

# We Want to Call Your Attention

## To Our Complete Line of CHRISTMAS GOODS

Our stock this season is larger and more complete than ever before.

And we are able to give the best values ever offered—as we took the opportunity last Spring of ordering direct from the factory.

### Our Holiday Line

Is too large to enumerate—but we have presents for everyone—old or young. All the latest books of fiction—and TOYS of every description—Fountain pens at all prices, from \$1 to \$15.00.

Everything will be found here and we are always glad to help you in your selections.

We especially wish the attention of those desirous of sending away presents to friends—And would like to fill their orders in time to insure arrival before Christmas.

# NORTON & HANSEN

FRONT STREET

### Two Good Policies



to have is one upon your Life and the other upon your Property. You are then protected in a double sense, and your family is also protected in case anything should happen to you, or the house burn down by accident. The cost of either Fire or Life Insurance is infinitesimal in comparison with its great blessings and the actual, substantial protection it affords to both you and your posterity.

For particulars see HENRY SENGSTACKEN, OF

### Title Guarantee & Abstract Co.

### Farmers Attention

For the following grass seed give us a trial.

- ORCHARD GRASS
- ITALIAN RYE
- RED CLOVER
- TIMOTHY

**C. W. WOLCOTT**  
THE FAMILY GROCER  
PHONE 971.

Front St. Marshfield.

**THOMASON & HANSON**  
—DEALERS IN—  
'Hay Grain and Feed'  
Free Delivery Phone 1751

## LINOLEUM BARGAIN!

The manufacturer of one of the best brands of Linoleum made an error in the shipment of our order and as a result we are overstocked. To work off the surplus supply we will sell

### D. 16<sup>1-4</sup> Linoleum 65c

This is what is regularly sold at 70c and 75c. It will pay you to buy Linoleum now and look at this before you buy.

**C. A. JOHNSON,** House Furnisher  
FRONT STREET

## GO TO YOUR DEALER

and ask for any of the following cigars:

### Deep Sea, Porto de Oro, Staylit

- Chums White Crow Luxo
- Havana Specials Oregonian Refunds
- Little Teddy Maryland Club

Clear Havanas, Domestic and Nickel Goods.

If they don't suit you, tell us what is the matter with them and we will then tell you what is the trouble with you.

### Western Oregon Grocery Co.

WHOLESALEERS.  
NORTH BEND, COOS BAY, OREGON.

## COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS

Cavanagh, Chapman & Co.

General Repair Work and Woodturning. Launches a Specialty Foot of Queen Avenue, Marshfield

## DIVORCE RATE IN UNITED STATES IS GREATER THAN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Interesting Data on Marriage and Marital Failures Compiled by the American Bureau of Census.

The United States Bureau of the Census has just completed a compilation of the statistics of marriage and divorce covering a period of twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive. This is the second statistical investigation of this character authorized by the Federal Government, the earlier inquiry being carried out through the agency of the Department (now Bureau) of Labor, under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, who was then Commissioner of Labor. Mr. Wright has also been associated with the present inquiry, acting as an expert special agent of the Census Bureau. The detailed report presenting the results of the present inquiry, and including also a summarization of figures presented in the former report, which is now out of print, is in press; but in the meantime the Census Bureau has issued a bulletin, prepared by Joseph A. Hill, which presents a summary of the results of the inquiry with as much detail as will probably be desired by the general public.

### Over Twelve Million Marriages.

The total number of marriages recorded during the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive, was 12,832,044. The number annually reported increased from 483,069 in the year 1887 to 853,290 in the year 1906. The increase year by year was by no means uniform. The marriage rate is quickly responsive to changes in economic conditions. A small increase shown for 1893 and an actual decrease in the succeeding year reflect the influence of the panic of 1892, and normal conditions do not appear to have been restored in the matrimonial market until the year 1899. It is computed that if the average annual increase in marriages during the five years ending with 1892 had continued for the next six years, the aggregate number of marriages contracted during the latter period would have been greater than it was by 259,813. It is to be presumed that a considerable number of persons in this large total never contracted marriage. This suggests a loss to the community heretofore little considered in connection with periods of financial depression.

### Marriage Rate.

The marriage rate in the United States in the year 1900 was 93 per 10,000 population. Based upon the adult unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) population, the rate becomes 321 per 10,000, indicating that in each year something over 3 per cent of the unmarried adult population marry. The marriage rate based on the total population is higher in the United States than in any other country for which reliable statistics are available. But taking the marriageable population as the basis—that is, the population which is of marriageable age but not married—the rate in the United States is not as high as it is in Hungary, is about the same as it is in Saxony, but is still higher than in any of the other countries included in the comparison.

### Nearly One Million Marital Failures.

The total number of divorces reported for the twenty years, 1887 to 1906, inclusive, was 945,625. For the earlier investigation, covering the twenty years, 1867 to 1886, inclusive, the number reported was 328,716 or hardly more than one-third of the number recorded in the second twenty years. At the beginning of the forty-year period, covered by the two investigations, divorces occurred at the rate of 10,000 a year; at the end of that period the annual number was about 66,000. This increase, however, must be considered in connection with increase in population.

An increase of 30 per cent in population between the years 1870 to 1880 was accompanied by an increase of 79 per cent in the number of divorces granted. In the next decade, 1880 to 1890, the population increased 25 per cent and divorces 70 per cent, and in the following decade, 1890 to 1900, an increase of 21 per cent in population was accompanied by an increase of 96 per cent in the number of divorces. In the six years from 1900 to 1906, population, as estimated, increased 19.5 per cent and divorces 29.3 per cent.

It thus appears that at the end of the forty-year period divorces were increasing about three times as fast as population, while in the first decade (1870 to 1880) they increased only about two and two-thirds as fast.

The divorce rate per 100,000 population increased from 29 in 1870 to 82 in 1906. In the former year

there was 1 divorce for every 3,441 persons and in the latter year 1 for every 1,218. Since it is only married people who can become divorced, a more significant divorce rate is that which is based, not upon total population, but upon the total married population. The rate per 100,000 married population was 81 in the year 1870 and 200 in the year 1906. This comparison indicates that divorce is at present two and one-half times as common, compared with married population, as it was forty years ago. A divorce rate of 200 per 100,000 married population is equivalent to 2 per 1,000 married population. Assuming that 1,000 married people represent 500 married couples, it follows that in each year 4 married couples out of every 1,000 secure a divorce.

This does not mean that only 4 marriages out of 1,000 are terminated by divorce. The rate, it will be noted, is an annual rate, continuously operative, and comes far short of measuring the probability of ultimate divorce. The available data indicate, however, that not less than 1 marriage in 12 is ultimately terminated by divorce.

Divorce rates appear to be much higher in the United States than in any of the foreign countries for which statistics relating to this subject have been obtained.

### Wives Obtain Twice As Many Divorces As Husbands.

Two-thirds of the total number of divorces granted in the twenty-year period covered by this investigation were granted to the wife.

Without any reference to the question of which party is the more frequently responsible for the marital unhappiness that leads to divorce, it may be said that the wife has a legal ground for divorce more frequently than the husband; that is to say, there are certain well-recognized and comparatively common grounds that are more readily applicable as against the husband than as against the wife. Notably there is "neglect to provide" or nonsupport, which, for the husband seeking divorce, is hardly an available ground, although the present investigation found 6 cases in the state of Utah, in which the husband obtained a divorce on that ground. Cruelty, although not infrequently the ground for divorces granted to husbands, is more generally existent. Five divorces for cruelty are granted to the wife for every 1 granted to the husband.

### Causes of Divorce.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This accounts for 38.9 per cent of all divorces (period 1887 to 1906); 49.4 per cent, or almost one-half of those granted to the husband, and 33.5 per cent, or one-third, of those granted to the wife.

The next most important ground of divorce is, for husbands, adultery, and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands (1887 to 1906) 28.8 per cent were for adultery; and of those granted to wives 27.5 per cent were for cruelty. Only 10 per cent of the divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband, and 10.5 per cent of divorces granted to husbands were for cruelty on the part of the wife.

Drunkenness was the ground for divorce in 5.3 per cent of the cases in which the wife brought suit, and in 1.1 per cent of the cases in which the suit was brought by the husband.

The above percentages represent those cases in which the specified cause was the sole ground on which the divorce was granted. Very frequently, however, divorces are granted, not upon one ground only, but upon two or more in combination. In many cases in which drunkenness or intemperance was not recognized in the decree of the court as a ground for divorce it appears to have been present as a contributory influence. Intemperance was, in fact, reported as an indirect or contributory cause of divorce in 5 per cent of the divorces granted to the husband and in 18 per cent of the divorces granted to the wife, and appeared as a direct or indirect cause in 19.5 per cent of all divorces, and 26.3 per cent of those granted to wives and 6.1 per cent of those granted to husbands.

Only 15 per cent of the divorces were returned as contested, and probably in many of these cases the contesting was hardly more than a formality.

One Divorced Wife in Eight Gets Alimony. Alimony was demanded in 18 per

cent of the divorces granted to the wife, and was granted in 12.7 per cent. In other words, 3 wives out of 16 asked for alimony, and 2 out of 16, or 1 out of 8, obtained it. The proportion of husbands who asked for alimony was 2.8 per cent, and the proportion obtaining it was 2 per cent.

### Duration of Divorced Marriages.

The average duration of marriages terminated by divorce is about ten years. Sixty per cent, or three-fifths, last less than ten years and 40 per cent last longer.

The number of divorces occurring in the first year of married life during the entire period, 1887 to 1906, was 18,876; the number increases to 27,764 in the second year of married life, and reaches its maximum in the fifth year, when it becomes 68,770. From that point on the number diminishes year by year, but does not fall below the number granted in the first year of married life until the eighteenth year is reached.

The rapidity with which matters come to a crisis in the married careers of divorced couples is more clearly indicated by the number of years which elapse between marriage and separation. Usually separation precedes divorce by a considerable length of time; and a certain period must necessarily elapse before a divorce can be obtained after the occasion for it arises. The number of years from marriage to separation was ascertained in case of 770,929 divorced couples. Of these 98,466, or 12.8 per cent, separated in the first year of married life, and 109,689, or 14.2 per cent, in the second year; in the third year the number falls off to 76,102; at the end of the fifth one-half of the total number of separations have taken place. But it is a somewhat surprising fact that 24,143 married couples, or 3.1 per cent of the total number, separated and became divorced after the completion of twenty-five years of married life.

### Place of Marriage.

Of the divorced couples known to have been married in the United States 88.5 per cent were married in the same state in which they were divorced, and 21.5 per cent in other states. Of the divorced couples known to have been married in foreign countries 36.9 per cent were married in Canada; 12.7 per cent, in England; 16.1 per cent, in Germany; and 1.9 per cent, in Ireland. The percentage for Ireland is notably small, as compared with the population of Irish birth, which, in fact, constituted 15.6 per cent of the total foreign born population in the year 1900. It is further noteworthy that the divorced marriages contracted in Germany are more than 8 times as many as those contracted in Ireland, although the German born population is only 64 per cent larger than the Irish.

### Children in Divorce Cases.

Children were reported in 39.8 per cent of the total number of divorced cases. The proportion is much larger for divorces granted to the wife than for divorces granted to the husband; children being present in 46.8 per cent of the former class of divorces and 26 per cent of the latter. A reason suggested for this is that the children are usually assigned by the court to the mother, and to her, therefore, divorce does not imply separation from her children, while to the husband it involves a severance of the parental as well as the marital relation.

### VOTE SCHOOL TAX.

Coquille Electors Unanimous For Eight Mill Levy.

COQUILLE, Ore., Dec. 11.—At the meeting of electors of Coquille school district, held at the school house pursuant to the call of the board, it was unanimously voted to levy an 8 mill tax for the purpose of defraying the cost of a full term of school.

Including Haiti, Santa Domingo, Panama and Liberia, there are now twenty-four republics in the world.

Although the sand in the Sahara only averages thirty feet in depth, it has been found 200 feet below the surface.

Buy your Boy a Shot Gun or Rifle at MILNER'S.

Christmas crockery—Just the thing for a Christmas present—A big lot to choose from at the COOS BAY CASH STORE.