

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Dr. Lyman Abbott says ideals in America are high. There must be an ideal trust.

One of those forest fires somehow takes the keen edge off one's appetite for forest preserves.

There are six billion telephone calls a year in this country. Now do you wonder why sometimes the line is busy?

In his latest poem Alfred Austin declares "Nature is greater than I." There is something memorable in the modesty of this concession.

A New York physician claims to have found the germ of rheumatism. He may keep it, so far as any one who has lost it is concerned.

A German has invented a device for changing the course of a torpedo. What is really wanted is a torpedo that will know its own master.

George F. Baer says all railroads except the Reading are rotten. Perhaps Baer is trying to get the investigators to look the other way.

It is claimed that there is coal enough in China to supply the world for 1,000 years. This will be good news for the smoke-makers.

It is becoming popular in New York for women to drive coaches. Women can wear gloves while driving coaches, but not while washing dishes.

Prince Arthur has bought some land in the west and has named the place Garteria. He should buy another plot and christen it Stockingeline.

The Little Father is sorry to disappoint his children, but the toys they have will last them several years yet. Let them go out and play a while longer.

One of the wise doctors says strawberries have a tendency to make people crazy. Perhaps he has been buying some under the supposition that the bottom of the box was where it ought to be.

Burglars broke into the apartments of a New York poet a few nights ago and stole \$5,000 worth of things. Let the people who sneer at poets take this matter under consideration and report on it as their leisure.

The South American revolution season seems to be opening up in a lively manner this time. A general was killed in one of the outbreaks the other day. There was no army present, or he might have been hurt, too.

The Columbia student who ran away to escape isolation for a contagious disease, taking a berth in a crowded sleeping car in his escape, needs a good deal of education still. He is probably a future "high financier." If he can be inoculated with a little sense of his responsibility to others, he will prove a safe member of society.

During the late war Japanese gunners threw missiles with accuracy over high hills at objects they could not see. Now a mere boy in Germany has discovered a method by which torpedoes can be fired around a corner. So important are his inventions deemed that the Emperor has ordered him to Berlin to place them at the disposal of the admiralty. Yet we hear a great deal to the effect that the world is getting to be too civilized to tolerate war, and that there is a good prospect of disarmament by international agreement.

That was rather an artistic revenge that the Austrian giant took at Athens. He was entered in the weight-lifting contest at the Olympic games, but being unjustly suspected of professionalism, was received with hoots and hisses. He immediately retired without touching the weight. The prize went to a Greek. After it had been awarded, the Austrian stalked over to the weight, which the Greek had with difficulty moved from the ground, and raised it high above his head several times. Then he bowed sarcastically to the spectators and retired.

Opposition to the endless flood of immigrants is usually based either upon the fear that they will destroy the market for native labor or the belief that they will lower the standard of citizenship and morality. In either case the fear is directed against the immigrant himself. At the recent convention, in New York, of the American Social Science Association, a danger less often considered was pointed out—that which comes from the second generation. The foreign-born population, according to figures which were given, furnishes more than twice its normal

proportion of inmates of penal, insane and charitable institutions; but the children of immigrants are three times as criminal as the children of the native-born, and twice as criminal as the immigrants themselves.

A book has lately appeared which holds pleasure for the casual reader, and at the same time is full of interest for social philosophers and students of American life. The title is "Undistinguished Americans." Sixteen persons contributed to the authorship, for each chapter is the life story of a different person: a Lithuanian workman in the Chicago stockyards, a French dress-maker, a Swedish farmer, an itinerant preacher, and many others of wide diversity in race as well as in occupation, but all of them now Americans, and all of the common people. It is by no means the first time that the ordinary man has been allowed to tell his own story or had it truthfully told for him; but it has never before been done on so generous a scale. One gets many impressions from the book, some cheering, some depressing. First of all comes a new perception of the boundless opportunities which America offers to the whole world. All these persons have "got on" by virtue of having chances here which they had not in other countries; and from this perception comes to the reader a new sense of patriotism, a new love for the great country which has made these lives possible. Another noticeable thing is the rapidity with which the dull and the down-trodden of other lands are imbued with the American spirit and become Americans themselves. On the other hand, one receives an impression that the amount of thought and talk about money is excessive. The eagerness of the frantic struggle to get it and the exultation of those who have got it are apparent on every page. It makes all the more significant the absence of expressions of gratitude toward the great republic which has given them opportunity. All is taken as a matter of course. But these stories are not complete. Wait till the children and the grandchildren of these people tell their life stories. "Undistinguished Americans" may be followed by "Distinguished Americans," and in the third volume there may be a chapter on "Great Americans." It takes time to earn dividends.

If a man spent a large sum of money to pipe water into his house and then refused to put in taps he would be thought foolish. If a man ordered a dinner for a dozen guests and then refused to spend money for stamps on the invitations he would not be considered saving. If the United States government spends thirty or forty million dollars for a system of coast defenses and then refuses to pay wages high enough to secure men to handle the expensive machinery and keep it in order in times of peace, what is to be thought of that policy? The question of patriotism does not enter here. In time of war millions of men, if necessary, can be enlisted, but when there is no stress of immediate peril to the country men cannot be found to do the tiresome work of coast guards for less than the average wages of civil positions requiring equal intelligence and training. It is really a patriotic duty, but it is not so regarded. Each man leaves it to some other not so fortunately situated as himself. If war should be declared suddenly it would be necessary to intrust the great guns with their delicate apparatus to green men full of enthusiasm but capable of putting the defenses in a condition to render no service till the war was over. The remedy for this state of things was pointed out by Secretary Taft to the Senate military committee. Less than one-fourth of the coast defenses could be manned at present if every man in the service were utilized. There must be an appropriation adequate to the need. The coast line of the United States, without counting in insular possessions, is altogether too large to be defended by a navy twice the size of the present one, and there is no hope that the navy will soon be enlarged sufficiently to meet possible attack at points as widely separated as those which a cunning enemy would be likely to aim at. The relative value of coast defenses and a large navy was considered when the forts along the coast were planned and equipped. That part of the expense has already been incurred. It would be foolish to let the money go to waste for lack of a liberal policy toward the army now.

**A Swedish Cook.**  
It was Tuesday morning. The clothes had been washed, dried and folded, and commonsense pointed to the fact that it was ironing day; but cautious Scandinavian Tillie, the new maid, was not going to make the mistake of going ahead before being sure that she was right. Before committing herself to the obvious task, according to the Youth's Companion, she poked her head into the dining room to say, appealingly, "Meess. I skuld like to speak something." "What is it, Tillie?" "Skal I cook some flatiron?" asked Tillie, earnestly.

We all admire an old girl who holds her age.



### Tomato Marmalade.

Pare four quarts of ripe tomatoes. Cut six lemons in halves lengthwise and then slice them very thin. Seed one cup of raisins. Weigh out four pounds (eight cups) of granulated sugar. Put all the ingredients into a preserving kettle in layers. Heat slowly to the boiling point. Then simmer until the mixture is of the consistency of marmalade. No one flavor should be recognizable. Seal while hot. The recipe makes about two and one-half quarts.

### Prune Shape.

Stew one pound of prunes until tender, drain off the juice and remove the pits, and soak one-half package of gelatine in cold water until dissolved; then put the prunes, the juice and the gelatine with one-half cupful of granulated sugar to boil; let it boil five minutes, and just before removing, add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract and pour into a mold; let stiffen and serve with whipped cream. It makes a delicious dessert.

### Apple and Chestnut Salad.

Pare tart apples, core and cut them in slices. Cook the chestnuts till very tender, cool and mix them with the apple in equal quantities. Dress with the French mixture of vinegar, oil, pepper and salt, and heap on a flat dish lined with lettuce. Garnish with lettuce hearts. The salad may be varied by using equal parts of shredded celery and chestnuts and treating them in the same fashion.

### Marshmallow Cake Filling.

Into a gill of cold water stir five ounces of pure gum arabic. When this is thoroughly dissolved add a half-cup of powdered sugar and boil until a little dropped into cold water can be rolled to a soft ball between the fingers. Pour this sirup upon the stiffly beaten white of an egg, whipping steadily. Flavor with vanilla and spread on the cake layers with a knife dipped in boiling water.

### Orange Snow.

One small package of gelatine soaked in a half cup of cold water. When very soft scald with a scant pint of boiling water, then add the juice and grated rinds of two oranges. Set aside until the mixture begins to stiffen, then beat in the whites of three eggs, whipped to a very stiff froth, sweeten to taste, and set in a cold place to form.

### Blackberry Fritters.

Make a batter of one pint of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of flour and a saltspoonful of salt. Into this batter stir lightly two cupfuls of blackberries dredged with flour. Have a kettle of lard hot and drop the batter in by tablespoonful. Serve with powdered sugar.

### Sultana Cakes.

Ten ounces of butter, ten ounces of sugar; beat them into a cream, adding four fresh eggs by degrees, two ounces of lemon peel, one-half pound of sultanas previously rubbed in flour, one pound of flour, into which put one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well with milk into batter the thickness of plum pudding. Bake in a moderate oven.

### Quick Coffee Cake.

One cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one pint of milk; three teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with enough flour to make the mixture as stiff as ordinary cake batter. Pour into well-greased pans, spread with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake about twenty minutes.

### Hermits.

Three eggs and one-half cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, a pinch of salt, nutmeg to cover a silver half dollar, one and a half cups of seeded raisins, one pound of English walnuts, both chopped, and two and a half cups of flour. Drop from spoon and bake in quick oven.

### Nut Cheese.

Chop very fine one-quarter pound of almonds, one-half pound of beechnuts or pine nuts, one-half pound of pecan nuts, one-half pound of hazel nuts, one-half pound of roasted peanuts. Pack this mixture into tumblers and when wanted for use, mix with cottage cheese made from sour milk.

### Cheese Straws.

Rub together two ounces each of grated cheese, flour and butter, with one egg and a very little salt. Roll and cut in long strips not larger than a pencil. Bake carefully in a moderate oven till light brown, about ten minutes. Too long bake will make them bitter.

## ANGEL OF THE SEA.

### Philanthropic and Religious Work of a Countess.

One of the most remarkable religious philanthropists of the world is Adelaide, Countess Schimmelman. The Countess is 52 years old and her life story forms a remarkable romance. For many years she has devoted her life to the welfare of the fishermen and sailors of Germany and Scandinavia, and her name is as well known among them and as deeply respected as is that of Miss Agnes Weston in British ports. The work of the Countess among the miners of the Rhine district is also a remarkable record, and it was while moving among these men that she had frequent opportunities of hearing of Evan Roberts and the Welsh revival, and this induced her to visit Wales. The Countess can converse fluently in five languages and several dialects. The ease with which she changed her speech while working among the cosmopolitan population of Cardiff has been a matter of wonderment. One of the most re-



COUNTESS SCHIMMELMAN.

markable meetings she has attended during her visit to Wales was an underground service in one of the mines at 6 o'clock in the morning, before the miners began their work. The men sang and prayed and listened attentively to an address by the Countess.

The Countess is a daughter of the late Count Lehns greve Schimmelman, and was born in the castle of Ahrensburg, in Holstein. Her early life was spent in the most exclusive aristocratic circles on the continent, and for eighteen years she was maid of honor to the late Empress Augusta, of Germany, the Kaiser's grandmother.

She never took kindly to the conventionalities and insincerities of court life, however, and eventually dissociated herself from her class and kindred, and, acting under strong religious convictions, Tolstoyan in character, decided to devote the whole of her life and possessions to the amelioration of the lot of the fishermen and sailors of Germany and other countries. The enthusiasm and unselfish sharing of her world's goods which characterized her work among these toilers of the sea raised the ire of her immediate relatives.

In her autobiography she relates how the superintendent of a private asylum was induced to certify her as insane. Notwithstanding the warnings of friends, she was kidnapped, and kept in secret seclusion in a place which she has described as a "human hell," where "lunatics of the worst description" surrounded her.

Eventually the Danish minister of police heard of her plight. Parliament was moved on her behalf by means of the representations of a niece of Prince Bismarck, and she was released after the foremost specialists of Germany had pronounced her to be absolutely sane. She at once went to Denmark her father's native land, and was received with unbounded sympathy by every one from the royal family downward.

Her evangelistic work among the seamen was resumed, and in order to do this satisfactorily she purchased the yacht Duen, the property of Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, youngest brother of Queen Alexandra. Since then her mission work has so increased that its ramifications are now world-wide. Her "homes" on the Baltic, and especially the Naval Home at Kiel, are taken as models all the world over.

As many as 3,000 sailors and fishermen have attended her meetings at Hamburg and elsewhere. Among the annual subscribers to her mission funds are many of the occupants of the thrones of Europe, including Queen Alexandra, whom the countess has visited on more than one occasion.

### A Lively Catch.

Mrs. S.—And so you are leaving us, Bridget? And what are you going to do?

Bridget—Please, mum, I'm going to get married.

Mrs. S.—Dear me! Isn't that rather sudden? Who is the happy man?

Bridget—Do you remember, mum, me askin' you about four weeks ago to go to the funeral of a friend? Well, I—o be goin' to marry the corpse's husband. Sure, he told me then I wuz the life o' the party.—Harper's Weekly.

You may as well tell your wife the truth; she'll find it out, anyway.



Scarlatina or Measles.—An easy way of distinguishing scarlatina from measles is to draw the back of a finger nail firmly across the eruption. If scarlatina, a white line will result which will remain for one or two minutes. No white line will appear if the test be made in a case of measles. It is quite necessary to distinguish between these two disorders. A mild case of measles may be treated by domestic means. A case of scarlatina demands the presence of a doctor.

Headaches.—There are more than fifty kinds of headaches and sufferers from the more common forms may cure themselves by locating the cause and treating accordingly. The more frequent forms are a dull pain across the forehead, due to dyspepsia; a pain in the back of the head, due to the liver; a bursting pain in both temples, due to malnutrition; an ache on the top of the head, as if a weight pressed on the skull, due to overwork; an ache between the brows, just above the base of the nose, due to eye strain.

Ashes for Wounds.—The o'd Indian and Mexican remedy for all sorts of wounds is to wrap the abrasure in wood ashes and do nothing more to it. We once saw a case where a mangled finger was treated in this way. The first thing to do is to quickly replace the torn flesh and run silk thread around the fingers several times to hold it in place, then wrap each finger separately in all the ashes that can be piled on. Change the cloth occasionally for clean ones and add more ashes, if fresh blood appears. It will heal completely without the least suppuration or soreness. Let no liquid of any kind touch the wound especially water. Take stitches if necessary to hold the flesh together, and wrap at once in all the blood—the more blood the better—if it can be staunched with the ashes. It immediately creates a cement impervious to air and water which cannot be removed until the wound heals when it comes off itself. No suppuration, proud flesh, soreness or gangrene ever takes place.

### Uncle Sam's Veterans.

There are 676 clerks in the employ of the government who have reached the age of three score years and ten, according to the National Magazine. Most of them are in the Department of the Interior, where 177 people past 70 years of age are at work day after day. In the Treasury Department 174 tried and trusted clerks have passed man's allotted span—a fact brought out in a most dramatic way by a special message sent to the House of Representatives last September, giving details concerning this patriarchal regiment of 676 people employed in the various departments.

It is significant that only one of the 676 is on the civil service commission, and that commission is the body which has power to retain the service of clerks and prevent removal except for a good cause. There are seventy-six printers in the government printing office who have handled stek and rule for over half a century and have passed the 70th stone in life. Forty-three of the veterans of three score and ten are in the Agricultural Department. In the War Department there are sixty-eight gray-beards still at work, although they have long since passed the age at which officers are retired. One wonders whether, like Charles Lamb, they have worked "until the wood of the desk has entered into their souls."

### A Practical Imperative.

Even when at school in Middleboro, N. Y., General Leonard Wood was distinguished for his active and original mind.

"Leonard," said his teacher one morning when the class in grammar was reciting, "give me a simple sentence in the indicative mood."

"The horse draws the cart," came the prompt answer.

"Very good," commended the teacher; "the horse draws the cart." Now change the sentence to an emphatic imperative.

"Gee-up!" said young Wood.—Woman's Home Companion.

### The Tailor Knew.

"I should like," the man cautiously explained to his tailor, "to have a little pocket, a very, very small pocket, one you could hardly see, you know, put somewhere, say in the hem of my trousers or in the waistband, eh, where it couldn't be so easily found. You understand?"

"I see," said the tailor. "You are married, now."

The most peaceable man in the world is liable to get into trouble if he plays cards.