

INSIGNIA OF SOLDIERS

Marks of Rank Prescribed by New Regulations.

They Designate at a Glance the Standing and Branch of Military Service to Which the Men Belong.

Although the general order prescribing the new uniform for the soldiers of the United States regular army was issued a year ago last July and went into effect on the first of the year, the men one sees about the streets are still clad in the traditional blue. But that is because there is still a supply of such clothing on hand and the government economy is determined to use it up, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The enlisted men do not get new suits until their old ones are worn out.

In some months' time we will no longer see the lads in army blue. They will wear the blue only on dress occasions; on service they will wear olive drab and on fatigue duty they will wear brown cotton duck. On some occasions in tropical service they will wear a uniform of white cotton duck.

The stripes on the trousers of the non-commissioned officers are of the following colors: Cavalry, yellow; artillery, scarlet; infantry, light blue; engineers, scarlet piped with white; ordnance, black piped with scarlet; post quartermaster sergeants, buff; the hospital corps, maroon piped with white; the signal corps, orange. Sergeants' stripes are one inch wide. A corporal wears a stripe half an inch wide. Musicians wear two stripes half an inch wide.

Thus by the color one can tell the arm of the service in which the enlisted man serves and the stripe shows his rank. By the dress cap one can tell at a glance the regiment and the company of the enlisted man, also his arm. Thus the cavalryman wears crossed sabers, the artilleryman crossed cannons, the infantryman crossed rifles, the engineer a castle. Ordnance men wear the shell and flame, post quartermaster sergeants a crescent of white metal, electrician sergeants a symbol resembling forked lightning, hospital corps men a caduceus, which is the snake-entwined rod that Mercury carried. The men of the signal corps wear two crossed flags and a torch. Band musicians wear a lyre of white metal, while field musicians of infantry and the engineers and trumpeters of cavalry wear a bugle.

There are many kinds of sergeants and many ranks. The chevrons on the sleeves tell what the bearer is. The regimental sergeant major, for instance, wears three bars and an arc of three bars. The regimental quartermaster sergeant also has three bars, but they are joined by three straight bars. The regimental commissary sergeant has the same insignia with a crescent in the angle. Squadron or battalion sergeant majors have three bars with an arc of two bars. The chief musician wears a bugle in his chevron, so does the chief trumpeter. The drum major wears two embroidered crossed batons. In the ordnance department the shell and flame are borne. The hospital corps and the signal corps also bear the insignia of their corps. First-class privates of engineers wear a castle of red cloth piped with white.

The chevrons of the sergeants of the line all have three bars. The first sergeant bears a lozenge also, a quartermaster sergeant a tie of one bar, a color sergeant a star, a stable sergeant of field artillery a horse's head. A corporal wears two bars and a lance corporal one bar.

A cook wears on his arm the insignia of a cook's cap, a farrier bears a horse-shoe, a saddler a saddler's knife and a mechanic or artificer two crossed hammers. A first-class gunner wears an insignia of scarlet cloth representing a cannon projectile.

Besides these chevrons of rank there are chevrons for service and for service in war. The first is a diagonal half chevron of cloth of the color of the man's corps. For service in war the men wear a diagonal half chevron of white cloth piped with the color of the arm of service in which the man won the distinction. Men may wear as many of these chevrons as they earn.

The general order which prescribes the change of uniform goes into the minutest details regarding the dress of the officers and men of the United States army. When certain dress must and must not be worn is laid down in the regulations. The very braids on the soldiers' hats are subject to rules of position and tying.

Brittle Rubber; Elastic Lead.

While liquid air has not proven itself the wonderful power which it was claimed to be at the start, it has found other fields in which its usefulness cannot be questioned, and instead of driving machinery, it has come to be used in the treatment of certain diseases. It is still the subject of a great deal of experiment in the laboratory, and has recently been used in conjunction with that new wonder, radium, serving to prove new theories in regard to the latter. The lay mind will, however, probably be more interested in the action of liquid air on two substances much more common than radium, namely, lead and rubber. When the latter is immersed in liquid air it loses its elasticity and becomes brittle, and if dropped to the floor breaks like

glass. Drop a ball of lead into the liquid air and it acquires all the elasticity which the rubber has lost, and will bound on the floor like the rubber in its normal state.—Science.

Not So Much of a Crime.

Critick—Yes, he said he thought you wrote advertising poetry.
Poet Aster—I hope you corrected his error.
"Oh, yes, I told him it was wrong to say 'poetry.' You merely wrote 'verses.'"—Philadelphia Press.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN JEWELS.

Treasure Recently Unearthed in the Tomb of King Zer Shows Some Marvelous Workmanship.

Some of the most remarkable Egyptian jewelry ever discovered has recently been unearthed. The date assigned is as remote as 5000 B. C., but the workmanship in gold and jewels is marvelous. In exploring the tomb of King Zer it was found that the tomb had been entered for robbery at some remote period and that the plunderers had broken off the arm of the mummy quietly and hidden it in a crevice in the wall—perhaps on being discovered or alarmed—and had never returned to remove it, says the New York Herald.

On taking off the wrappings Prof. Petrie found four magnificent bracelets of gold, with amethyst, turquoise and lapis lazuli in varied and elegant adjustments. The gold work was particularly fine and delicate, though the metal was soft and pure, apparently with no hardening alloy. The stones were beautiful and very strikingly and peculiarly arranged.

A number of amethyst beads of the richest and deepest purple, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, are in the possession of Mr. Edward Ayer, of Chicago. He obtained them from Dashone, Egypt, they being from the treasures in the tomb of Princess Merit, daughter of Amenhotep II., of the twelfth dynasty.

A NEW JERSEY SOLOMON.

Justice of the Peace Renders Decision Not Unlike That of the Famous Bible Character.

Magistrate Jermon once spent a summer in a little town in South Jersey and made the acquaintance of a justice of the peace who held more offices than Pooh Bah himself. "He was," says Jermon, according to the Philadelphia Press, "a notary public, a storekeeper, superintendent of the Sunday school, a lay preacher, postmaster, coroner, a farmer and a few more things that I can't recall now. He was a shrewd old fellow, as a decision in a case that I heard will go to show. Two farmers had a dispute about the ownership of some poultry, and each pleaded his own case. Each side had an equal number of witnesses and there was some tall swearing done all around. If I had been sitting on the case I should have given it up as a bad job, or sent it to court for trial. But that's just what he didn't do.

"I forgot to state that in addition to all his other functions he was his own constable. The hens were in court in a coop and he ordered that the constable should take the coop to the roadway opposite the farms of the litigants and turn the creatures loose. And he did the job himself and got his fee for doing it. The hens settled the case themselves by going directly to one of the farms, and the justice declared that they knew their way home, and gave judgment accordingly."

HAREM WANTED SARDINES.

When First Boxes of This Delicacy Reached Morocco Court There Was Great Excitement.

If the sultan of Morocco, Muley Abdel-Aziz, loses his throne, it perhaps might be due to the discontent of his subjects in seeing him adopt so precipitately European manners and habits. The sultan disregards this danger, however, and when he wants a thing European, he must have it at once, says the New York Tribune.

One night there was a great noise in front of the residence of an Englishman inhabiting Morocco. Immediately the soldiers of the palace struck the door violently exclaiming: "Daba! Daba! (quick! quick!). The master wants all the sardines you have in your house!"

The Englishman was not a sardine merchant, but handed over what few boxes he had, and learned later that only a few hours before a foreign minister had presented to the sultan a few boxes of sardines, which were opened in the harem and partaken of by all the inmates.

Such a sudden frenzy was created for them that on the morrow a special rakas was dispatched to Tangier, with orders to bring all the sardines in the place.

Cost of Gun Practice.

The \$1,336,000 asked by the secretary of the navy for gun practice during the year seems enormous until one considers the cost of firing the big guns now in use. To fire a 13-inch gun costs for powder and shell just about \$500. Four times a year the men are exercised in big gun practice, with regulation charges, each man of the gun crew firing four shots at these trials. There are seven men in the gun's crew on these guns. To fire a four-inch common shell costs \$17, a six-pounder, \$3.86; a one-pounder, \$1.14.

Fare to Exposition.

The local office of the O. R. & N. has received the schedule of rates for the World's Fair tickets during the St. Louis exposition. The round trip from Heppner to St. Louis and return will be \$62.40; to Chicago and return will cost \$67.40.

There is a 10-day limit on the going time or on the first end of the trip, which will give approximately a five-day layover at any point desired by the tourist, as the traveling time from here to St. Louis is about five days. The time limit on the ticket is 90 days, and on the last lap the traveler can use the full time in stopover privileges.

Tickets will be placed on sale in the Heppner office during three days in months of May, June, July, August and September each, though the exact days of the sale have not yet been decided.

W. E. Sewell, governor of Guam has resigned on account of ill health.

Multnomah county has 130 regular employes and a payroll of \$10,780 per month, or \$358 per day.

F. G. Senter, a railroad contractor, at Denver, shot and killed his wife and then himself. They had quarreled and separated and she rejected his overtures for reconciliation.

An unknown man was carried out to sea down the Sacramento river on a log during the recent flood there. He shouted for help as the log rushed past Redding, Kennet and Keswick, but it was impossible for anyone to reach him, so rough was the water in the stream.

Scientific Possibility.

A magnificent experiment awaits only an appropriation from some capitalist's wealth. Sir Oliver Lodge mentions that 20 years ago he proved that fog could be dissipated electrically, and in a dense fog he cleared a space of 50 to 60 yards' radius by means of the discharges from a Wimshurst machine. Only lack of means prevented an attempt to give London a clear atmosphere. Recent advances make possible the desired kind of dynamo for a continuous current, and it is believed that an excessive amount of machinery would not be necessary, for the fogs occur in a still atmosphere, and are seldom of considerable height. Sir Oliver suggests also that rain might be electrically produced, as in India, where the dark monsoon clouds pass over without discharging.

Matter of Taste.

Kittie—Paul told me last evening I was the prettiest girl he ever saw.
Bessie—Oh, that's nothing; he said the same to me last year.
"I know, dear; but his taste may have improved since then, you know."
—Boston Transcript.

JACKS FOR SALE.

I have on hand for sale six jacks from two to six years old, Maltese and Black Warger breeds.

Forty head of good mules from three to five years old.

One Norman Stallion, four years old, coal black, weight 1600 pounds.

A large number of finely matched high bred driving teams and single drivers, also a large number of the finest bred saddle horses in Oregon.

I will sell OREGON GEORGE, now four years old, that defeated the best 2 year olds in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia in 1902. Winner of the Illihee stakes at Salem, the largest purse given for 2 year-olds.

Run second in the free for all, the second time he was ever started. I will also sell Oregon George's full brother, now two years old, larger and a finer looking than George. These two I will now offer for \$600.

Jacks bred in Oregon are long lived, but those brought from the East invariably die in from one to three years after being brought here. They don't stand our climate.

If you want horses or mules I can suit you. Largest horse breeder in Oregon.

For further information address
BEN SWAGGART,
Heppner, Oregon.

Washington Wheat Crop.

Tacoma, Feb. 18.—The wheat crop of 1902 in the state of Washington is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels by conservative people. The records in the office of the state grain commission show that since September 1, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane have received 7,001,400 bushels for inspection. The consumption of wheat by interior mills for grinding is roughly estimated at 5,000,000 bushels, and Portland is credited with having received 3,500,000 bushels of Washington wheat. Supposing that there yet remains one-fourth or less of the entire crop in the hands of farmers, this would leave more than 3,000,000 bushels yet to be moved, which would bring the crop up to the figures in excess of 19,000,000 bushels, or higher by more than 1,000,000 bushels than the most conservative estimates made.

If the farmers who are holding their wheat in anticipation of war time prices are not disappointed, the wonderfully large crop of the past year will exert a potent influence on the individual wealth of the state. Even at prevailing prices the farmer is a very much to be envied person.

Two thousand five hundred copper miners at Houghton, Mich., are on a strike.

The Greensboro, N. C., college for women, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the South, has been burned. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Henry Miller, American consul at Niu Chwang, China, at the seat of the Russo-Japanese war, was formerly a member of the Oregon legislature from Josephine county, and is an Oregon pioneer.

All the furs stolen from the Silverfield fur parlors at Portland, have been recovered. The stolen goods amounted to \$5,000 worth of the finest furs in the house. Matt Cullen and George Kelly are in jail awaiting trial for the theft.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, LaGrande, Oregon, February 15, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892

CHARLES GRIGGS, of Princeton, county of Latah, state of Idaho, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2994 for the purchase of the $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, and $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 37, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 38, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 39, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 40, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 41, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 42, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 43, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 44, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 45, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 46, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 47, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 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