

THE RECORDER

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DAVID E. STITT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1903.

EDITORIAL.

A movement to submit the big fair bill to the voice of the people, has begun at Albany. This is no more than far as the people must pay the bill and they should be allowed to say whether they desire to spend so large a sum in the manner proposed. The majority should rule.

The Chico arrived on Friday morning bringing in 10 passengers and 90 tons of freight, 45 tons of which went to up-river points. The up-river freight has doubled and there has been a decided increase in the freight given the steamer. This is right and the interests of the river demand the maintenance of this service. A steamer running to the river will make more business than any other vessel, hence the common interest of the valley is served in maintaining such service.

California mine owners have organized and raised a fund of three hundred thousand dollars with which to oppose the Western Miners' Association. It is a deplorable condition that men must be continually opposing each other and bringing about strife and ill will when they might just as well live in peace and have an abundance for all. Concerted effort, wherein each individual's rights are respected, will raise the human family to the highest prosperity, but being blinded to the beneficence of such action, strife and opposition take preponderance, and misery and ruin hold general sway, while but the few have plenty, and these are insecure because of the general dissatisfaction that has been brought about. Men should build for peace and prosperity and not for trouble.

Canal Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate today voted to ratify the treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the construction of an isthmian canal. The vote for ratification was 73 in the affirmative to five in the negative.

Not a single change was made in it, and it becomes effective, so far as the United States is concerned, just as it was signed. The only step remaining before action is possible under it is ratification by the Colombian Congress.

After that the President will be free to appoint the canal commission, buy the rights of the French company, and begin work.

COST OF PANAMA CANAL. Canal Company \$40,000,000 Lump sum to be paid Colombia 10,000,000 Authorized for construction by Spooner Act 135,000,000 Complete Canal \$185,000,000

The United States is to begin to pay to Colombia nine years from now \$250,000 a year and immediately upon getting control the United States is to get the earnings of the Panama Railway Co., which is estimated at \$250,000 a year.

The cost of completing the work according to the Walker commission report is \$144,233,358.

SEVERE ATTACK OF GRIP.

Cured By One Bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"When I had an attack of the grip last winter (the second one) I actually cured myself with one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Frank W. Perry, Editor of the Enterprise, Stoughton, N. Y. "This is the honest truth. I at times kept from coughing myself to pieces by taking a teaspoonful of this remedy, and when the coughing spell would come on at night I would take a dose and it would pass in the briefest interval the cough would pass off and I would go to sleep perfectly free from cough and its accompanying pains. To say that the remedy acted as a most agreeable surprise is putting it very mildly. I had no idea that it would or could knock out the grip, simply because I had never tried it for such a purpose, but it did, and it seemed with the second attack of coughing the remedy caused it to not only be of less duration, but the pains were far less severe, and I had not used one bottle before Mr. Grip had bid me adieu." For sale by C. Y. Lowe.

A recognized authority—The Weekly Oregonian.

Hypocritical Philosophy.

The wail of some very rich men, or those in receipt of enormous incomes, over the burden of wealth, the cares which money imposes, and their frequently expressed opinion that the greatest happiness or degree of contentment is possible only to people of small means, are entitled to nothing better from the annoyed world that hears such manifest hypocrisy than a sneer. Now it is that greatly advertised and tiresome fellow Schwab who is groaning to reporters, or anybody who will convey his disingenuous platitudes to the public, about the burden and disappointment of great wealth. He declares, as if he had made a great discovery, that "money is not everything in this world. That he had up till recently supposed that money was 'everything' pretty well exhibits the caliber of the man." According to the New York Evening Post, Schwab says further that if he were compelled to choose between living up to \$500,000 a year or down to \$500 a year, he would choose the latter. It is a thousand to one that he would choose the other way, that he is only gabbling, in imitation of other dissembling men of heavy purses, mediocre brains and featherweight souls. The case he puts is not pertinent to any rational proposition or discussion, and is inherently absurd. There is not a note of sincerity in the whole gamut of these multimillionaires' complaints about the advantages of poverty or a merely moderate competence. They really tell the truth, but don't know it, nor believe it. There isn't one of the whole lot of them who wouldn't commit almost any crime in the calendar, if he could do so without detection, who would not resort to any and every means within his power, rather than be reduced to poverty or a modest competence. Their pharisaical platitudes are mere humbug, drivel. There is no bigger fool on earth than your multimillionaire, who cannot sleep soundly, nor eat heartily, nor be genuinely sociable with the world or even his own family—whom he perverts from the cradle up; who can't even perceive the truth of these statements that he makes, thinking heretofore too he is humbugging the world, when he is only deceiving himself and making payment of an installment of the debt he contracted when he sold his soul to the devil, and made a golden goat his god.

There is not one of these blinded pigs, these pragmatical harlequins of philosophy, who could not reduce his wealth down to the amount he affects to believe best and most conducive to happiness, within twelve months, if he were sincere in his monthing professions. He could do this, too, in various ways, with great benefit to humankind, and thus build for himself a monument "mighty based"—as big as the earth, and that would reach "into the infinite." He could build and endow a hundred or thousand hospitals, some of them experimental hospitals for the treatment of consumption, typhus, and other most malignant diseases. He could build a great National highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hundreds of millions could be expended on other roads. He could establish and maintain in certain cities boards of charity whose business it should be to see that there was no suffering or anxiety on account of poverty. Instead of corrupting Legislatures and Congress, and in some instances courts, for the purpose of adding to his burdensome pile of wealth, the multimillionaire could influence legislation to abolish sweatshops, and in many other ways more nearly follow lines of duty and justice. The public schools of the United States could stand a donation of ever so many millions. Large prizes could be offered for the best ideas on reformatory measures, such as would uplift and benefit the world; for plans to maintain peace instead of carrying on war; for rewards of merit in art, literature and invention.

There are plenty of ways in which these tiresome palaverers can get rid of their wealth, if they were sincere, but they are not—and it is for their insincerity and stupid self-deception that they are to be despised. Even Carnegie, who makes great professions of desiring to do good, is careful to give away less than his income. Nobody is asking these multimillionaires to give away their wealth and so become poor, but the world has a right to make a protest against their insinuating gabbles about the advantages of poverty or the possession of but small means. There is a clear grain of truth, after all, in the old aphorism that "God shows what he thinks of money by the kind of people he gives most of it to."—Tele gram.

Telegram: A French publicist has sarcastically described the American Congress as a "diet in which every interest is represented except the general interest"—and he was not very far distant from the truth in the statement, either.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLEMAN or lady in each county to act as business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly cash salary of \$150 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Manager, 340 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

The next W. C. T. U. meeting takes place Tuesday, at 2:30, P. M., at the M. E. Church.

"A Man Went Over Here."

I. VILLARS D. D. I was on a train from Albany, New York. When four traveling men came aboard. They turned a seat, so they could face each other in conversation. Three of them conversed freely about the business they represented; the fourth, a quiet listener, and, finally, one said to this silent partner: "And what house do you travel for?" "Well gentlemen," he replied, "I represent a wholesale liquor store in New York City. Some people do not like my business. There's lots of money in it, and—lots of danger. Twenty years ago there were nineteen of us started out for the firm I represent, well and hearty. We arranged to pull into New York every Saturday night, and, after reporting, went out on a lark together. I am the only one of the nineteen left; the others, every one of them, were killed by the liquor we sold. I tell you gentlemen, there's lots of money in it, but lots of danger."

In our national centennial year—1876—I visited Niagra Falls. I saw on the Canada side this sign put out on the edge of the precipice:

I need not tell the result as I braced myself against a tree and looked down upon the craggy rocks 200 feet below, where he landed.

There are, in round numbers 300,000 snajons in the United States of America. One year after the regder lifts his eyes from this story he may look to each of these saloons and put up this sign: "A man went over here." He did not cease his descent with a fall of 200 feet, but from the bottomless pit of despair comes back the affirmation of God's eternal truth: "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God"(1 Cor. 6: 10).

I know a town that bought ground for a graveyard with these money and nearly 50 of its graves have been filled by the victims of their own saloons—all inside of the first twenty-five years. Shall it not "be called the field of blood to this day?"

I knew a saloon-keeper who had on his books 150 customers. One day he checked off the names that were not available, and forty eight were dead because of the drink he sold them. He went out of business because of his murderous record. Every case has its history.

One was his own father, who, late at night, fell out of his wagon on his way home, a few miles in the country. When found, next morning, he was almost devoured by dogs.

Another was a neighbor who he put out at a late hour, and went home next morning, when he opened up, he saw the forearm of a man, with hand reaching up out of a snowbank. He went out and took hold of it. That was all he found of the man. A walk of a mile on the railroad track and the shattered fragments to be found were gathered in a box not over a foot square, so complete was his destruction.

While this was being done a woman in search for her husband came along, and this was the plight in which she found him. The band and forearm caught in the engine that did the work of death to end with, and was carried along and dropped in the snow, where it seemed to be stretched out in accusation, saying: "Thou art verily guilty of the death of thy brother, to begin with." Verily "the wages of sin is death." "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." "Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?"

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Pay Up Notice.

Having disposed of our hardware store and gone out of business, the undersigned hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, to come forward immediately and settle either by cash or note. Bandon, February 5, 1903. LEDGERWOOD & CONOR.



Mrs. Laura S. Webb, Vice-President Women's Democratic Club of Northern Ohio. "I dreaded the change of life which was fast approaching. I noticed Wine of Cardui, and decided to try a bottle. I experienced some relief the first month, so I kept on taking it for three months and now I menstruate with no pain and I shall take it off and on now until I have passed the change." Female weakness, disordered menses, falling of the womb and ovarian troubles do not wear off. They follow a woman to the change of life. Do not wait but take Wine of Cardui now and avoid the trouble. Wine of Cardui never fails to benefit a suffering woman of any age. Wine of Cardui relieved Mrs. Webb when she was in danger. Write for a free trial bottle. Wine of Cardui never fails to benefit a suffering woman of any age. Wine of Cardui relieved Mrs. Webb when she was in danger. Write for a free trial bottle. Wine of Cardui never fails to benefit a suffering woman of any age. Wine of Cardui relieved Mrs. Webb when she was in danger. Write for a free trial bottle.

WINE OF CARDUI

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Timber Land Act June 3, 1878. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, January 19, 1903.

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, Edward E. Oakes, of Parkersburg, County of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 424, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 14 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon, at Coquille, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. He names as witnesses: Ed. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. He names as witnesses: Ed. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. He names as witnesses: Ed. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Timber Land Act June 3, 1878. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, February 6, 1903.

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, Mrs. May A. Ohmen, of Bandon, County of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 424, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon, at Coquille, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. She names as witnesses: L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. She names as witnesses: L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Timber Land Act June 3, 1878. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, February 20th, 1903.

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, Sarah Fahy, of Ballards, County of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 424, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 5 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon, at Coquille, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. She names as witnesses: L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. She names as witnesses: L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Timber Land Act June 3, 1878. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, February 24, 1903.

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, Guy Drew, of Parkersburg, County of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 420, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 22 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon, at Coquille, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. He names as witnesses: L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903. He names as witnesses: L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; C. C. Quinn, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1903.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Timber Land Act June 3, 1878. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, February 24, 1903.

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CLARENCE Y. LOWE, Bandon, Oregon, Druggist and Apothecary.

Is just in receipt of a new and fresh stock of Drugs and Chemicals, Patent and Proprietary Preparations, Toilet Articles, Druggists Sundries, PERFUMES, BRUSHES, SPONGES, SOAPS, NUTS and CANDLES, Cigars, Tobaccos and Cigarettes, Paints, Oils, Glasses, and Painter's Supplies

ROOTS SHOES

You Can't Expect to Get \$2 worth for \$1, but you can get your money's worth at M. BREUER'S Dealer in Boots and Shoes

Repairing neatly and promptly done at lowest living prices.

CITY MEAT MARKET,

Fresh Meats, Best Quality

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, HEAD-CHEESE and YEAH always on hand.

CORNEBEEF, PICKLED PORK

BUTTER, EGG, and FRUIT and VEGETABLES of all kinds.

Meats Delivered to persons living on the River, or along the Stage Route

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS &c. Scientific American.

EL DORADO TONSORIAL PARLORS P. B. HOYT, Prop.

Located in EL DORADO BUILDING. First Street, Bandon, Oregon

SHAVING, SHAMPOOING AND HAIR CUTTING AT STANDARD PRICES.

Bathroom newly fitted up with Porcelain Tub, Hot or Cold Baths 25 cents.

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THE STEAMER DISPATCH THOMAS WHITE, Master

Leaves Bandon every morning, except Sunday, at 7:30 o'clock and makes connections with the train and steamer Myrl at 10:30 a. m. at Coquille City. Leaves Coquille City at 12:30 p. m., arriving at Bandon at 4:30 p. m.

DO YOU NEED ANY HARDWARE? If You Do

We are still doing business at The Old Stand and can please you. Give us a Call and examine our Stoves, Ranges and Farm Implements, Etc. Now is the time to purchase Hardware. The undersigned has in stock a large assortment of Hardware, Tinware, Graniteware, Glassware, Crockery and Miners' Supplies. Paints, Oils, Doors and Windows. TINSHOP IN CONNECTION.

A. McNAIR, The Bandon Hardware Man.

Furniture

Household Furnishings and Decorations of all kinds. Bed Room Suites, Curtains, Poles and Pine Wall Paper and House Lining.

Cabinet Shop in Connection. Mattresses and Springs.

Glass Cut and Fitted to Order. All Picture Framing Sizes and weights kept on hand. UNDERTAKING

A Full Line of Burial Caskets, Barial Boxes and Goods, and Undertaking Supplies Constantly kept on Hand.

BANDON FURNITURE COMPANY.

Hotel Coquille

Coquille City, Oregon, J. P. TEPPER, Proprietor.

This well known hotel is now under new and competent management and has been thoroughly renovated throughout. The table service is equal to any in Southern Oregon. Sample rooms for commercial men. Baggage transported to and from boats and trains free of charge. Fine new bar in connection with the hotel.

The New, Speedy and Elegantly Fitted Steamer, "Chico,"

CAPT. C. P. JENSEN.

The Steamer will give a regular 10 day service between Coquille, River, Oregon and San Francisco, California, for both passengers and freight.

E. DYER, Agent, Bandon, Or. gen. SWAYNE & HOYT, Agent, 224 Battery Street, San Francisco, California.

Bandon Meat Market, T. Anderson Prop.

Will Keep on Hand at All Times

Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Smoked Meats, Lard, Sausages, Etc., also

Fresh Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, Butter and all Farm Produce, and a

Generous supply of fresh Groceries

I will pay highest market price for beef, pork, mutton, wool, hides, etc.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Timber Land Act June 3, 1878. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, January 12, 1903.

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, Robert E. L. Bagdikian, of Bandon, County of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 424, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No. 427, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No. 427, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No. 427, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No. 427, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No. 427, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No. 427, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No. 427, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 10 in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before C. T. Blumenthal, U. S. Commissioner at his office No.