

# BRUSH THE DUST Off the Unused Articles About the House and Want-Advertise Them



## Women Make Successful Farmers

By Mary Logan Tucker

Women on Farms as Capable of Directing as of Doing the Drudgery—Men Employers Foolishly Scorn Aid of Agricultural Literature—Women Should Begin in Small Way—Aim at Quality Rather Than Quantity—Women Who Have Succeeded by Specializing—The Knack of Displaying One's Wares.

The clever daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John A. Logan and wife of Gen. Col. William Tucker, U. S. A., Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, is known throughout the country. She is prominent in the agricultural society. Owing to the delicate health of her younger son, Mrs. Tucker has established herself on a beautiful farm in Maryland a few miles from the national capital. There her house parties are famous and her crops are entirely creditable to her as a farmer of ability.

So rapid has been the advance of women into all branches of trade and every opening for a livelihood that women to-day compelled to seek an avenue of self-support find great difficulty in gaining an opportunity. In these occupations so long considered advantageous competition has reduced the salaries until now they are below a "living" footing. This is a day of specialists. In every branch taken up by women only experts command salaries commensurate with the education and ability of the college graduate, or even the high school graduate. The monotony of office work, the drudgery of the school room, the tax on health and the desire for outdoor life or a life having more independence of thought and action, have led many women to take up occupations heretofore considered the province of men.

There are to-day women coopers, women ranch owners and managers, women mine operators, women mail carriers, women "motormen," a woman blacksmith, and so on. But no other field offers woman the return, financially and physically, on the capital invested, nor gives her the added time for pleasurable occupations and mental improvement that farming does. Women by nature are endowed with patience with small details, a desire to experiment and a readiness to adopt new ideas, which specially fit her for a successful farmer.

The day when woman's work on the farm consisted in cooking, washing dishes, raising a few chickens and tending for pin money, going to the church or a funeral for diversion, has passed. To-day an intelligent woman with common sense and practical ideas can compete creditably with men in the management of any branch of agriculture. The college graduate, with her knowledge of geology, chemistry, botany, and the other sciences, should be best fitted for success. In this day of farming on scientific principles; but she will require the salt of good common sense to solve the daily problems confronting her, and the necessity of taking advantage of things "at hand" that only a practical nature can grasp.

Those who are less fortunate in their opportunities should not, however, be discouraged from undertaking the work, as the scientific knowledge can be readily acquired and our government, through the agriculture department, is carrying on a work at the experiment stations the results of which are being given free to the farmers and those interested in agriculture in a series of pamphlets, containing information and suggestions of inestimable value and presented in a simple and most practical manner. No woman recently graduated from college with a most indifferent idea of farming would have shown such wise ignorance as did a young graduate of West Point at an army post where I was once stationed. When placed in charge of the company garden he ordered the assistant to buy some turnips and have the men assist in cutting them up to plant, as they had done with the potatoes.

One of the greatest obstacles to success one has to contend with is the ignorance of the average farmer or hired man, who treats with contempt the literature of the agricultural department, preferring the long exploded theories and systems of his father. Therefore one is obliged to study the modern systems to direct intelligently, and must have, too, the courage to force her convictions and live through the days of doubt and unbelief of her employees, watching that they do not assist their desire for her failure and thereby insure her future dependence upon them.

In 1865, long before any such assistance was given the people by the government, a woman who has since become prominent in affairs, with the aid of a negro refugee and two or three "hands" to help work and pick the crop, raised seven bales of cotton surpassing in quality that raised by men farming in that section of the country. Prior to this she had never seen a cotton plantation. In addition she grew the hay, corn and oats for her team, and all the garden produce consumed by her family, having in her well-stocked garden the first celery ever grown in that part of the country. Her flower garden was noted for its rare varieties of roses and flowers, yet she found time to teach her child. Her name was a familiar one to every soldier in the western army for her work in their behalf.

If truck farming or any branch of it is undertaken, a woman, to be successful, should be willing to begin in a small way—too large ideas and sudden enthusiasm are too often the secret of the failure and disgust of women with farming as a profitable venture.

Cultivate only so much land as you can direct personally, requiring but one or two men for the rough work of plowing and tilling the soil. Much of the lighter work can even be undertaken by a woman herself, where necessity demands. This need not be done in a way to destroy any good looks or personal attractions she may possess. With proper attention she may still preserve her smooth skin and hands which mark the woman of refinement. In exchange for the pale, lifeless complexion, the narrow chest, she may acquire the glow of health, the expanded chest of good lung development, and the brightness of eye indicative of happiness and mental activity.

To truck farming the larger crops can be added in order to provide for the stock and animals necessary to carry on the work or add to one's comfort in living. Corn and grass crops are profitable as well.

On entering upon farming one must examine the land or select it with reference to the crop one wishes to cultivate or which is most profitable for the market one is to supply. The question of soil enters most prominently into all one's plans and profits, as the feeding and working of the soil quickly increases or diminishes the profits in expense and labor. Fertilizing materials or food for the soil beyond what may accumulate on a farm where animals are owned and fed are now prepared and sold by companies at a less cost than one can prepare them by the old methods. This greatly simplifies the work and reduces the time necessary to the proper preparation of the soil. Then, too, they can be accurately depended upon as containing only such ingredients as are absolutely essential to the growth and character of your produce. While one must be guided by one's market there are a few things which apply to all markets.

Specialties are better than too many things, which cheapen as the season advances. A farm growing all kinds of vegetables requires so much labor, owing to so many things maturing at one time, that the profits are rapidly consumed.

If a woman will select one or a few specialties, such as asparagus, strawberries, melons, the cantaloupe, celery, artichokes, all kinds of lettuce and salad luxuries, fine varieties of which are found only on the tables of the rich, and will carefully improve in quality and delicacy to their greater perfection, the labor required is less and the profits are greater. Should she be able to add a small greenhouse lettuce, onions, radishes and mushrooms, and even cucumbers will furnish a good revenue in the winter months, with an opportunity to add to these violet culture or some variety of floriculture in which women have ever been most successful.

Quality rather than quantity to-day plays an important part in the success and profit of market gardening, as one can command a better price for a perfect product attractively presented than a great quantity which does not leave one time carefully to prepare for market, and so must be sold at the lowest price.

One quickly grasps and which, if closely adhered to, will promote her success.

While these small points will further her success a woman must have practical business ideas or must possess herself fully on the actual value of labor, machinery and materials and necessary expenses of carrying on the work of a farm; for I regret to say that men are apt to presume upon their ignorance in such matters and their purse pays the penalty.

**A Good Excuse.**  
Mother—'I'm ashamed to think you can't do better in school. Why can't you lead your class?'  
Willie—'Say, ma, you told me you didn't want me ever to be connected, and I notice when a boy leads the class he always gets connected.'

**TO PAINT POPE'S PORTRAIT.**  
Young American Artist Achieves Great Distinction.

William Edwards Cook, who will be the first American artist to paint a portrait of Pope Pius X., is a native of Independence, Iowa. He now has a studio in Rome, where he has lived for a year, and previously had been a pupil of Julien at Paris. Mr. Cook's first salon picture, exhibited in 1904, was a life-size portrait of the sculptor,



WILLIAM E. COOK, (American Artist Who Will Paint a Portrait of the Pope.)

Pope, of Boston, and the following year he exhibited another life-size portrait. He also has done some mural painting and received honorable mention at the Lazarus competition in New York in 1905. Mr. Cook's father is J. E. Cook of Independence. The artist studied at the Chicago Art Institute and the New York Academy of Design.

**United States' Vast Wealth.**  
It is safe to assume that the wealth of the United States differs but little from that of Great Britain and Russia combined, and is slightly in excess. In like manner the property of the United States at the present time is doubtless slightly in excess of the combined wealth of the richest nations of continental Europe—France, with an estimated valuation in 1896 of \$47,156,385,000, and Germany, with \$29,185,058,000—a total of \$86,341,443,000.—Census Bureau.

**Cost \$1,400 to Collect \$1.**  
The most expensive member of Uncle Sam's custom service is the collector of the port of the Little Egg harbor (Pa.) district. It's not his fault, however. He's just as vigilant as the hawk of the great port of New York, where it costs about three or four cents to collect one dollar of customs. Durable goods seldom come into Tuckerport, and when they do are returned to Secretary Shaw as the total customs receipts for this district. Collector Frank Willing Leach didn't send him a letter of apology. He just knew that he couldn't help it if it had cost Uncle Sam at the rate of about \$1,400 a year to collect a dollar.

Mr. Leach was formerly secretary to Senator Quay. His appointment to the collectorship two years ago at a salary of about \$560 annually was a surprise, for it was not known that he was a candidate. He's willing to keep the place, however, and even made a fight to save his district from being abolished, as it is likely to be along with a number of others where the cost of collection is enormously out of proportion to the receipts.

**Retort Courteous.**  
Ho (mockingly)—'Most men like "the soft pillow of a woman's mind."  
She (cutting)—'Yes, because they feel they need somebody else's opinion to bolster them up.'

**Parental Guidance.**  
To be tactful is the only means of parental victory; to be watchful while seeming indifferent, to guide with an invisible hand.—Lavinia Hart.

**In a Bad Way.**  
"Love," remarks an urban philologist, "is blind, frequently dumb, and so far as advice is concerned, invariably dead."—Washington Herald.

## VAST WEALTH OURS

UNITED STATES RICHEST COUNTRY ON EARTH.

Outstripping Anything That Ever Has Been Known in History is the Measure of Uncle Sam's Affluence.

The United States is the wealthiest country in the world. In the brief span of its young life this infant nation of ours has broken all records relating to the accumulation of riches, and we are beginning to think of billions instead of millions. Take it any way you like, and the measure of our affluence outstrips anything that has ever been known before, says the New York Sun.

Our country has more actual money, more gold, a larger volume of exports, greater banking facilities, richer farms, more productive mines, more millionaires, more well-to-do tradesmen, more independent farmers, more highly paid laborers and a greater distribution of the luxuries which riches bring than any other nation has ever enjoyed since time began.

One day last October Uncle Sam had gathered into his money storehouse in Washington the greatest amount of gold ever collected at one place in the history of the world—gold representing \$871,892,589. This was indeed a high-water mark. We had there in one little room more gold than was in circulation in Great Britain.

The largest receipt ever given, the greatest money trust ever undertaken in history, was when the present treasurer of the United States, Charles H. Treant, went into office. He receipts to Ellis H. Roberts, the retiring treasurer, for all the money and securities in the vaults of the treasury, a total of \$1,259,598,278.58. It required from July 1 to September 5 to count the money, and at the completion of the task the accounts balanced to a fraction.

The costliest governmental establishment in the world is the British navy, upon which a billion and a half has been expended within the last ten years. Yet three individual Americans—Rockefeller, Carnegie and Clark—could have paid the whole bill and still have some pocket money left. The United States is now spending about a hundred millions a year on its navy, and we are new at this kind of expenditure. That we are not investing more than we can afford is shown by the fact that our display-loving women spent \$100,000,000 for diamonds purchased in foreign lands during the last two years. In fact, we are so rich that the sales of produce and manufactured articles that we are sending abroad each year is equal to a sum sufficient to support all the navies in the world.

When it comes in individual wealth we have a dozen citizens who are worth more than all the kings and rulers of the world, taken collectively or severally. The czar of Russia is reputed to have a greater income than any other living man, but his private fortune is so mixed up with the governmental revenues that it is impossible to separate them. If a distinction could be made John D. Rockefeller could undoubtedly make a comparison with the weak-minded Nicholas, and show the biggest pile. The Russian monarch's wealth is the accumulation of an empire, centuries old in the making, while the Ohio oil magnate can remember when he had nothing.

To say that the total valuation of the wealth of the United States is \$107,000,000,000 is not understandable. A hundred billion dollars is such a pile of money that the simple mind cannot grasp its meaning or the instant. It is more than twice the total amount of the wealth of the United Kingdom, of France, or of Germany; and over three times that of Russia or of Austria-Hungary. Probably the first man who could convert all his assets into money he would have nearly four times as much as would be required to pay off the entire national debt of all the governments in the world, including his own.

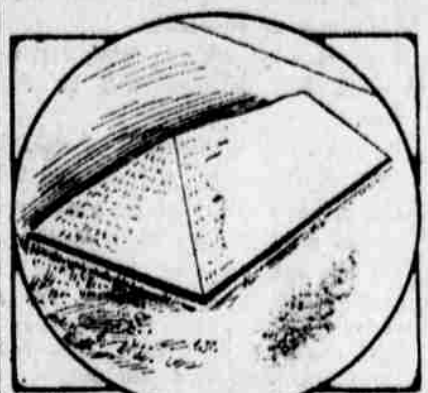
**Useless.**  
It is useless to try to convince the man who has his arms around a pretty girl that life is a barren waste.

**Wise Precautions.**  
"Who put up that stovepipe?"  
"My papa."  
"Did he have any trouble?"  
"I don't know. Mamma made me go out of the room before he started."  
—'Cleveland Leader'

## LIFE STORY ON AN EPITAPH.

Odd Monument Over Grave of Veteran of Indian Fight.

The longest epitaph in Arlington National cemetery at Washington is that carved on the strangely shaped monument of Captain John Williams, of the marine corps, who died of wounds received in an Indian fight in Florida in 1812. The inscription follows:



Monument with Long Epitaph.

His brother officers in the marine corps have caused this pile to be erected in testimony of his worth and in their mournful admiration of his gallant end.

On the 11th of September, 1812, Captain Williams, on his march with a command of 20 men to Davis creek block house, in east Florida, was attacked towards evening by upwards of 50 Indians and negroes, who lay concealed in the woods. He instantly gave battle, gallantly supported by his men, who, inspired by his animated example, fought as long as they had a cartridge left. At length, bleeding under eight galling wounds and unable to stand, he was carried off the battle ground, whilst his heroic little band, pressed by superior numbers, was forced to retreat.

Emphatically characterized by cool intrepidity, Captain Williams evinced during his short but severe contest those military prerequisites which qualify the officer for command, and if his sphere of action was too limited to attract the admiration of the world, it was sufficiently expanded to crown him with the approbation of his country and to afford his brethren in arms an example as highly useful as his exploit sealed with honor the life of a patriot soldier.

Captain Williams' monument is an elongated pyramid with two long and two short sides. The inscription, which is in script lettering, covers all four sides of the stone. The stone, though it appears large in the picture, is barely a foot high. It may be of sandstone, but to one unskilled in such matters, it appears to be of molded cement.

## NAMED BY GREAT EXPLORER.

Waterway Called After Champlain Has Now No Designation.

A name which Samuel Champlain applied to a certain waterway in our country should be revived. Champlain has been called "the real founder and the father of Canada." He was also the first who carefully explored the coasts of our New England, years before the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers, and accurate and concise was his description of the shores and waters that he followed into Penobscot and Boston bays, past Cape Cod and along the south coast to Buzzards bay. Champlain was a modest man, but for once in his career he gave his own name to a geographical feature—that which marked the end of his discoveries in what are now United States waters. He wrote:

"Coasting along to the southwest nearly 12 leagues, we passed near a river which is very small and difficult to approach because of shallows and rocks at its mouth. I gave it my name."

Seeing this waterway from the deck of his vessel, Champlain misapprehended its nature. It is not a river, but is a short and narrow strait, widening at two places inland and connecting the waters of Buzzards bay with Vineyard sound. The village of Wood's Hole stands on its northern shore.

To-day this waterway seems to have no name. It is very clearly mapped on the government topographic sheets, but without a name. The leading gazetteer says merely that Wood's Hole is situated on a small strait. The fact has been forgotten that it was named by the great explorer who was the first to call attention to it.

## The World's Habit of Ill-Using.

Though my complaint of the world is new, its habit of ill-using is very ancient.—Columbus Walle in Chains.

**Within Ourselves.**  
Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—Emerson.

**Mortality Among Children.**  
Of every ten children born in England and Wales, only seven reach the age of 20. In France only one-half of the children born reach that age, and Ireland shows a still more deplorable record.

**Advice.**  
When a man succeeds through heeding the advice of others he is always inclined to think that his triumph would have been more brilliant if he had gone his own way.

## Daily Market Report

**UNION STOCK YARDS.**  
Union Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 29,000; estimated for Tuesday, 6,000; market steady to shade lower. Prime beefs, 5.60 @ 6.85; poor to medium 4.10 @ 5.50; stockers and feeders, 2.70 @ 4.65; cows and heifers, 2.70 @ 5.15; canners, 1.65 @ 2.90; Texans, 4 @ 4.75.  
Hogs—Receipts 50,000; estimated for Tuesday, 27,000; market 58c lower; light 6.80 @ 7; rough 6.80 @ 6.90; mixed 7 @ 7.10; heavy 7.05 @ 7.10; pigs 6.15 @ 6.85.  
Sheep—Receipts 25,000; estimated for Tuesday, 18,000; market steady; native sheep, 3.50 @ 5.65; western sheep 3.75 @ 5.65; native lambs, 4.75 @ 7.65; western lambs, 5.10 @ 7.90.

## PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 135 loads; market steady. Choice, 5.70 @ 6; prime, 6.50 @ 5.65; good 5.20 @ 5.40; tidy butchers, 4.90 @ 5.15; fair 4.10 @ 4.50; choice heifers, 4.50 @ 5; common to fair heifers, 2.50 @ 3; bulls, 2.50 @ 4.50; fat cows, 2 @ 4.25; good fresh cows and springers, \$25 @ \$50; common to fair, \$16 @ \$20.  
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 10 loads; market active and 15 to 20c higher; prime wethers, 5.65 @ 5.85; good mixed 5.35 @ 5.60; fair mixed 4.65 @ 5.25; culls and common, 2 @ 3; lambs 5 @ 7.90; veal calves, 9 @ 9.50; heavy and thin, 4.50 @ 5.  
Hogs—Receipts 40 doubledecks; market active. Prime heavy hogs, 7.45; mediums and heavy yorkers, 7.50 @ 7.55; light yorkers, 7.55; pigs, 7.15; roughs, 6 @ 7; stags, 5 @ 5.75.

## CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Wheat—1-8 @ 3-8c better but 3-8 and 1-2c below best price reached. May sold between 77 5-8 and 78 3-4; opening at 78 and closing at 78 1-4; July between 78 1-4 and 79 1-8, opening at 78 5-8 and closing at 78 7-8; No. 2 red winter 76 and 77.  
Duluth reported New York as resellers of Durum wheat there and early buyers here were sellers later. Bull news on wheat poured into the pit in large quantities. It included heavy buying of cash wheat at various points of the world and largely on Russian account. England was also reported a big buyer. Considerable Canadian wheat was sold in bond in various positions. Cash wheat was in better demand here. World's shipments were less than expected at 11,612,000 bushel but nearly 3,000,000 bushel more than last year.

Corn—1-8 @ 3-8c lower; May sold between 47 1-4 and 47 3-4; opening at 47 3-4 and closing at 47 5-8; July between 46 5-8 and 47 1-8; opening at 47 and closing at 46 7-8; No. 3 yellow 43 and 43 1-2.  
Irregular and unsettled. Considerable pressure was shown on hard spots.  
Oats—1-8 and 1-4c up to 1-4c off; May sold between 41 7-8 and 42 3-4, opening at 42 and closing at 42 1-4; July between 37 1-2 and 38 1-8, opening at 37 5-8 and closing at 37 3-4; No. 2 white 43.  
Provisions—5 and 12 1-2c lower; May products ranged: Pork 16.60 and 16.80; lard 9.72 1-2 and 9.80; ribs 9.12 1-2 and 9.30.

## TOLEDO GRAIN.

Toledo, Feb. 25.—Wheat—Cash 77 3-4; May 80 3-4; July 80 3-4; September 80 1-2.  
Corn—Cash 46 1-4; May 48 1-4; July 48 3-8; September 48 7-8.  
Oats—Cash 43 1-2; May 44 1-4; July 39 1-4; September 34 1-4.  
No. 3, 67 1-2.  
Cloverseed—Cash 8; February, 8; March 8; April 7.80; prime alsike, 7.65.  
Prime timothy—2.20, 1 3/4

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The amount of money you have lost by keeping your spare rooms vacant so long. A large sum is it not? Make up your mind that you will lose money no longer in this way. Have your ad inserted in The Mirror for a week, which will cost you 50 cents. Your room will then be rented. Cheap commission to pay, is it not? Phone ads to No. 9 either phone.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—An experienced farm hand by the year. Address H. Mirror. 1-28.tfd&w  
WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Permanent. 502 S. State St. net. Either phone 83 or Bell 258 L. 2-20.6t  
WANTED—25 good bench or floor molders. Steady employment and good wages. Zanesville Malleable Co., Zanesville, O. 2-25.6t

## WORK WANTED

WANTED—Position as farm hand or manager. Can give references. Am married. C. D. R., Box 225 Marion. 2-20.6t  
WANTED—Washing to do at home. Mrs. Cochran, No. 2 Kenton Av., Phone 2 on 849. 2-22.6t

WANTED—Sewing of all kinds. First class at very reasonable prices by Mrs. G. T. Kinyery at 607 North Prospect or by Citizens phone, 1.1678. 2-25.6t

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 modern houses on Glard Avenue (east side) between Bellefontaine Avenue and Columbia street. Inquire 117 1-2 South Main street or Citizens' Phone 1564.  
FOR SALE—A No. 8 cook stove, good as new, coal or wood. Just half price, 569 E. Church, or address S. care Mirror. 1-1  
PUBLIC SALE—I will offer at public sale Thursday, Feb. 28, four miles west of Marion, on Gurley pike, horses, cows, sheep, farm utensils, hay and grain and other articles. 2-23-30nd JOHN M. MARKEY.  
FOR SALE—8 room house. Inquire at 239 Blaine Avenue. 2-25.6t

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FOR ROOM AND BOARDING—inquire at 107 W. George Street. 2-25.6t

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DAVID P. TAPP, THE LAND MAN, 415 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## CHICAGO PRODUCE

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Eggs—Extras 30; firsts 27; prime firsts 28. Butter—Extras in creamery, 32 1-2; June extras 29 1-2.  
Cheese—Twins 13 1-2; young America, 14 1-4 @ 14 1-2.  
Live poultry—Turkeys, hens 11; chickens, hens, 11; ducks 12; geese, per dozen, \$5 @ \$1.60.

## NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 25.—Eggs—Receipts 8,502 packages; lower. Nearby white fancy 32; extra mixed, 29 @ 30; western finest, 28 1-2; firsts 28; southern 26 @ 28.