LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

CHAS. F. & ADA E. SOULE, Pubs.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

The plain people of this country have had an elegant sufficiency—a surfeit, in fact—of "Puerto."

It is all right to talk about a mother's devotion, but why isn't more said about a father's fidelity?

We never seem to think it odd that the man who needs work cannot afford to indulge in a loaf.

A curious thing about baseball is that the umpire who does the least growling is the one that has to wear a muzzle.

When a man is referred to now as "a veteran of the war" it is necessary to specify the war—civil, Spanish or Kentucky.

The prevalence of strikes would seem to indicate that capital and labor need a "live and let live" wage committee.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The South African war has simply been the making of the American mule.

Talking of the strength of trusts. Name one if you can stronger than that combination of limburger cheese makers in New York State.

If people who tell stories would not always begin by saying they are good or funny there would be fewer disappointments in this world.

A girl in Jersey City killed herself because she believed what a fortune-teller told her. It did not occur to her that it was dependent on herself what would happen.

Ex-Queen Lil announces that she is going to move out of this country and never come back again. Now is the time for all good Americans to give her a hearty cheer.

More tree-planting is always desirable. As it is the wood game of this country has been nearly killed off. It would be terrible if finally we had to go hunting for forests.

A pair of Kentucky elopers locked the bride's father in a church while they hurried to the altar. It is hoped that the old gentleman said or thought nothing inappropriate to the place.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle" is no longer a joke. Some of the 2,000,000 tons of American coal contracted for by Walter Parrott, a London banker, is destined for the town which was so long the coal center of Great Britain.

The United States now sends to other countries every year more than 200,000,000 bushels of Indian corn. That is probably the largest item in the whole world's international provision trade, and one of America's most valuable material gifts to mankind.

As against the statements that the Philippine climate is not fit for a white man to live in, we have the testimony of the paymaster at Iloilo, who says he has in his hands over $200,000 deposited by American soldiers who intend, when their term of enlistment has expired, to settle in the islands and take advantage of the numerous business opportunities there.

No difficulty is experienced in making out a rather imposing list of Chicago millionaires who have removed to New York. It would be easy to make up a like list of New York millionaires who have removed to European capitals. The reason for the removal is perfectly plain. Chicago is a poor place for an idle man. New York is better, London and Paris are best. In the latter cities being idle constitutes a recognized occupation, provided one has enough money. Hence eastward the millionaire takes his way, and the richer he is the farther he goes.

A hint of the next fad or fashion in a curative way may be found in an experiment performed at Bellevue Hospital in New York. A physician named Sprague has invented an oven, which bears his name, and into which the patient is inserted—all except his head—and subjected to a temperature which under other circumstances would suffice for a barbecue. The heated air is withdrawn as rapidly as it becomes laden with the perspiration of the patient, and the process is further encouraged by giving the victim constant sips of water. After he has been baked long enough to be well done he is taken out, rolled in heavy blankets, and finished off with a vigorous massage. It may be called a concentrated form of the Turkish bath. If there is any sort of badness which Dr. Sprague's apparatus will not draw out of a man it must be of a kind that needs a preacher rather than a doctor.

A Louisiana correspondent of the New York Sun notes an interesting industrial change that is rapidly taking place in certain sections of the South. The advent of Belgian, German, Dutch and French immigrants is changing the agricultural status, especially in Louisiana. These newscomers are thrifty and practical farmers and truck gardeners, accustomed to make the most of every square foot of their ground. The great plantations of other days are being broken up into small farms averaging thirty acres, for which the Belgian is willing to pay $10 an acre. Under the old one-crop system the planter was content if he got a gross income of $40 or $50 a year per acre from his cotton or corn. The Belgian thinks himself ill-used if he does not get $100 a year, and he often gets $200. This he does by a constant rotation of crops of every sort. The Sun correspondent says these new inhabitants are prospering so well and are increasing so rapidly that they are changing the whole economic aspect of Southern garicultural interests. They are producing the early vegetables, strawberries, fruits, and melons that now come in increasing quantities from the South, and at the same time they are crowding out the negro. Their intense, patient, and ceaseless industry has nothing in common with the easy-going ways of the colored population. If they hire help they want men drilled in the hard European school, who are willing to work from daylight to dark every day in the week and to live as frugally as themselves. In such a system the negro cannot hold his own and is being crowded back upon the plantations where the old and shiftless methods still prevail. Apparently the blacks of the South are in immediate contact with an important phase of the immigration movement.

When Horace Fletcher proposed a complete moral quarantine for waifs, and an endeavor to bring every child in the community under educative and moralizing influences, he was met by the cry: "It is impracticable! Besides, it would cost so much!" The problem, How to deal with "the bad," has important economic aspects. In truth, the moral waste in the human rubbish-heap that may be found in every city is only the darker side of a huge social loss, of which the lighter side is material waste. The importance of saving souls needs not to be urged. If one believes in a soul at all, he believes, theoretically at least, that it is worth saving at any cost. But, practically, the work of human salvation is obstructed on the one hand by economic parsimony, and on the other by economic prodigality; and both of these are opposed to a rational economy. There are two or three truths that ought to be obvious to all intelligent people, but to which many are strangely blind. The first is, that society must bear the cost of taking care of "the bad." There is no option. They are a class which cannot be ignored or shaken off. They are like the "old man of the sea." The second truth is, that the present method of restraint is not only ludicrously ineffective but also very costly. What an immense number of institutions society has created to protect itself from the menace and mischief of its own product—police, sheriffs, courts, jails, penitentiaries, reformatories, poorhouses, executions and the like! All these are expensive; in the aggregate they cost a vast sum. Add to this the cost of thousands of organizations for reform and for mitigating the evil and distress caused by the depravation of human life—bethels, rescue homes, asylums, relief societies, federated charities, et id omne genus. Finally, add the economic loss caused by the unproductiveness of "the bad" and of those who guard them. This entire sum of cost to society is sufficient to care effectively for the moral training of every neglected child and leave at least a fourth part of the money unused. This is no mere guess. Careful estimates have been made which fully justify the statement that the present expenditure for imperfect restraint of evil would be sufficient for effective prevention. Our moral blunder is also an economic blunder of the gravest sort. But is prevention possible? A single instance may be cited in reply, namely, Dr. Bernardo's work on behalf of the waifs in London. Before he began his work, these, almost without exception, were recruiting "the bad." Out of nearly ten thousand cases there has been a loss of less than two in a hundred. The rest were saved to decency, health, morality and economic productiveness. Those who seek the salvation of the world will work with divine effectiveness when they see clearly what this means: "A little child shall lead them."

Sacred Oxen of Ceylon.

The sacred oxen of Ceylon are described by a recent writer. The largest specimen never exceeds thirty inches in height. The Marquis of Canterbury has one presented to him in 1891, which is now about ten years of age, and only twenty-two inches tall. Notwithstanding their smallness, they are very useful in Ceylon, where, it is said, four of them are able to draw a two-wheeled cart with a driver and 200 pounds of merchandise, sixty or seventy miles in a day.

Three dangerous courses—the course of time, the course of true love and the race course.

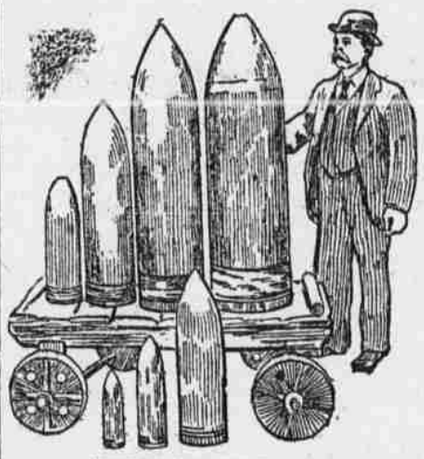
USES OF VARIOUS PROJECTILES.

The Purposes of the Different Kinds of Shell Used in War.

The nature and manufacture of the projectiles used by artillery in South Africa is naturally a subject of considerable interest at the present time. The larger part of the ammunition of the British forces is being manufactured at the Woolwich arsenal. The picture shows the character of the shell turned out.

With the introduction of rifling to large ordnance, the projectile, hitherto round, became, of necessity, elongated, with the addition of studs fixed upon it to "take" the rifling. This system was found so wasteful, as regards the wear of the gun, besides leading to loss of power from windage, that the introduction of the copper driving-band or gas-check followed as an inventive matter of course.

Under the regime of the muzzle-loading gun, this was impossible, but the advent of the breech-loader permitted the use of a projectile larger in parts than the bore of the gun. To put it tersely, the breech chamber can be made larger than the remainder of the barrel, thus admitting the shot, provided with a gas-check. This latter consists of a flat band of copper, forced by tremendous hydraulic pressure on to a groove in the base of the projectile.



SHELLS READY FOR USE.

When the explosion occurs the shot is forced into the bore, which it accurately fits, while the slightly larger copper band is molded under the stress of the exploding cordite to the shape of the rifling. The mass of metal is forced by this method to revolve as it leaves the barrel, which it continues to do throughout its course in mid-air.

The greater number of projectiles are of cast steel, and the process of casting is one of great interest. Masses of molten metal are poured from huge receivers into molds from which emerge, when cool, rough castings very different from the smooth shell with which every one is familiar. These are turned in a lathe until they are sufficiently smooth for painting, when they have the copper band applied.

The projectiles vary considerable in size, from that required by the tiny seven-pounder to that necessary for the service of the monster 16.25 gun, the 110-tonner. This mass of metal weighs three-quarters of a ton, stands 4 feet 6 inches high, and is propelled by a charge of 800 pounds of powder, cordite not being used for these guns.

Roughly speaking, shot of all kinds fall into four groups, viz., armor-piercing, common shell, shrapnel, and case. The first named is made of cast steel, with an exceedingly hard point. Its object, as its name implies, is to penetrate the armor-plate of an ironclad and then to burst; hence it can always be recognized in pictures by its having a sharp point instead of a flattened nose. The bursting charge is comparatively small, and these shot are provided with a fuse in the base.

Common shell are merely traveling mines, fired from a gun and made to contain as large a bursting charge as possible consistent with sufficient strength to avoid breaking up in the bore of the gun after firing. They are therefore merely hollow skins of cast steel filled with either cordite, powder or lyddite. They are flat-nosed, and have two varieites of fuses, either time or percussion; that is, a shell can be timed to explode practically when desired, the velocity being known, or it may be made to explode against shelter trenches, etc., by impact.

Shrapnel, invented by Gen. Shrapnel, and first used at the battle of Vimiero, consists of a thin iron case filled with bullets set in resin. The bursting charge is contained in a tin at the base, together with the fuse, while the head and nose of the projectile are strengthened to make it capable of being roughly handled. It is especially a man-killing missile, the case flying off at a range of 4,000 yards, while the bullets search out an area of about 120 yards at that range. With the exception of a few common shell and fewer cases, all European horse and field artillery corps are mainly provided with shrapnel. Modern tactics lay down as an axiom that sooner or later troops must advance in the open, and hence a projectile like shrapnel is most useful. Against shelter trenches it is, however, of little use, and artillery firing it are outranged by an enemy firing common shell, for the reason that it breaks up at 4,000 yards, while common shell does not. To sum up, against an enemy who "plays the game," shrapnel is "facile princeps," but against one who does not it is distinctly at a disadvantage.

Case shot are simply flat-headed cylinders of thin iron, filled with bullets, and this missile is never used save in the direct emergencies. The horses of the battery are all down, and the personnel, with orders to delay the enemy at all costs, see that they must die where they stand. They load with case, and at a few hundred yards' range discharge their stream of bullets into the midst of the advancing savages. (The word savage is used avisedly, as against modern troops armed with the small-bore even this resort is not practicable—as witness the artillery loss at the Tugela battle.

In heaps of shell it will be noticed that their bases have ropes twisted round them. This is for the purpose of protecting the safe copper gas-check from any risk of injury during transit, and is removed when the shells arrive at the magazine. Filling shell, although apparently a delicate operation, is by reason of the precaution taken, a safe one; for the interior of the projectile is lacquered to prevent friction, while in the larger ones the charge is inserted in bags.

It is impossible for the British Government to turn out sufficient shell for all purposes; hence the trade is largely laid under contribution. No less than 8,000 shell of all sizes reach Woolwich every week from these sources in peace time alone, and every one of these has to be examined, weighed, gauged, and carefully scrutinized from within by electric lamps before it is passed.

The United States Department used dynamite for filling shell with, and, although it might be thought liable to explode in the bore of the gun, this is not so. One point must be steadily borne in mind when artillery fire is being discussed, and that is that its effect is far more a moral than a physical one. The noise, and the sudden collapse of twenty, or even more, men, cause more disturbance of the soldier's mind than double the loss by rifle fire. Wounds from shells form a very small total in modern warfare, but, none the less, the presence or absence of an overwhelming strength in guns decides the fortune of battle to-day.

MRS. PIET JOUBERT.

One of the Most Popular and Resolute Women in the Transvaal.

We are told almost by all writers on South African affairs that the women of the Transvaal are as resolute in the prosecution of the war against the British as are their husbands and sons. Women have taken part in some of the fighting and in the more congenial work of nursing the sick and wounded they are acting a noble and a prominent part.

In their courage and devotion to their country they are but following the example of Mrs. Piet Joubert, wife of the recently deceased commander-in-chief of the Boer forces. She is a type of woman that is looked up to in the South

MRS. PIET JOUBERT.

African republic. During the campaign of 1881, when her husband inflicted the defeat at Majuba Hill upon Sir George Colley, she was by his side and it is claimed that it was by her advice that the Boers scaled the mountain height and won the victory which gave them independence. In the numerous Kaffir wars she was present in camp with her husband, sharing all the dangers and privations of active campaigning and soothing with her tender care the wounded and the sick. Her advice is said to have been on many occasions a distinct advantage to the Boers. With the present campaign, up to the time of her husband's death, she was prominently connected.

Mrs. Joubert is a resolute woman and devoutly religious. Next to Mrs. Kruger she is the most popular and respected woman in the Transvaal.

Animals Which Like Perfumes

An investigator of the effect of perfumes on animals in the London Zoological Gardens discovered that most of the lions and leopards were very fond of lavender. They took a piece of cotton saturated with it and held it between their paws with great delight.

When a man meets with an accident, it is always said that his wife is very low as a result of the shock.

THE LONELIEST WOMAN.

She's from This City and Lives Up on a Seal Island.

Without doubt the loneliest woman, that is to say, the one farthest removed from her kind, in all these United States of America is Mrs. Clark, of this city, the wife of Major E. W. Clark, government agent of the Pribylof or Seal Islands in the Behring Sea. This group, composed of the two small islands of St. Paul and St. George, are the homes of nearly all the seals remaining in existence, and they are about eighteen hundred miles west of the entrance to Puget Sound, and about two hundred northwest of the Aleutian Islands, belonging at Unimak Pass. St. George, which is the smaller of the two, being about six by twelve miles in extent, is forty miles from St. Paul and it has a population of about one hundred Aleuts, and four or five whites, consisting of Major Clark and his wife, a physician, and two or three clerks for the North American Commercial Company, which controls the seal business, and has stores and warehouses on both islands. The little village of St. George contains twenty-five or thirty houses, including the company's buildings, the agent's house and a Greek church. There are no other houses on the islands, and Mrs. Clark is the only white woman. Her home is a small cottage of four rooms, very cosy and comfortable, with books and pictures, and a fine outlook over the sea. She does no cooking in her own house, as the government officials take their meals at the company house near by. Mrs. Clark's nearest neighbor is the wife of the agent on St. Paul, who is less lonely because she has with her two small children, Mrs. Clark's children being grown and having their own homes in the States. There is no communication between the islands except by one of the company's ships and by revenue cutters, as other ships are not permitted to visit the islands. These ships come only in the summer, and from October until June Mrs. Clark does not expect to see any one or hear anything from the United States, or to send word home, no matter what happens. Sickness, death, disaster may come to her far off in that forbidding sea, or may visit her own at home, but no word may come or go until navigation is resumed. St. George is absolutely without trees, but its rolling surface and mountains, a thousand feet high, are beautifully green with coarse grass and moss, and wild flowers of brilliant hues dot the level stretches near the sea. Blue foxes abound, and over the rocks at the water's edge thousands and thousands of seals in ceaseless activity disport themselves noisily day and night, from June until December, while millions of water fowl fill the air and the sea and flutter about the cliffs. Three hundred days in the year the weather is dark and dismal, and fogs hide the islands for days at a time. The cold is never excessive, but the winter storms are severe, and terrific gales sweep over sea and land. There is no harbor, and ships come to anchor a mile or so from shore.—Washington Star.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Statement in a recommendation of a former employe, that, "like many others, he left our service during the strike," is held, in Kansas City, M. & B. R. Company vs. Delaney (Tenn.), 45 L. R. A. 600, not to be libelous or actionable per se so as to constitute a cause of action without special damages.

One whose horses shows signs of becoming unmanageable while being driven at a distance from home, though they have hitherto been gentle and easily managed is held, in Creamer vs. McIlvain (Md.), 45 L. R. A. 531, to be entitled to continue the trip home instead of being compelled to leave them at a place where he has temporarily stopped.

Exemption of national banks from the penalties of usury prescribed by State statutes is held, in Gadsden vs. Thrush (Neb.), 45 L. R. A. 654, to be strictly limited by the provisions of the federal statute, and not to extend to a note held by a bank merely as collateral to another note or mortgage, when the question arises on foreclosure of the mortgage.

A purchaser of land who accepts, without objection until after the time for performance is past, a search or abstract of title which is in fact defective, is held, in Moot vs. Business Men's Investment Association (N. Y.), 45 L. R. A. 666, to have no right to reject the title merely because of such defect in the abstract, if the title offered is in fact good.

Maintenance of dangerous machinery on private grounds, unprotected from visits of trespassing children, is held, in Biggs vs. Consolidated Barb-Wire Company (Kan.), 44 L. R. A. 655, to render the owner of the land, who has knowledge that children and others are accustomed to frequent the grounds and climb upon structures which support the dangerous appliances, liable in damages for an injury to a boy caught in the machinery and killed.

If the girls are so angelic, and helpful, why don't more of them get married?

As a man grows older, he feels as if he were working with one hand tied.