

Supplement to
Bandon Recorder
May 30, 1907.

About the Winds.

It is a matter of common observation that when the window of a warm room is opened on a still winter night the cold air from without rushes into the room. Nearer the ceiling the warmer air is forced out of the window, thus completing a general atmospheric circulation on a miniature scale. These currents of air, which might properly be called wind, would not occur if the air within doors was not warmer and consequently lighter than the air without.

The range in temperature between the equator and the north pole amounts in winter to considerably more than 100 degrees F., and in summer the contrast is also great. Moreover, in summer the continents are warmer than the oceans, but in winter the reverse is true. Three examples will serve to illustrate how such contrasts affect the winds of the world.

At the equator the temperature averages about 80 degrees throughout the year. Consequently the lower air flows in from regions of high pressure on each side, forming what are known as the trades. These winds cover nearly one-half of the earth's surface and blow with much steadiness the year round.

The monsoons, or "seasonal winds," of India and the Indian ocean are the most interesting of their class. In summer the cooler ocean air pushes in toward the land, while the warmer air over the continents rises to a considerable height and then flows out to sea, forming a systematic circulation between ocean and continent. In winter the ocean is warmer than the continent, and the winds reverse their direction.

The "land and sea breezes" occur with much regularity near large bodies of water in some parts of the world. The ocean is cooler than the land during the day and warmer at night, causing on a small scale a daily interchange of air similar to that caused by the monsoons.

A clear knowledge of the term "air pressure" is very helpful in studying the causes of wind. Air, like a stone, presses against the ground—in other words, it has weight, amounting to no less than 2,117 pounds upon every square foot of the earth's surface at sea level—but, unlike a stone, the atmosphere is elastic to a high degree and also presses in all other directions.

On account of this elasticity of the air, certain forces which arise from differences in temperature and the earth's rotation cause it to become dense or heavy in some regions and rare or light in other regions.

It is the effort of the atmosphere to overcome these pressure differences and resume a state of equal density that causes the winds to blow.

The column of mercury in a barometer tube is always just balancing a column of air of the same diameter, reaching from the barometer to the top of the atmosphere. If the air is dense the mercury will of course stand high in the tube, and to express this condition we use the term "high pressure," but if the air is rare the mercury will stand low in the tube, and we then use the term "low pressure."

Over the United States, Canada and other parts of the world the pressure is ascertained each day at numerous stations. The barometer readings, expressed in inches of mercury, are telegraphed to a central point and there charted on a map. The exact regions where the pressure is high or low may then be seen at a glance. It has been learned from such observations that these areas are constantly moving eastward at an average rate of about 600 miles per day.

Technically the low pressure areas are called "cyclones" and the high pressure areas "anticyclones." They are frequently 1,000 or more miles in diameter. The little storms of great destructive force so often called cyclones are really tornadoes.

The higher the pressure in any particular region relative to some other region the greater will be the velocity of the wind. The winds blow much faster in winter than in summer, because the greater contrasts of temperature cause more decided differences in pressure.

Observations demonstrate, however, that the wind never blows in straight lines, because all bodies of air when in motion are acted upon by a law of nature called the "deflecting force of the earth's rotation." This force turns all wind to the right of its course in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern.

Thus if a wind in our hemisphere starts north it is soon turned slowly toward the northeast, or if it starts west it will soon turn toward the northwest. When it is remembered that at the equator the earth is rotating at the enormous velocity of 1,035 miles an hour, one will not wonder that such a deflecting force could exist. All areas of high and low pressure, from whatever cause, therefore become whirling masses of air, and a little thought will show that they must turn in opposite directions. In the northern hemisphere the low areas, or "lows," as they are designated on the weather map, always rotate in a direction contrary to that of the highs of a watch.—Youth's Companion

Dr. Prentiss the dentist, will visit Bandon June 4th. Dr. Prentiss has all the latest instruments for painless work. Those needing dental work will please call early.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

The Quarter of an Hour Following the Winning of the Derby.

The anxieties of owners of race horses competing in the Derby do not immediately end as the horses pass the judges. The fatal "objection" may snatch the laurels from the victor. The possibility discovered itself over Caractacus' race. The owner had striven in vain to get a jockey of repute. His offer of a life annuity of £100 a year to Gostley in case of success had been declined. A stable boy named Parsons had eventually to be trusted, and to the surprise of the learned, he got the horse home, winning by a neck. Going to scale, the lad could not draw the weight. In breathless silence the horse was sent for, and that just enabled him to balance the scale. But now Lord Stamford appeared to object that only his own horse and two others had gone the full course. The winner and the rest were already past the starting post when the flag fell. Admiral Rous looked at his watch. "Twenty minutes," he said. "An objection to hold good must be lodged within a quarter of an hour." And so the stable boy's win passed into the records, but the owner of Caractacus declared that not for £1,000 a moment would he again endure the agony of that short period following the race.—London Saturday Review.

PILLS AS WEAPONS.

The Curious Duel That Was Arranged by a Doctor.

An extraordinary duel, which at the time created an immense sensation, was one in which the decision was arrived at not by swords or pistols, but by means of a deadly poison. The men—who, it is hardly necessary to say, had fallen out over a lady—had left the arrangement of details to their seconds, and until they faced each other they did not know by what method they were to settle their differences. One of the seconds was a doctor, and he had made up for the occasion four black pellets, all identical in size and shape. "In one of these," he said, "I have placed a sufficient quantity of prussic acid to cause the almost instantaneous death of any one who swallows it. We will decide by the toss of a coin which of you is to have first choice, and you will alternately draw and swallow a pill until the poison shows its effects." Two of the pellets were then taken as the toss had decided, but without effect in either case. "This time," said the doctor, speaking of the two pellets remaining, "you must both swallow the pill at the same instant." The choice was again made, and in a few seconds one of the men lay dead on the grass.—Pall Mall Gazette.

"He Who Keepeth His Tongue."

An old fashioned minister was visiting his son in New York recently and was taken to a fashionable church for the Sunday morning service. The pastor is a young man of great culture, but evidently his oratorical efforts did not greatly impress the visitor, for when they were walking homeward the son remarked approvingly:

"That was a good sermon, an excellent sermon. The congregation like Dr. Blank very much."

"Yes, a good sermon undoubtedly," his father replied. "It could not possibly have touched a sore spot anywhere."—New York Herald.

Nonsense Literature.

I believe it was De Quincey who said, "None but a man of extraordinary talent can write first rate nonsense." He was right. And he might have added that none but a man of extraordinary taste can fully appreciate first rate nonsense.—Japan Times.

Wants More Than Beauty.

The modern Englishman has more cool common sense than his great-grandfather. A beautiful woman attracts his eye, and he may have a passing fascination, but that feeling is only a transient one unless Miss Beauty has other recommendations. If he cannot get beauty combined with usefulness, he goes in for plainness.—London Women's Life.

Close Application.

"Now that you are about to go to college, my son, let me enjoin upon you to bear in mind one thing."

"What is that, dad?"

"It is this, my boy—the greatest results are always achieved by close application."

"Why, dad, you talk just like a porous plaster."—Stray Stories.

A Brotherly Act.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford commanded a naval brigade in the Sudan when the British forces were there. One day when the Arabs were making a terrific onrush the admiral's life was saved by a mule which fell dead upon him. When the square had been reformed and the Arabs were repulsed, Lord Charles was rescued. He looked at the mule for a moment and then remarked gratefully, "Now, that poor beast did what I should call a brotherly act."

A Sight.

"Do you know, I saw something remarkable just now," observed a broker to a friend in front of the Stock Exchange in Broad street.

"What was it?"

"I saw no fewer than five leading lawyers of the financial district walk past, and every one of them had his hands in his own pockets."—New York Tribune.

Yes, indeed.

A man may have a heart big enough to love two women at one time, but he ought to have more head.—Smart Set.

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Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., March 16, 1907.

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, George E. Wilson of Bandon, County of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7888, for the purchase of the N¹/₄ of SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄ of SE¹/₄ of Section No. 15 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 the County Clerk and Clerk of the County Court of Coos County, at his office at Coquille, Oregon, on Friday the 7th day of June, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Glenn B. Cox, Charles L. Cox, and Edward Ohman of Bandon, Oregon, and Cecil C. Cox of Coquille, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of June 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

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It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
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