

**THE CRAFTY WOLF.**

**Charles of His Man Eating Foe Said to Be Untrue.**

A skeptical person calling himself St. Croix has been trying to find out whether wolves and bears are maligning by the popular stories of their man eating ways and writes his conclusions for Recreation.

First he tried running down the stories told in newspaper dispatches. Filled in this effort, he turned to the Indians. They knew the gray wolf, having wintered and summered with him. Had they ever known of an Indian being killed by one? No, but Mingo was very crafty and very much to be dreaded.

Quite so. But, once for all, had he ever to their knowledge killed a man? No, but they had heard—so it went—always the same intangible, unconfirmed rumor and the same absence of proof.

"Now for a few facts as to the wolf," writes St. Croix. "He can go eight days without food and can then eat forty pounds of meat at a sitting, so the Indians say. This is pretty fair for an animal weighing but eighty pounds. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting.

"The wolf will not venture on glare ice; he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place for the kill.

"When chasing a deer, he goes at a leisurely pace, sitting down at intervals to give the most dolorous and bloodcurdling howls. This drives the poor victim into a wild gallop and soon exhausts it, and as the wolf never tires he is sure sooner or later to catch up with the quarry.

"In winter the deer often makes for some wild rapid, into which it plunges, knowing that the wolf will not follow. Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs.

"In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple tactics. Having put up the quarry, one wolf drives it by easy stages to some little lake—I speak now of the Laurentian country—and on reaching the shore the deer plunges unhesitatingly in, for its instinct tells it the enemy will not dare to follow.

"So on it swims, while the pursuer sits on his haunches and howls dimly, no doubt because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags itself wearily from the water and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has waylaid its coming, springs at its throat, and when the first wolf joins him they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week."

**The Wood in Old Violins.**

The woods most favored by the old masters for violin construction were pine, pear, lemon, ash, maple and sycamore, and by some of the later men apple was used. Boxwood was universally employed for bridges. Haweis says, "A perfectly harmonious marriage is as rare between violins and their bridges as it is between men and women." He deprecates the heartless substitution of new bridges for old ones and insists that a new bridge will never mate perfectly with an old violin, and rather than resort to substitution he advises patching and repairing the old one as long as it can be made to last.—Circle Magazine.

**A Homemade Weather Glass.**

A very reliable weather glass can be made out of such simple materials as an empty salad oil bottle and a quart fruit jar. Having procured these articles, pour sufficient water into the jar so that it covers the mouth of the bottle when the latter is inserted into the former. In fine weather it will be found that the water will rise into the bottle, but will fall back into the jar when wet weather is due. Though the idea of this quaint homemade barometer is not new, it is quite reliable.

**A Poor Artist.**

Patience—Do you know Jules, the artist?  
Patrice—Yes, but I don't like him.  
"Why not?"  
"Oh, I like a man who can look you in the eye."  
"Can't he?"  
"Why, he can't even paint a picture of a person who can look you in the eye!"—Yonkers Statesman.

**Characteristics.**

"Geniuses are eccentric. Some of them touch every post or tree they run across."  
"Most of 'em touch every friend they run across or almightily try to."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No man can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude without finally getting bewildered as to which may be the true.—Hawthorne.

Remember this—that a very little is needed to make a happy life.—Marcus Aurelius.

The hour which gives us life begins to take it away.—Seneca.

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.

**THE MOON'S VOLCANOES.**

**Causes of the Gigantic Craters and Great Fissure Eruptions.**

It is evident to any one who glances upward at the moon that its volcanoes are on an immensely larger scale than those which stud our globe. One explanation, now abandoned, is that the force of gravitation being there only one-sixth that of the earth the matter expelled from a crater would be spread far more widely, and explosions would be generally on a far more magnificent scale. Professor Pickering quotes this theory only to refute it in some comparisons which he made between the great volcanic region of Hawaii and one of the smaller craters of the moon. The facts seem to him to be that the larger craters on the moon came into existence when the thin, solid crust covering the molten interior was, owing to the solidification and contraction of the crust, much too small to contain the liquid material. The craters were therefore formed by the lava bursting through the crust and so relieving the pressure. Later, after this relief had been found and the crust had thickened, the interior regions by cooling shrank away from the solid shell, which was now too large and, being insufficiently supported, caved in, permitting the great fissure eruptions which produced the so-called lunar seas. These extensive outflows of lava dissolved the original solid shell whenever they came into contact with it, much as they do in the present day in Hawaii. Had the moon been much smaller these eruptions might not have occurred at all, and if the moon had been much larger their relative size would have been greater. Most probably on the earth similar outbursts were greater, and our original gigantic craters were destroyed by the outflow of the earlier archaic rocks which completely submerged and dissolved them.—London Post.

**THE ESKIMO BABY.**

**How the Little One is Carried and Cared For by the Mother.**

The arrival in the world of the youthful Eskimo is not greeted by the orthodox cradle and swaddling clothes. Practically till he can shift for himself he lives absolutely naked inside his mother's sealskin blouse, skin to skin keeping him warm.

This arrangement allows the mother to go about her work almost immediately, and she can also travel and hunt without a perambulator and without having to leave any one at home to "mind" the baby. The mother's dress is almost exactly like the father's, except that it has a long sort of tail reaching nearly to the ground, embryo, no doubt, of the modern "train."

Spared the miseries of soap and water and early weaned to the readily swallowed diet of blubber and raw seal meat, the infant rapidly develops that invaluable layer of subcutaneous fat which, while it enhances the "jolly" appearance of the lads and the shapeliness of the maidens, assists materially in economy in clothing.

Thus in their frigid clime, once in their skin tent, the whole family will divest themselves of every stitch of clothing, unembarrassed by the fact that so many families share the tent with them. Sociability is early developed when one's next door neighbor on each side is only separated by an imaginary line between the deerskin you sleep on and the one he uses. The winter deerskin serves as bed and bedding at night and as parlor furniture during the day. Community of goods is almost imperative under this arrangement. Thus when one kills a seal all are fed, and likewise when he doesn't all go hungry together.—American Missionary.

**The Impression He Gave.**

His honor Judge Willis, on one occasion going home in an omnibus which landed him at an inn known as the Green Man, as usual passed the time in friendly discourse with the passengers. To one housewife who had been marketing he remarked that, owing to free trade, she was enabled to buy much more for her money than if she lived in a tariff country. To others he talked freely and dispensed counsel and advice indiscriminately. Arrived at his destination, he intimated to the conductor, "I want to get out at the Green Man." Accordingly the omnibus slowed down, but as he was leaving his seat a lady touched him on the sleeve and earnestly inquired, "My good man, don't you think you've had enough?"—London Tit-Bits.

**"Old Hundredth."**

"Old Hundredth" has been variously ascribed to Martin Luther, Dr. John Dowland and William Franck. Dr. Lowell Mason wrote quite a treatise on the old tune in 1852, saying emphatically that it was written by Guillaume (William) Franck in 1543. But later musical historians and antiquarians who have investigated more closely say it was composed by Louis Bourgeois, born about 1500 and died about 1572—some say in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1551-52.—Musical Million.

**Time's Changes.**

"You," said she as she came down the stairs leisurely pulling on her gloves—"you used to say I was worth my weight in gold."

"Well, what if I did?" he asked, looking at his watch for the third time in fifteen minutes.

"And now you don't think I'm worth a wait of two minutes."

**They Go Together.**

"Any bottles? Any rags?"  
"Queer combination you deal in, my friend."

"Not so queer. People as has bottles generally has rags."—Washington Herald.

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Bandon, Oregon.

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 N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 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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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS  
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We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

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.  
LAWRENCE WELDON,  
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