

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

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

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

The payless patient is a painful subject with the painless dentist.

Edna May is suing for divorce. The name of her husband is mentioned, but it doesn't matter.

When a man wishes to make a fool of himself he can generally find a woman to help him.

It is astonishing how many reasons a man can give for not having gone to the St. Louis Fair.

Queen Alexandra confesses to being 60 years old. That's what she gets for having such big grandchildren.

Nobody has as yet been able to prove that a college education ever spoiled any man, who would have been great without it.

The average citizen of the United States eats seventy-six pounds of sugar in a year. Average reader, are you getting your full share?

The people of this country are anxiously waiting to hail the hero who will overcome the lone bandit while he is proceeding to hold up a train.

St. Louis world's fair buildings that cost \$15,000,000 have been sold for \$386,000, and, strange to say, no one was hurt in the bargain rush, either.

Mrs. Chadwick might take advantage of the notoriety she has gained and raise the money to meet her liabilities by going on the stage a few months.

Some of the papers are giving advice on "How to Make Home Cheerful." The most practical way is for the husband to make a million dollars in a business deal.

There is a wide difference between the voting machine and machine-voting. The one resembles, mechanically, a cash register, indicating money received; the other often registers cash disbursed—a vital distinction.

Secretary Taft assures the Republic of Panama that it has a great future if it follows high ideals. In case Panama has any trouble in discovering the high ideals Uncle Sam will be glad to furnish a job lot on short notice.

"Secretary John Hay," says the Baltimore Sun, "looks like too able a man to part his hair in the middle." It may be said in defense of Secretary Hay that there are few men of his age who can part their hair anywhere.

There are not a few men who want no better proof of their business ability than to start out in the morning with an old plug of a horse and return at night with a better kind of a plug, \$3 in cash and an old harness. Every little town has one or more of this sort. Their wives generally take in washing to support the family.

Among the curiosities of importation into the United States is earth from Jerusalem. It is brought here for the use of Orthodox Jews, who desire that the heads of their dead may rest on holy soil. In some Jewish cemeteries it is common for relatives to purchase a small quantity of the sacred earth, which is placed in a sa pillow under the head of the departed.

Up to 1887 there was not a single public telephone in Japan. The first systems were installed in 1890. At the end of 1901 there were 179 public stations, with 25 city systems and 25,000 subscribers, while as many more were demanding telephone service. The Japs are capable of "hurricane fighting," but also capable of hurricane progress. In 1871 there were 19,000 telegrams sent; in 1881, 2,586,000; in 1891, 4,674,000, and in 1901, 16,221,000.

Government of college students by boards of honor is succeeding. The last report is of a Princeton freshman who cheated at an examination and was promptly expelled by the board of honor, all of whose members are students. His name was suppressed in order that he may not be permanently stigmatized. This plan of relying upon the honor of the students instead of the detective ability of the faculty has always been in force at the University of Virginia, and of late years it has been introduced into Northern colleges. A system that develops a fine sense of honor is worth more than all the text-books can teach.

Does it pay for banks to advertise? Five years ago some banks in Pittsburgh, Pa., began to advertise, and recently they measured the results by comparing their business with that of banks that did not advertise. In the five years the banks that sought new business through printer's ink gained 38 per cent in assets and 85 per cent

in deposits. The other banks gained 27 per cent in assets and 11 per cent in deposits. During the last year the former gained 22 per cent and the latter lost 7 per cent in deposits. The question whether it pays to advertise may not be entirely answered by such figures, but they are calculated to provoke thought.

We talk about the care-free days of childhood. Why do we remember those days with such delight? Was it because we had nothing to do but to play? No. Many of us had errands and chores that kept us busy from morning until night. It was not idleness that gave us happiness. What, then, is the secret of the happiness of childhood? The question is answered in one word, Hope. As children we hoped for something new, something better to-morrow than the good that came to-day. Or if to-day chanced to have more of tears than of smiles we hoped for a brighter to-morrow. As children we believe in people and in the world; we trust that to-morrow will bring right the trials of to-day. Hope smoothes out the wrinkles of to-day and prepares for a beautiful to-morrow. Hope works hard at the task at hand and never worries. "Worry is fear. Fear is the devil." Hope finishes up the duties of to-day and believes in to-morrow. Hope goes to bed to sleep, not to toss on a wakeful pillow. Hope has steady nerves and courage. Hope never fears. Hope never weeps. Hope never lags. Hope's efforts are always healthy, vigorous and in some measure successful. Hope is the life-saving quality. Fortunate is he who passes from childhood to manhood with hope. When hope dies, then dies strength and courage. Then do we perish.

An Illinois jury has given a man who was ejected from a train on the Alton road \$500 damages. The passenger refused to show the hat check given him by the conductor when his ticket was taken up, saying that he was under no obligation to do so. Thereupon the conductor, acting under instructions from one of the officers of the road who was on the train, put the man off. Evidently the twelve jurors and the judge who heard the case do not have a high opinion of the hat check. It has been in use almost since railroading in this country began, but there are many travelers who dislike it. They do not wish to have strips of colored pasteboard stuck in their hatbands—to be tagged in order that a conductor may the more easily identify them. So the verdict of the jury will strike what is called "a responsive chord" in many hearts. The railroads argue that the check worn conspicuously is a convenience to the passenger, who would otherwise have to pull out his ticket. It is essential, they say, that the checks should be surrendered finally by passengers or a fraudulent use will be made of them. They will be sold to persons who have no scruples about cheating a railroad. There is no question that the passenger who was put off the Alton had paid his fare. Probably the conductor was convinced that he had, but he did not comply with the company's rule that he should produce the hat check, which it regards as a receipt for a ticket. The railroad is not pleased with the verdict and will appeal. The Supreme Court may decide that in matters of this kind a railroad must take its chances and that it must expect to pay damages if it employs put a passenger off a train merely because he refuses to produce a hat check when he can prove that he has paid his fare. That would be a reasonable decision to which the railroads should not take exception.

A Mean Trick.

A mean trick was played by two young fellows on a neighbor who had a liking for flute music.

"What say you?" said one. "Let us hire a hand-organ to play for several hours in front of his house?"

"Agreed!" replied the other.

The hand-organ, of a very squeaky tone, was hired, and hour after hour doled out a mournful tune in front of the residence of the gentleman, who, much to the disgust of the two young men, gave no sign of being annoyed. The organ-grinder had received the sum agreed upon for the work, while the two young men had watched the proceedings very intently from a neighboring doorway. The postman passed them at length and was let into the secret.

"The gentleman for whom you are giving this entertainment will not appreciate the joke," said the postman.

"And why not?" asked one of the jokers.

"Because his family and himself left home early this morning for a trip to Scotland!"

Just a Little Favor.

Mrs. Nodd—The cook refuses to get up earlier than 7. Todd—Ask her if she won't do it for a couple of days until I can rearrange my business.—Brooklyn Life.

In a very small town, there is the same demand that a widow remember her dignity, as there is in all towns about a preacher.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

LYING ABED IN THE MORNING.



There is an old story about a hard working man who wished to be so rich that he could afford to have a negro servant call him every morning and say, "Seven o'clock, massa; it's all right, don't get up unless you want to."

There are more reasons to be discovered for lying abed in the morning than I care to tabulate. I spend the first third of my tryst with a colloquy between two of my selves, who consume their energy in an argument over a semi-unconscious ego. My health, says one, requires that I should sleep, for I went to bed late; and he argues with fatuous zeal of the necessity for rest. The other describes the early morning freshness, the joys of matutinal splendor, and points out the fact that, once bathed, I will forget this criminal listlessness. And so back and forth the shuttle of thought weaves a seemingly logical fabric, while that delicious, inert something which is my body tranquilly awaits the final arbitration.

I pledge myself to arise as soon as I shall have counted ten, and I proceed, with mechanical precision, to beat the time. One, two, three—I allow myself in this last moment of grace to close my eyes, as a condemned criminal is permitted his choice of food—four, five, six, seven—I try to forget what is to happen, as the victim drowns his despair in drink—eight, nine—I brace myself for the ordeal—it is the adjustment of the noose.

Ten—I spring from bed with gladness. I have suffered a resurrection, and the joy of living floods my soul. I am the sinner come to repentance, I am the butterfly that has just crawled from its chrysalis! It is over, and I am alive again!

THE KNOWLEDGE POWERS OF ANIMALS.



Lately a writer has been discussing anew that highly interesting question, "What Animals know." There seems to be no doubt possible that, in the case of higher animals, their education, and their ability to perform acts allied to those which are the outcome of reason itself, must be regarded as the result of the gradual acquirement and remembrance of definite impressions. With them, as with man, there must be, in other words, a storage of experience. If I teach my dog to beg for his biscuit, he must accumulate ideas which are founded definitely upon the association between his attitude and the reward for his performance.

The young ant or bee emerging from its chrysalis state requires no training in respect of the often intricate duties it performs. It inherits the whole antecedent experience of its race. A certain environment excites certain acts, and there the matter might seem to end. But as against this view, or at least, as increasing our difficulties, we are met by the fact that ants differ materially in respect of their mode of life. There are species whose existence is managed on relatively simple lines; other species have learned to make slaves and servants of other kinds; others utilize the aphides insects as cows, and milk them of the sugary fluid they produce; while one species, at least, actually employs a certain caterpillar as a living sewing machine, to tag together the leaves of which the ant abode is made.

Darwin makes the remark that a man who trained monkeys, and who used to make purchases at the London zoo, offered to pay higher prices if he could be allowed to return those animals he found insusceptible of being educated.

ARMY'S NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Lighter in Weight, but More Deadly than the Krag-Jorgensen.

The new magazine rifle now placed in the hands of every soldier in the United States army, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, is believed to be the most efficient weapon yet evolved by modern ordnance experts. It is a composite invention, the result of study and experiment by Colonel Frank H. Phipps of the Ordnance Department, assisted by officers and employees at the Springfield armory, Massachusetts.

The new rifle disposes of all of the objections made against the rifles heretofore used by the army, and possesses several new and interesting points of superiority over foreign models.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, first adopt-

a few ounces less than nine pounds.

The rifle uses a cannellured cartridge shell, with forty-four grains of smokeless powder, and a smooth, sharp pointed bullet, weighing 220 grains. The muzzle velocity is 2,300 feet per second, 300 feet per second faster than that of the Krag. The powder pressure is 49,000 pounds per square inch. The rifling in the barrel makes one turn in ten inches.

It is the intention of the War Department to require the new rifle to be used as a magazine gun, and not as a single-loading weapon, though the mechanism permits either method, as well as firing with the magazine only partly filled. But the practice of charging with the clip, holding five cartridges, will result, it is believed, in greater accuracy of rapid firing, on

stick so fast that a soldier in the thick of a fight was often compelled to drop his gun. But with this rod bayonet you can jab it in as deep as it will go, pull it out, and ram it into the next fellow that comes along.

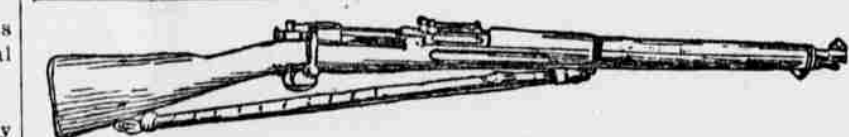
The bayonet lies under the barrel, like the old-fashioned ramrod of a shotgun, and is brought into use in a second by pressing a spring catch. This spring catch holds the bayonet when it is extended for use, and the old-fashioned bayonet scabbard becomes a thing of the past. In the butt of the gun is a slender can, half of it filled with oil and the other half occupied by a cleaning thong.

In general appearance the rifle differs little from the service gun now in use, except that it is shorter and more symmetrical. The rear sight is practically the same as that used on the Krag, but the front sight is so arranged as to be available for open or peep sight, as desired.

With the new rifle twenty-three aimed shots have been fired in one minute, used as a single-loader, and twenty-five in a minute, using magazine fire. Firing from the hip without aim, twenty-seven shots have been fired in a minute as a single-loader, and thirty-five with the magazine. The maximum range of the weapon is computed at 4,781 yards, requiring an elevation of 42 degrees, the bullet making this distance in 35 seconds. The maximum energy of free recoil is 19 foot-pounds.

In the penetration tests it was found that at 50 feet the bullet pierced 54 inches of white pine butts, made of one-inch boards placed an inch apart. These pine butts, thus placed, fairly represent the resistance of the human body. Firing into moist sand at 50 feet the bullet penetrated 10 feet 8 inches, while at 500 yards the missile penetrated 18 inches. At 50 feet the bullet went through a low steel plate one-third of an inch thick, and at 200 yards it went through a high steel plate one-fifth of an inch thick.

Out in this country, a man means his Sunday clothes when he speaks of his "glad rags;" but when he speaks of "two-time behavior," he means attendance on an affair requiring a swallow-tailed coat.



THE NEW RIFLE IN MARCHING FORM.

ed in 1892 and remodeled in 1896 and 1898, is inferior to the rifles of several foreign armies in muzzle velocity. It will send a bullet at the rate of 2,000 feet a second. A velocity of 2,200 feet a second as the bullet leaves the muzzle of the gun is the record of some foreign rifles.

Experiments were made with the Krag to increase this muzzle velocity, but it was found that the mechanism was not strong enough to resist the increased powder pressure. So in 1899 an entirely new model was taken up, resulting in the perfection of the "United States magazine rifle, model of 1903," of .30 caliber, the same as the old rifle, which is now being turned out at the Springfield armory.

The new rifle is covered with a wooden case up to within two inches of the muzzle, to protect the soldiers' hands during rapid fire. In the old rifle practice the barrel became so hot with rapid and continuous firing that the user's hands were sometimes blistered. The magazine is entirely within the stock, and altogether the new weapon is more symmetrical than the old, as well as lighter. It weighs

account of the fact that the marksman may keep his eye continually on the target during each series of five shots. Used in this way, a greater rapidity of fire and greater accuracy may be secured than with any other rifle known.

There are only ninety component parts to the new rifle, as compared with ninety-nine parts in the Krag model of 1898. The bolt and magazine mechanisms can be taken apart and assembled much more readily. The energy of the recoil is slightly greater than that of the Krag, but that is a thing that cannot be avoided if greater velocity is to be secured. The weight of the new rifle is 16 per cent less than the Krag, which weighs 10.64 pounds.

An army officer, explaining the fine points of the new rifle, called attention in a cold-blooded way to the superiority of the rod bayonet over the old knife bayonet.

"This rifle, you see, has a bayonet shaped just like a ramrod," he said, "with a sharp point. Now, you don't know how much easier it is to pull this kind of a bayonet out of a human body. The old knife bayonet used to

This incident only justifies the assumption, known to lovers of dogs, that there exist marked degrees of intelligence among individuals of the same race or breed. If one could "select" and produce a race of, say, dogs, whose members would be by inheritance well provided with brain power, some interesting results might be forthcoming.

TWO MENACES TO SOCIETY.



I worked nine years at the anvil in Pennsylvania. We made hammers, hatchets and axes by the dozen. When my employer, Mr. Hammond, found he must cut down wages a little he always called us into counsel, explained the necessities of the situation and asked us if we were willing to have the schedule reduced. We invariably agreed together upon what could be done. When the times were better and Mr. Hammond could afford to pay us more, he called us together again. Of course we always agreed to the increase a little more readily than to the decrease. But the point is this—there was no trouble in that shop during the nine years I was there. When the labor unions and employers of labor come together, as they surely must and will, and settle their differences of opinion by arbitration instead of attempting to force each other into line, a great step in advance will have been taken.

Divorce, the other great threat against society, perpetually undermines the sanctity of the home, and we shall have to find our way to some solution of the problem. A man came to me not long ago and wanted me to marry him. I began to ask questions and found he had obtained a divorce from his wife the day before. I said, "I will not marry you," and I did not. In many cases divorce is simply a countenanced evil of the most debasing kind, and we shall have to meet the situation and handle it without gloves. How we are to do this I do not know. One thing I do know—the ministers must be more careful. That is what I am trying to do. I do not refuse to marry all people who have been divorced. I do, however, look very carefully over their papers and find out all I can. If the explanations given to me seem good I marry the couple. If not, I refuse. I hold the option. I think I have that right.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.



What will be the world language of the future? That it will be English is the prediction of many scholarly observers. The probabilities are that it will partake of the best features of all modern tongues. It is a safe proposition to assume that the race which dominates the commerce of the world will impress its language upon the world. The English-speaking people are to-day the leaders in the world activity. As a result the English language is spoken by more people to-day than is any other civilized tongue.

The recent action of Germany in giving the English language preference above all other foreign tongues is formal recognition of the fact and not the mere arbitrary expression of a choice.

Two-thirds of the people who speak English live on this side of the Atlantic, and their industrial and commercial conquests are making the tongue familiar in every quarter of the habitable globe. French is still regarded as the diplomatic and "polite" language of the world, but English, as expanded and rejuvenated by American transposition, is becoming the universal business tongue.