead as when he was alive. If he left any property when he died she could claim the income of one-third of it, and no more, during the ordinarily brief time while she remained his widow.

If she had brought the property to him when she married him or if they had accumulated it together, it made no difference. If he failed to sell it or give it away in his lifetime or neglected to dispose of it by will, the law came in at his death and considerably corrected his oversight in his interest.

She could not make a will at all. He could give or will her property to his relatives. Her

Services and Earnings Were His. She had no right of control over the children, except in subordination to him; the income of their labor, as well as of their mother's, was his. He had the right to chastise not only them, but their mother as well.

All these abuses have been corrected, but not by women's votes or because a few women have demanded votes. The changes have come about because democracy, without chart or plan or understanding of what the end would be, merely obeying the conscience and using the force of the mass, bore down the unbroken traditions of a thousand years.

Wherever democracy has had any development in the world, even under autocratic or aristocratic forms, there the rights of women have been enlarged. The opportunity has been so much larger and the advance so much stronger in America than in any other land that we have become conspicuous in a world movement.

But the movement is on all over the world. It is one of the great strides to the high destiny of the race.

Look at the position of

Women in Oregon through the courtesy and chivalry of men.

A married woman can contract precisely as if unmarried when her separate property is concerned.

If the husband obtains possession of the wife's property either before or after marriage the wife may maintain an action therefor.

A married woman may apply to the courts for an order requiring her husband to support herself and her children.

The property of a married woman is not subject to the debts or contracts of her husband except such as are family necessities.

A wife is entitled to hold any property acquired with the proceeds of her personal labor.

A mother is as fully entitled as a father to the custody and control of children and their earnings.

A husband who beats his wife is liable to a penalty of twenty lashes.

Could women expect any more privileges from a legislature elected in part by their own votes?

It is urged that the ballot will

Help the Wage Earning Woman by bringing her better wages. Is this true? There are in the United States more than 5,000,000 wage earning wo-

men ten years old and over engaged in some 300 different industries. This fact is being cited in Oregon as an argument for the extension of suffrage to women.

But examine the figures: Thirty-two per cent, or nearly one-third of those 5,000,000 women, are under twenty-one years of age; 40 per cent, or nearly one-half, are under twenty-five years of age. Nearly 1,000,000 are engaged in agriculture, and three-fifths of these are southern negroes. Two million women are in domestic and personal service; 400,000 are teachers or engaged in the professions.

Since nearly one-third of the wage earning women are under twenty-one and could not vote and nearly one-half of the whole number are under twenty-five, it is evident that the average wage earning woman, unlike the wage earning man, does not enter industry for her life work. She works for a short time and then through marriage becomes what we call the average woman. Nine-tenths of the women of the United States marry, and four-fifths of the housewives of America, statistics tell us, still do their own housework.

As only 5 per cent of married women are wage earners, it is evident that the average wage earning woman remains in industry a short time, going out of that industry into the ranks of those women to whom the ballot would be an added responsibility in lives already filled with cares which cannot be relieved by legislation.

Taking women's work in general, the following are some reasons why women's wages are less than men's:

First.—Women have a practical monopoly of a great many of the more unskilled and poorly paid industrial occupations—as, for example, the garment trades.

Second.—Women are in a large measure supplemental wage earners, many of them being partially maintained out of incomes other than their own.

Third.—Women usually look forward to marriage and consequently do not take the pains to learn an occupation thoroughly.

Fourth.—The supply of female labor is large in proportion to the demand.

Fifth.—Physical disability makes the labor of women often less even, continuous and excellent and therefore of less value than that of men.

SERIES OF SHIPWRECKS.

The Most Singular Chain of Marine Accidents on Record.

The most singular series of shipwrecks on record began with the loss of the English merchantman *Mermad*, which was driven on the rocks of Torres strait in October, 1829. The officers and crew clung to the shattered vessel, which was held fast upon a sunken ledge, until, a few minutes before the doomed ship went to pieces, a passing frigate picked them up.

The *Swiftsure*, as the latter craft was called, resumed her northward course, to be foundered in a terrific gale three days later.

Her combined crews were saved by the warship *Governor Ready*, on voyage to India, May 18, 1830. The last named, overtaken by a storm, was stranded on a barren coast, her three crews to a man succeeding in reaching the shore.

After staying a week on the inhospitable island they were taken off by the revenue cutter *Comet*, which a few days later sprang a leak and sank in spite of all efforts to save her.

Fortunately a rescue ship was again on hand, the four crews being saved by the *Jupiter*.

Even then, however, the chain of disasters was not broken, for the *Jupiter* just as she was entering the harbor of Port Raffle turned turtle and went down with scarcely a moment's warning. Her crews barely escaped with their lives, to be picked up by boat sent to their aid.

Thus the crew of the *Mermad* was wrecked five times in one voyage, that of the *Swiftsure* four times, of the *Governor Ready* three times and the *Comet* twice.

The rescues had been purely accidental in every case, none of the ships having been sailing as a consort or even to the same port.

Though the weather had been tempestuous and the escapes barely made, not a life had been lost.

Safe.

In a mediaeval German tale it says that the parish council of a small village met one evening to discuss certain improvements in the water supply. In this debate the town's one watchman entered the room quietly, placed in a corner his lantern and spear and sat down to listen to the argument. Suddenly a councilman turned to him fiercely.

"Fritz," he cried, "what are you doing here? Who is to watch that nothing is stolen in the village?"

Fritz, with an easy smile, answered: "Who is there to steal anything? We are all here?"

An Odd House.

One of the best known houses in Northamptonshire, England, was designed to represent the days, weeks and quarters of the year. It has four wings, facing the four quarters of the heavens, to represent the four quarters of the year; 365 windows, one for each day; fifty-two chimneys, one for each week, and seven entrances, to represent the seven days of the week.

Pretension.

The world is his who can see through its pretension. What deafness, what stone blind custom, what overgrown error you behold, is there only by your sufferance. See it to be a lie, and you have already dealt it its mortal blow.—Emerson.

In England, under the Tudors, the man who gave to a beggar was fined and the recipient of the gift was punished.

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1:45 A. M. Lv. b Plumas Lv. 2:45 P. M.
1:10 P. M. Lv. c Doyle Lv. 1:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M. Ar. d Amedee Lv. 12:01 P. M.
9:00 P. M. Lv. e Amedee Ar. 11:15 A. M.
8:30 P. M. Lv. f Hot Spgs. Lv. 11:00 A. M.
7:30 P. M. Ar. g Madeline Lv. 7:15 A. M.
1:00 P. M. Lv. h Plumas Ar. 12:30 P. M.
2:30 P. M. Lv. i Beckwith Lv. 10:55 A. M.
4:20 P. M. Ar. j Mohawk Lv. 9:00 A. M.
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The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, pays \$750 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of parties stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition to the \$500 reward horse brand horseshoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in counties Range, Harney, Lake and Crook Counties. Horses wanted when sold. Horses sold to pass through this section will be reported in this paper. If not so reported, please write or telephone The Times Herald, Main 224, Burns, Oregon. W. W. BROWN, File, Ore.

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PIANO EXPERIMENTS.

Playing by Sweeping the Strings With a Feather.

Open wide your piano so that the wires are exposed. Over the wires place sheets of music, and when you strike a tone you will find that it has a rattling sound. If now you play a tune in the same manner, with the sheets of music still lying on the strings, it will sound as if the instrument were a banjo. Anyhow, it is a good imitation.

Now remove the music sheets and press down gently, but firmly, the keys belonging to any cord. Take the simple cord C, E, G, for example. The keys must be pressed down without sounding them and held down while some one gently brushes the strings with a feather or a straw. The effect will be as if the cord were played far away and is heard by you as very soft tones.

Change the cord, always pressing down the keys without sounding them while the feather still sweeps the strings lightly. In this way you may modulate or play a slow piece, and the effect will be very beautiful, indeed, as if heard from a great distance.

The reason of this is that ordinarily a damper rests against each string, but when the corresponding key is struck or pressed down the damper is raised. In sweeping the strings with the feather, lightly, only the strings that are undamped sound, the others being held mute by the dampers, but if the touch of the feather is too heavy even the other strings may sound, so your care must be in making a light and delicate touch.

Now press down a key gently and hold it. Strike very hard the octave above this key, but do not hold it after striking the tone. When the wire of the tone struck has been sufficiently damped, so that it does not sound so loud, the pressed down key will be heard to "sing" clearly, even though it was not struck. This is because every note struck is composed of several notes, being in reality a cord in itself, and each note contained in that cord causes the corresponding note in the keyboard to vibrate, or "sing," in sympathy if held down in like manner.

The other notes that will sound under these conditions will always be the fifth above the octave, the second octave and the third and fifth above that, and these tones that sound are called "overtones."

For illustration, if C in the lower part of the piano be struck, any or all of the notes that follow will sound if their keys are first pressed and held down.—Philadelphia Press.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

When you are all done but finishing you are just half done.
If you have time to boast about being worked to death, you have not much to do.

Some people are so unfortunate that their troubles make people laugh instead of cry.

A man who underestimates himself may be tiresome, but he is not a circumstance to the man who brags.

People may disdain a compliment, but they feel a tender little spot in them where it hit and refused to be dislodged.

It is a theory growing in conviction that the man who says a mean thing about another isn't as mean as the man who carries it.

The man who travels over the path behind you wisely looks at your footprints and sees where you could have avoided many a pitfall.—Aitchison Globe.

Tiny Trees.

The midget of the whole tree family is the Greenland birch. It is a perfect tree in every sense of that term and lives its allotted number of years from 75 to 130 just as other species of the great birch family do, although its height under the most favorable conditions seldom exceeds ten inches. Whole bluffs of the east and southeast coast of Greenland are covered with "thickets" of this diminutive species of woody plant, and in many places where the soil is uncommonly poor and frozen from eight to ten months a year a "forest" of these trees will flourish for half a century without growing to a height exceeding four inches.

Strange Dances.

Queensland's government aboriginal settlement on Frazer's island holds a weekly dance for the blacks. Among the bundles of old clothes sent to the settlement there are often ball gowns, so the girls sport decollete dresses. Neither sex wears boots. The sexes have to dance separately.—Sydney Bulletin.

Shrewd Guess.

Senior Partner—We must be careful not to give Billings any more credit. He's evidently losing money. Junior Partner—How do you know? Senior Partner—I heard his remark today that "life is full of ups and downs." No man ever admits that until he begins to strike the down.—Philadelphia Press.

Rejected.

"I have called," said the confident young man, with a manuscript sticking out of his pocket, "to see whether there is a vacancy in this office."
"No," replied the melancholy editor as he looked round the place; "I'm sorry to say there is none. Even the waste paper basket is full."

A Change.

"Well, well! There goes Miss Strong. When I saw her last she was posing as a bachelor girl. That's her hobby."
"All that's changed now. She dropped her hobby for a hubby."—Exchange.