Modern civilized man is clever, of ing. And it is like the shoes of the course. But so were others before modern Eskimos.

thousands of thousands of years ago. as the case may be. But always before they were rediscovered, remade, and reused in the bouncing, big, boasting world of the west today.

It was ancient Egypt that had bone collar studs and babies' milk bot-tles. It was the Moors that had rubber stamps and sun signals as they are used today in the British armies. It was Pompeli that had safety pins; was Ninevah that had magnifying glasses; it was India that had knowl-elge of the bacilli; it was Timbuctoo that had orchestras and chess, as well as fine libraries and surgeons that operated upon at least one European for a successful disposition of

cataract in the year 1618. Were words ever wiser than "there is nothing new under the sun? Either nothing is new or everything is new. Every day is a fresh begin-Every day is the world made new. Every day means new made hope, new made life, new discovery, new achievement. Things may be new achievement. Things may be old to Egypt and Ninevah, but they are new to America, to England, to the twentieth century, to every one that lives until he has discovered them, until he has achieved them.

Suspension Bridges Not New. Perhaps we got the idea of our sus-pension bridge of steel and iron from the bamboo suspension bridge which orientals have been accustomed to build for centuries. We have histomemoranda of a suspension bridge built across the Imjin river in Corea in the year 1592. At that time there was a war in progress between the Chinese and Coreans one one side and the Japanese on the other. The Japanese were defeated and withdrew across the river. Then the Co-reans built the suspension bridge out of great cables twisted from a native vine called chik, so as to en-able the Chinese soldiers to follow. Le bridge was 150 yards long, but so well built that an army of 120,000 men crossed over safely.

The Dyaks built an amazing suspension bridge out of bamboo. The natives of New Guinea are experts in suspension bridge building, although they are reputed in the wise western world to be degraded savages.

When Pizarro marched through Peru he found terrific mountain gorges spanned by stout suspension bridges made of twisted lianas and capable

of sustaining great weight.

No science is more modern than medicine; at least, not among civilized races. Only comparatively re-cently have we been willing to relinquish the horrible practices of the middle ages. But the savages of two and three centuries ago understood stances recorded of Europeans hav-ing been cured by this process when all white men's medicine failed ut-

terly of their object.

The Indian pelmans or medicine men of South America understand and use curative herbs, vervain, hen-wede, and many others, and have fevers by the aid of medicine of their own composition. The peo-ple living along the borders of the gulf of Mexico are proof against serpents' bites. Their immunity was brought by innoculation with a mixture of snake venom and the juice of the mano del sapo or "toad's hand." Vaccination by East Africans.

The Gallas of British East Africa are believed to have employed vaccismall-pox long before Jenner's covery among the civilized folks. They innoculated in the nose. In days when an unfortunate patient was packed tight in a hot beg in a stuffy room secluded from every breath of fresh air the Zulus carried their wounded to high mountains, well aware that pure hill top air is the best of nature's antiseptics.

Nearly all our carpenter's tools come from the savages. The sources of the knife and hammer are lost in the dimmest distances and have been found in one form or another in the possession of even the lowest savage tribes. But aboriginal races are responsible for far more complicated implements than these, the cross-cut saw, for example. More than one tribe has evolved a saw.

The Polynesian Islanders made an ingenious and fairly useful instru-ment by inserting sharks' teeth into a handle of wood. Other savages use a thin strip of wood or bone in connection with moistened sand and thus are enabled to cut through stone or other hard substances. Many dark skinned tribes were found to have The shaft usually is of wood, the point intensely hard stone such as jade. By means of drills the Samoan natives can bore holes in the shanks of their beautifully fashioned pearl shell hooks.

Wild Races Have Inventions. Tools of one sort and another were evolved simultaneously, it appears, penter's tools from savagedom di-But they, nevertheless, are on a par with us with many of their common inventions. The Esk are a little people whose life The Eskimos meant a long and hard strife against the bitter cold and wild storms of And they have the arctic climate. developed a marvelous Ingenuity. The sledge was known in Europe be fore the Europeans found the Eskimos, but it was not known in the handsome form that travelers see in Greenland. The proof is that the white inhabitants of Canada and the northwest, as well as all arctic and antarctic explorers, have adopted the Eskimo sled, and in Alaska and elsewhere employ dogs to pull them, with harness of the Eskimo pattern.

Snowshoes of every sort come direct from savages. The long Norwegian ski probably are creations of lumber industry, and favorable ac- less for we keep our cows at the lowhas a frame of tough wood support-This practiing a web of rawhide. cally is identical with the shoe the first settlers found the Indians wear- the proposed increase in lumber rates butter, 24 pounds to the amount, for

Whether it is bone collar studs or milk bottles, safety pins or magnifying glasses, rubber stamps, sun signals, or bacill, orchestras, or chess, somebody knew about them, somebody had used them hundreds or thousand them hundreds or thousand the state of the collar stude of the collar stude or motor car goggles? Are they the lineal descendants of the Eskimo protect their eyes from the glare by litle cups of wood with narrow slits cut across the bottom and inverted across the bottom.

Are potted meats the descendants of the Indians' pemmican? The early fur traders of the northwest found pemmican in universal use as a winter food among the Indian tribes. They introduced it into the British navy for the purpose of supplying arctic expeditions with a portable, easily preserved, and nutritious food. There seems no doubt that this savage concoction is the forerunner of all tinned foods.

Proa Faster than Our Boats.

Perhaps our boats do not come from the savages, but the Pacific savages have a boat that will beat the American five masted schooner and the Australian clipper. It is the flying proa. This marvelous little boat can outsail not only anything else that moves by wind power, but also can beat most steamers. Twenty knots an hour is the speed with which most of them are cred-We have borrowed from the native races the idea of the double hull. One of the most popular sorts of river craft is the canoe. This is a purely savage invention, a red Indian patent which civilization cannot improve. There is no other craft which weighs so little and still carries so large a cargo, is propelled so easily,is so elastic and so seaworthy as the true birch canoe of the North American Indian.

The paddle is the usual implement the savages use for propeling their boats. But the oar is not a civilized tool. For centuries unnumbered the Eskimo has moved his umiak, or heavy boat, by means of genuine oars. His rowlocks are ingenious contrivances of loops of rawhide linked together.

Panama Hats Made by Indians.

Even some of our finest fashions come from the lowly savages. The finest, coolest, and most costly head coverings in the world were invented and are today made by little brown men. They came from Ecuador and they are mysteriously called Panama hats. M. Jean de Reszke is credited with having paid about \$500 for one of these noble head gear, while King Edward is said to have given about \$400 for his in the summer of 1902. The fiber for these hats is got from a grass which grows in Ecuador and also from palm leaves. It takes a life of training to become an

adept in the weaving of a Panama; perhaps none but a native would have the requisite patience needed to split the fiber to the thinness of even months, in the delicate plaiting. In making the finer kinds of hats | it. Better see him. the weaving has to be done under water so as to prevent the use. No product of the machinery secure immunity from savage handlwork. The perfect Panama is light as a feather, can be folded up like a silk handkerchief

found it in Mexico.

Precedents for the action prayed in good health, vigor and comfort. for are said to be sufficiently numerchange established.

Oregon to Ask Co-operation.

The Oregon Commission will ask ber rates East. The State Commis- Hoard's Dairyman herd. The Canadian snowshoe tion on the petition is hoped for.

Economy Is the Road to Wealth---Saving Money is Making Money

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WALLPAPER

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Bayside Paints and Imperial Varnishes Are the Best and Made for Everything

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Use Sanitary Felt for Lining to Paper Over-Better than Cloth, Costs No More

Deliveries made everywhere on the Bay. Send for samples and get our prices before buying. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

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F. E. Monroe, Manager

North Bend

WHOLESALE --- Phone 1251--- RETAIL

from the Pacific Coast mills to the that was what the creamery charged Mississippi river and intermediate for making two hundred pounds. territory. It puts the case up to the highest authority on interstate freight rates and makes a direct issue. This action promises far better results than could be arrived at herd averaged within a small fracin any other way.

of September. When it comes to- ing the skim milk. gether again there will be a mass of gation is concluded. Irreparable \$10.75. damage would be caused to the business interests of the Pacific coast if Stated in round numbers, the 400

JOB WORK.

Hoard's Dairyman has a very perti-

the best of these handwoven tissues but few however, seem to have actually are almost as waterproof as learned the principle of securing a oilskin. No other fabric known is good profit from their cows. Someat once so light and so warm. The thing is lacking, for when we send paterns are geometrically precise a census taker among them and he and the dyes they use are their own. commences to dig down into the Some of the most handsome of mod- facts, which strange to say, they ern dyes come from savagery. The never had done, he finds that either cochineal, for example, was cultivat- they have the wrong kind of cows ed in Mexico long ere the Spaniards or they do not feed enough, or they feed with the wrong ideas and judg- 4 ment, or they do not keep their cows

Something is the matter someous to justify the Interstate Com- where to cut down their profits. One . merce Commission in proceeding in man was frank and honest enough line with the petition. When an to tell us once that the difficulty industry so large, with so many men with him for 20 years was that he employed and such large capital in- did not know enough about the busivested in developing it is threatened, ness of keeping cows. "I thought it it has been held of vital importance was so simple a thing," he said, to delay the threatened danger to it "that any man could do it. But the in different parts of the world. So until a searching investigation can be moment I commenced to read and we cannot say that we got our car- had and the justice of the proposed study I saw I was way off in my notions. Now I am making some money on my cows."

> Mr. Gurler's favorite way is to the State Commissioners of Montana, show the enormous difference in Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, profit between the cow that yields Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming 400 pounds of butter a year and the to take like action and impress upon one that yields 200 pounds. Well, the Interstate Commerce Commission the difference is enormous. Let us the importance to the entire Norh- figure on it a moment. Last year it west of avoiding an advance in lum- cost \$33.25 per cow to keep the sion of Washington has already take a herd we know something taken this action. It is believed about. Calling the average price of such widespread representations to butter for the year 25 cents, it would the Interstate Commerce Commission require 133 pounds of butter to pay will impress that body with the grav- the cost of keep. If it cost \$33.25 ity of the danger that threatens the to keep these cows they would give est possible cost and still keep up This action is the most decisive in their production. Then in addition the fight of the lumbermen against we must add six dollars' worth of

tion of 400 pounds per cow. Call it The Interstate Commerce Commis- 400 pounds. This leaves alone 243 sion is not now in session, and will pounds as gain over cost of food, or not resume hearings until the last profit of \$50.75 per cow, not count-

Now take the man whose cows affairs to be taken up, and on this averaged 200 pounds, and thousands account it is likely to be some time of them don't average that. It cost account it is likely to be some time of them don't average that. It cost before the complaint of the lumber-men could reach a hearing. It is therefore, lumbermen argue, highly that he got less butter. Subtract therefore, lumbermen argue, highly that he got less butter. Subtract essential that the inauguration of the 157 from 200 and we have 43 rate be postponed until the investi- pounds of butter left for profit, or

Now, what is the difference? the higher rate were allowed to be- pound cow earned nearly 600 per come effective pending a later inves- cent more net profit than did the 200 pound cow. It would make a tremendous difference with two men ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ getting rich if one loaned money at a net profit of 600 per cent over the Mr. Gus. Kramer has taken ♦ other. Yet \$60.75 is nearly 600 per ♦ charge of the Times' job de- ♦ cent greater than \$10.75. The ef-♦ partment and will figure on ♦ fect on a man's progress in the into split the fiber to the thinness of sewing cotton and to spend weeks, some sewing cotton and to spend weeks, some good work when Kramer does cow over the 200 pound cow, is as • Mr. Gurler says, enormous. • wonder often if farmers have figured OREGON COW HAS GREAT + net profit. Now this 600 per cent of increased profit is a promising field to enter. Here a man will find his fiber from becoming too brittle for sire, breeding from a registered one folded up like a silk handkerchief and even if run over by a loaded van can be straightened out, washed, and then looks like new.

The Zuni Indians of New Mexico deserve to rank among the world's best handicraftsmen. Their blankets are so beautifuly woven that some of the profits that are possible, by the proper management of dairy cattle. These facts are gathored one rather than a grade or scrub, spending from a registered one rather than a grade or scrub

-See W. R. Haines' ad. on page 5.

MARSHFIELD DETECTIVE AGENCY. W. H. Davis, Manager.

Will take up any kind of detective work entrusted to me by those desiring first-All correspondence confidential and prompt-ly attended to. My work always satisfactory and terms Correspondence solicited. Address all matters

W. H. DAVIS, Marshfield, - - - Oregon.

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Does a general banking business and draws on the Bank of California, San Francisco Calif., First National Bank Portland Or., First National Bank, Roseburg, Or., Hanover National Bank, New York, N. M. Rothchild & Son, London, England. Also sell charge on nearly all the principal cities of Europe.

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Winter is now coming on and everybody will be wanting some of the following things, and we have them for sale at prices reasonable:

Fall and Winter Clothing, Gents' Fine Furnishing Goods, Warm Blankets and Comforts, Shoes and Hats of the Best Kind

> We allow none to undersell us, and take pride in the quality of our goods.

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A. HELMING The Fur Merchant

Is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of Fur Garments. Fur Rugs made to order. Our Taxidermist is prepared to do your work under guarantee. Prices reasonable. Give us a trial.

Cold Storage Dock, Front St. Marshfield, Ore.

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The Coos Bay Bedding & Upholstering Co. wishes to notify the public that they are now prepared to take orders, directly from their factory for all kinds of custom work. With their force of competent and skilled workmen they can, and will, give better work and for lower prices than any other place in Coos County-or than can be shipped in. If you cannot buy they invite you to be a visitor.

CALL AND SEE THEM MAKE MATTRESSES PHONE 1993.