

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

When a bee loses its temper look out for a stinging retort.

What a blow to equal suffrage: A Denver woman has been accused of fraudulent voting.

Pneumatic hoodlers would have a powerful suction; but it may possibly develop that pneumatic hoodling was mostly wind.

Mr. Joseph Gotobed resides in Kansas. A man with that name might almost be pardoned if he exhibited a disposition to lie around.

A new machine for picking cotton has been placed on the market. A more urgent need is for a machine that will sweat the boll weevil in the jaw.

The Minnesota cow whose stomach was discovered to be full of pins shows that in this rapid age even the erstwhile gentle bovine will sometimes resort to sharp practices.

Reports from Servia indicate that King Peter excites about as much enthusiasm when he appears in the streets of his capital as an Orangeman would at a Fenian picnic.

Brigham Young's diary was found the other day. The fact that he, with all his wives, was able to keep a diary only proves him to have been one of the most remarkable men that ever lived.

George Francis Train had a big brain. Its weight was 54 ounces against an average weight of 49.5 ounces. Evidently the fly wheel was a little too large for the mind that was running it.

Several "large" car ferry boats are being built for the English channel. Each boat will be able to carry 16 cars, and they will be operated between Dover and Calais. Such boats as these are would be classed with canoes on Lake Michigan.

A member of the English commission which came to this country to study the American educational system remarked, "We in England think that national character will keep us going without more education. Here men hold, not that education is the only thing to save a nation, but that to neglect it may spell ruin." Let us make our part of the remark true.

It is an old story that after a highly paid soprano in the choir of a fashionable church had sung an operatic selection the pastor arose in his place and said, "We will now resume the worship of God by singing hymn number so and so." The Pope evidently agrees with the mythical pastor, for he has recently issued a note on church music in which he condemns the transformation of church services into concerts, and expresses a preference for plain song.

The scarcity of farm lands in Kansas is a difficulty which confronts the farmers of every State in the Union and which is becoming more acute every year. Men will not work on the farm for, say, \$25 a month and board if they can get from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day in the city factory or on public improvements or in any other capacity. It is vain for the farmer to urge that the man on the farm, with the apparent lower wage, is really making more money if he but takes into consideration that on the farm he pays no board. It is not the wage so much that afflicts the workers as the chores on the farm. His work is never done; he is in the same plight as the domestic servant; he has no time to himself.

Customs receipts and internal revenue taxation furnish, as every one knows, the bulk of the government's income. But the government profits by a snug sum from sources that grow out of sovereignty, usually on the "penny saved, penny earned" principle. For example, about three million dollars' small change is absorbed in the channels of trade each year. During the recent period of prosperity the annual increase has run as high as five million dollars. Buying for fifty cents a pound of blanks which will make ninety nickel five-cent pieces is profitable business. The gain, technically called seigniorage, is hardly less on one-cent pieces. The silver in the quarter-dollar would not now cost more than ten cents, although it was somewhat higher when the stock now being minted was purchased. The Treasury is the gainer from the destruction of paper money not redeemed. It also derives a return from patents, in the shape of fees which patentees pay for the privilege of monopolizing their inventions, and thus in a slight degree shares their profits. Certain other returns of this sort might be enumerated; but the receipts grow-

ing out of sovereignty are limited in scope, and are, after all, merely indirect forms of taxation.

Does the average family proportion its expenditures judiciously? The Hull House Woman's Club of Chicago thinks not, and has drawn up a schedule to show how an income of \$12 dollars a week should be apportioned. It allows for rent \$2.30; food, \$4; clothing, \$1.50; fuel, \$1; personal expenses, \$1.20; charity, 50 cents; and savings and amusements, \$1.50. Probably for a city family the proposed allowance for rent is not large enough; and it makes a great difference in items such as food and clothing whether the family consists of a man and his wife, or whether there are several children. Be that as it may, the schedule compares interestingly with the results of an inquiry recently made by the National Bureau of Labor. The inquiry took in about 2,500 families in all parts of the country, averaging more than five persons to the family, and an income of \$827 a year. These families spent more proportionately for food and clothing, and less proportionately for rent and fuel, than the Chicago estimate allowed. Proportionately they saved more money, too. As between city families that have to do with \$12 a week and families that have \$18, one might fix a limit below which, the less money earned, the more proportionately would have to be spent. A larger income gives ability to take advantages of bargains and make occasional purchases at wholesale. The smaller income does not greatly lessen social obligations, and on the other hand it affords fewer financial opportunities. To be sure, the Chicago economists hopefully hold that even on \$12 a week a family can save money. The thing is done, but it should be noted that it is more easily done in a small town than in Chicago or any other large city.

It is curious how in the last few years the increase in crime has kept such even pace with the increase in suicide. In the five years between 1898 and the end of 1903 suicide increased more than 50 per cent, and the number of suicides in 1903 was very nearly as great as the number of deaths resulting from all other crimes of violence. The increase in suicide throughout this term appears to have been very nearly regular from year to year. Yet the five years have been ones of almost unprecedented prosperity, a fact that goes far to refute the once common belief that suicide is generally due to "hard times." In some of the States legal efforts have been made to punish attempts at suicide, but the statistics go to show that such laws have either been without any effect or that they have resulted in making those who try more careful to succeed. The problem of suicide is one of the most perplexing that has beset modern civilization. There seems to be no direct remedy. But a little study of figures convinces that suicide goes hand in hand with other crimes of violence. When they increase suicide increases; when they decline suicide declines. The increase in the number of crimes of violence resulting in death in the United States for the year 1903 was a little in excess of 1 1/2 per cent as compared with 1902, while the number of executions for the crime of murder during the same year was less than in the former year by something more than 15 per cent. It may be difficult for us to see the connection between suicide and crimes of violence, but there can be no difficulty in seeing the connection between the crimes of violence and the laxity in the administration of law. It requires no profound discernment to realize that if there were more executions there would be fewer murders. But we have reversed the rule, and had fewer executions and more murders.

### F. H. B.

A guest visiting a family containing a number of children was frequently puzzled at meal-time by hearing one or another member of the household murmur in a warning tone, "F. H. B." Finally his curiosity became so acute that he asked his host what the saying meant.

"It means," replied the head of the household, smilingly, "that it isn't safe to ask for a second helping, or to accept it if one be offered—that there isn't any more of that particular dish in the kitchen."

"I see," returned the partially enlightened guest. "But what is the exact significance of those three letters?"

"They stand," said the host, "for 'Family. Hold Back.'—Woman's Home Companion.

### Where Her Love Hated.

"I did say I could live on a desert island with you, my love," she tearfully protested, when he charged her with indifference. "But I did not say I could live with you on canned goods?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Lake in Newfoundland.

Nearly one-third of the surface of Newfoundland is covered with fresh water, mostly in the form of lakes.

Civilization is making such rapid strides that some day we will hear of a missionary getting cooked in a chafing dish.

## THE SPRING POET.



I.  
Again the freshly budding leaves invite me to the world ("Nebber did I subber guide so bad frob cold").  
And glad some Spring once more the earth with beauty doth enfold ("How I wish I had duh cordwood bag I sold").

II.  
The jocund flowrets, bursting forth, are garnishing the green ("Icy winds are feld, and you jusb bed dey're keen").

And in the bosky dells around the violet is seen ("Biles ob snow by jance bermiddig id I mean.")

III.  
Oh, quickly me a garland' gay of dandelions do bring ("Bedder yed—a drob ob Scodge is duh real dig");  
We'll crown thee with the crocus queen and 'round the Maypole swing ("Noddig's doig dill I sell dis ode de Sprig").  
—Cincinnati Post.

### "KING OF PANAMA."

Senor Duque, Who Promoted the Revolution on the Isthmus.

The man upon whom rests the responsibility for the revolution that has changed the map of Latin America is Senor Emilio Duque, "the King of Panama." In the United States this aggressive and sagacious individual, writes a correspondent, would be a political "boss" of the first magnitude—a Croker, a Platt or a Quay, perhaps. He is possessed of the personal magnetism, the grasp of affairs, the knowledge of and power over men that mark the born leader. At the same time he is too keenly alive to his own interests ever to rise to the height of true statesmanship.

Had Senor Duque desired to go down in history as the first President of the republic of Panama there would have been none to say him nay. In fact, many think he is the man intended by destiny and marked out by the fitness of things for that office.

In the natural course of human events he may look forward to many years in which to seek the gratification of his political ambition. He may be said to have a "cinch" on the presidency at any time he wants to assume the cares that accompany the honors of that office. When the newly-launched ship of state has safely passed the shoals and breakers that endanger the beginning of its voyage, and when the lookout can see nothing but clear skies and unruffled seas ahead, then be sure that Senor Duque will emerge from the background of Panama politics and become de jure as he is now de facto ruler of affairs on the Isthmus.

Nothing that has been said should be construed as in any way reflecting upon the character of Senor Duque. In fact, morally as well as intellectually he rises head and shoulders above the average Latin-American politician. That he looks out for Senor Duque first and foremost is not due to any moral obliquity, but to his nationality. He could not be a Spanish-American did he place patriotism above self-interest. And if the truth must be confessed, he is probably no worse in this respect than a good many of the spread-eagle patriots of the American school, although he is not quite so skillful in concealing the fact that he is "out for the stuff" and doesn't care much how he gets it.

The title, King of Panama, which Senor Duque has so long enjoyed, was bestowed on him, not because of his political influence, which was of later growth, but on account of his business and social prestige.

Of course, a wise man never makes the same mistake twice. If he marries a second time that's another mistake.

### CONVERTIBLE TABLE DESK.

Article of Furniture Embracing Advantage of Two Pieces.

An ingenious piece of furniture is that just patented by an Indiana man which comprises a desk and table. As is shown in the picture, the transformation from one to the other is easily and quickly accomplished through the unique arrangement of the several parts.

As a table a smooth rectangular surface is presented which may be used



THE TABLE-DESK.

for any of those purposes to which the drawing-room table is usually put. Rows of drawers, dainty lockers and shelves line the sides of the affair. Converted into a desk, the user has the advantage of a smooth writing surface, pigeonholes for the writing material and paraphernalia and an ample upper ledge or shelf for such use as he may desire. Taken all in all, this is one of the most complete and handy contrivances of the kind that has been granted patent rights recently.

### His Present to the Bride.

Congressman Perkins happened in a down town New York office, the other day, and called upon an old friend, an alderman. During the chat an Italian couple came in and asked in broken English if the alderman would unite them in marriage. The alderman performed the ceremony and after accepting his modest fee politely handed to the bride an umbrella. The congressman eyed the proceedings gravely and after the couple went out asked,—

"Do you always do that, Charles?"  
"Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes."  
"No, I mean bestow a present upon the bride."

"A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" gasped the alderman.  
"No, it was mine," replied the congressman, sadly.

### Mean the Same.

Industry and prosperity are spelled differently, but they mean about the same thing.

But for the peed of horrible examples many a man's usefulness would never be properly listed.

## LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS

Some of the Lower Creatures Imitate Sounds.

The cries of animals are a part of natural language, according to older grammarians, I remember, us that crying, weeping, laughing were examples of natural language they were expressive of natural to men and were used by all intuitively. The origin of artificial language, as it is called, is a large subject and I do not to enter upon it; but I present all forms of natural language, the cries of beasts and birds, as the term implies, natural language that is, born with them; and the specific cry of any species is determined by some peculiarities of vocal organs in that species. For example, a crow croaks and a crow, because by the structure of their vocal apparatus they can utter those sounds more easily than any other. Yet, by an effort, some of the lower animals become able to imitate and reproduce other sounds than those most natural to them, just as the first natural cries of the infant give way to culture to the myriad utterances of artificial language.

The bawling of a cow and the howl of a lion are quite different, and, as things stand now, the latter uttered by one of these animals is quite impossible to the other, as I read Darwin, either of the cries might in time come to be a natural cry of the other. If a species of animals could be taught to live peacefully together and a lion it should become apparent that the voice of the cow would be of value to him, say in the securing his food, there is no doubt that he might in the course of time, from effort transmitting generation to generation, be able to possess the dulcet notes of a cow.

If the giraffe, which was described only a large antelope, has developed high forequarters, his elongated neck and his long, flexible upper lip by his efforts to browse on the higher branches of the trees, and also, flounder, which when young so lazes on the opposite sides of a stream as any well-regulated fish would be expected to have, is able through continued effort to transfer a grad that rests disagreeably on the whole around to the other side of the stream where it may be of some service. It is no telling what varieties of evolutions of voice or shape may be wrought in nature in the course of ages.

But let us have no meanderings. I have kitted cries out, because in nature with nearly all animals, it is furnished with a certain vocal apparatus. The cry takes the peculiarity of its sound because that sound best responds to its special vocal apparatus. I have especially in view of the incident which I have related, I can believe that the young of a woodpecker utters the same cry as its parent and not from imitation. I have seen young rooster crows and a young chickadee, not in imitation of their parents, but, like the poet who "hisped thin lips," because "the numbers seem to imagine if Robinson Crusoe had been on his solitary island with a fresh-laid hen's egg in his pocket he had put it to hatch under a parrot, the rooster, if such had been the case, would have crowed out of a summer morning, and never would have learned to say "Poor Polly" as the world.

### With the Simplest Implements.

There is a story in Lippincott's Magazine of a husband who, on his return from a visit, sat down to a family napping during his wife's absence. The incident, it may be seen, was a moral. The wife was naming in forms she had successfully imitated.

"You know," said she, "that that was locked for over a year. You said it couldn't be opened by a locksmith? Well, I opened it by a hairpin. And the door has been sagging round the hinge for ever so long, you know it's all right now."

"Well, I'm glad you had it fixed. I fixed it myself with a hairpin. And then there was a crayon portrait of mother that you hadn't brought me any more hooks—"

"Well, I intended to, but—"

"Oh, it doesn't make any difference now. I made a hook myself out of a hairpin."

"No!"

"And there's Willie! You're coaxing and bribing him for a week to break him of biting his nails. He broke him in a week."

"With a hairpin?" he inquired.

"No! Don't be a goose. I used a hair-brush."

### Not Ashamed of It.

"H'm! Why, your father was a mon laborer."

"Nothing of the sort. He always his work uncommonly well."

—Philadelphia Bulletin.