

## Lodge Directory

**BANDON LODGE No. 115, A. F. & A. M.**—Statute communications first Saturday after the full moon of each month. All Master Masons cordially invited.  
R. H. ROSA, W. M.

**BANDON LODGE No. 133, I. O. O. F.**—Meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially invited.  
NATHAN BARKLOW  
L. J. RADLEY Noble Grand  
Secretary

**REBEKAH LODGE No. 125.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Practice night 1st Wednesday of the month. Social evening the 3d Saturday of the month. A cordial invitation extended to all members in good standing.  
ANNA CRAINE, N. G.  
PEARL ERICKSON, Sec.

**DELPHI LODGE No. 64, Knights of Pythias,** meets every Monday evening at Masonic hall. Visiting Knights invited to attend.  
R. E. L. BEDILLION, C. C.  
B. N. HARRINGTON, K. of R. & S.

**TABLE ROCK CAMP No. 9176, M. W. of A.**—Meets every 4th Saturday of each month at Concrete hall. Visiting neighbors cordially invited to attend.  
GEORGE LORENZ, H. C.  
E. E. OAKES, Clerk

**COURT QUEEN OF THE FOREST No. 17, Foresters of America,** meets Friday night of each week in Concrete hall, Bandon, Oregon. A cordial welcome is extended to all visiting brothers.  
ARTHUR RICE, Chief Ranger  
G. TYLER, Fin. Secretary

**SEASIDE CAMP No. 212, W. O. W.**—Meets in regular session the 1st and 3d Thursdays of each month in the Masonic hall. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited.  
R. W. BULLARD, C. C.  
O. C. WALDVOGEL, Clerk

## Professional Cards

**DR. H. L. HOUSTON**  
Physician & Surgeon  
Hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1:30 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 in the evening.  
Night Calls answered from office.  
Office over Drug Store, BANDON, OREGON

**DR. J. WARREN KELLY**  
Physician & Surgeon  
Operative Surgery a Specialty  
Office, Lowe's Drug Store. Residence, in the Painter building.

**W. E. THRESHER**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Notary Public  
WEDDERBURN OREGON

**DR. LESTER SORENSON**  
Resident Dentist  
Office, Opposite Hotel Gallier  
BANDON OREGON

**C. R. WADE**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Notary Public  
Office, Room 1 Laird Building  
BANDON OREGON

**G. T. TREADGOLD**  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Notary Public  
U. S. COMMISSIONER  
Office with Bandon Investment Co.  
BANDON OREGON

**GEO. P. TOPPING**  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Notary Public  
FIRE INSURANCE  
BANDON OREGON

**A. M. MITCHELL**  
Contractor and Builder  
Estimates given on any kind of building  
Address BANDON, OREGON

**MRS. C. C. WOLOPETER**  
Instruction on  
Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo  
Charges Reasonable  
BANDON OREGON

**A. B. SADDY**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
All Kinds of Saddlery  
Harness and Saddles Repaired  
BANDON OREGON

**BANDON TRANSFER CO.**  
C. H. PATTERSON & SON  
Dry and General Delivery  
BANDON OREGON

## THE LAPPS, SMALLEST PEOPLE IN EUROPE.



Two Pictures in Upper Line Show Winter and Summer Homes of the Lapps. Lower—Lapland Women; the Lapland Express, Most Northern Railway in the World; (Reindeer Horn Seller.

Among the strange people of the world are Laplanders, regarded as the smallest inhabitants of Europe. The Lapp calls no one country his home, and he is little concerned in the affairs that interest other residents of his native land. Altogether there are about 28,000 Lapps, and they are scattered over parts of Sweden, Norway and Russia. Perhaps the greater number are Norwegians. Those in Sweden are closely allied to the Finns. They range in height from four to five feet, very rarely more than that. However, they are a strong and hardy race, and possessed of great powers of endurance. For untold generations they have lived in the frigid climate of the far north, and although they suffer severely from the intense cold of their native land, they do not thrive at all in a less rigorous climate.

The reindeer, made famous the world over in our Santa Claus tales, is the Laplander's mainstay of life. Without this faithful friend he could not long exist. Its milk and flesh supply him with food, and from its hide and fur he gets his clothing. During the long winter it is harnessed to a boat-shaped sled, and will swiftly draw the sled and a load not exceeding 200 pounds over the frozen lakes and anywhere in the vast expanse of hard, dry snow. This queer animal, whose food is necessarily scant throughout the winter, will thus burdened travel at a speed of from nine to ten miles an hour for many hours at a time. It is estimated there are about 400,000 reindeer in Lapland. For the most part these are in a semi-wild state. These shift for themselves. To be sure, the reindeer is found elsewhere in Europe, and four or five centuries ago was found in countries far to the south of the Arctic regions. Deer from Lapland have been taken to Alaska, where they are flourishing.

## AN OFFICIAL ACT.

Margaret Brown came one day into the office of a government official in Chicago. She was from Massachusetts, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. Her son had come to Chicago some time before to seek his fortune.

But fortune had not favored Margaret's son, and he soon wrote home for fifty dollars. It was sent him. Then followed another hard-luck story, and another fifty was sent him. A third time Ed asked for fifty dollars. This was more than the mother could endure, and full of misgivings and fears, she picked up a suit case and started for the West to make investigations.

But where in Chicago was Ed? She had but one address—general delivery—and countless people get their mail there. How could she find the elusive son among the thousands who daily cross the great rotunda?

She would stand there and watch for him. He might come in the morning, he might come in the evening; he might come the first day or the third, but stand there she would till she stood face to face with the prodigal.

But even for the tedious privilege of standing there permission had to be secured; hence her call on the official. The official realized how unpleasant to a refined woman such an experience would be. He pondered a moment as to how he might keep from breaking laws and regulations, and yet accomplish the mother's desire in a manner at least comfortable.

"Where are you staying?" he inquired, after a moment's reflection.

"At the Great Northern."

"I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll write your son a note."

And he sent this letter:

"Mr. Brown. You are requested to call at the Great Northern, room —, Thursday, between 5 and 7 p. m."

"A Friend of the Family."

He sealed it and addressed it to the general delivery.

The next step in the story was a delicately written note from Boston, announcing the safe arrival home of Ed and his mother. Ed had called at the general delivery, to his astonishment had found his mother in room — at the Great Northern, had gone home, and the mother was happy.

## BINE FURNITURE VENERED.

How Oak Is Used—Imitation Cherry Hard Wood.

"There is a great deal of so-called oak furniture sold nowadays," said Eugene J. Hicks. "A large part of this furniture is veneered. This is particularly true of parlor and ornamental furniture. Coarse and common furniture may be made of solid oak, but fine furniture is almost invariably veneered."

"This is because a much finer finish can be got from quartered oak veneer than from the solid wood. The grain comes out better, and it takes a higher polish. Where strength and durability are required, the solid wood is used, but for surfaces veneering is preferable. Indianapolis is the largest veneer manufacturing center in the world. The veneer used to be regarded as a comparatively worthless tree, but it works up well in veneering, and finds many uses in the manufacture of furniture. It can be stained in imitation of cherry and other hard woods.

"There are two kinds of veneering—sawed and sliced—but it takes an expert to tell the difference. The process of manufacture is simple and interesting. The logs, delivered at the factory in the rough, about thirteen feet in length, are first cooked in hot water vats to make them soft and workable. "It does not matter how green they are. After being thoroughly cooked they are placed on machines designed for the purpose, and either sliced by a powerful knife the length of the log or cut by a circular saw into slabs about one-twentieth of an inch thick. These slabs are the full length of the log, and when first cut are so pliable that they can be bent double without breaking. The uniform thickness or thinness of the slabs is preserved by the action of the machinery, and does not vary so much as a hair's breadth in the entire length of the slab.

"After the slabs are sliced or sawed they are seasoned by steaming. This requires only about twenty-four hours, and then they are ready for the market. Some of the huge oak logs that come to the factory show by the rings in them that the trees were from 250 to 400 years old."—Washington Herald

## Fearless Swimmers.

In the water the Hawaiians are absolutely fearless. As soon as they can walk, little babies are taken to bathe in the sea, and in a very short time they are able to swim like porpoises. The author of "Hawaiian Yesterdays" gives a reminiscence of the courage of the natives:

"Our party had arrived in Hilo Bay, and we were all seated upon the platform of a big double canoe, paddling ashore from the schooner which lay out in the harbor. A throng of natives lined the beach, waiting to welcome their returning teachers.

Just as we were entering the surf that rolled upon the sandy shore, through some accident the canoe suddenly filled and sank, leaving us all sitting half-submerged in the shallow water. With a loud roar of "Auwe!" (Oh, and Alas!) the assembled crowd rushed as one man into the waves and bore us safely to land.

On one occasion, about the same date, a coasting vessel was upset in a violent squall between the islands of Hawaii and Maui. Although the nearest land was twenty miles distant, the native crew and passengers boldly struck out to swim ashore; and several of them did come safe to land after a night and day in the deep.

Among the survivors of the wreck was a poor woman who for several hours swam with her husband upon her back; but the poor man died of cold and fatigue, and had to be abandoned at last before the coast was reached.

## The Usual Way.

"Say, pop, what's a raffle?"  
"A raffle, my son, is where I buy nineteen chances on a diamond ring and the fellow with one chance wins it."—Kansas City Star.

Even a lawyer objects to being cross-questioned by his wife.

## FARMS AND FARMERS



### Planning the Homegrounds.

Because of the permanency of habitation on a farm the greatest care needs to be taken in deciding upon plans for dwellings, barns, lanes and tree planting. Unlike the town resident who is here to-day and away to-morrow the owner of a farm becomes attached to his home and can look forward confidently to leaving it to his sons and grandsons after him. The site for the house having been fixed the other buildings will group themselves to the side or in the rear. It is not to be expected that in the first few years after taking up a homestead that the



A SHELTERED HOME.

gardens, driveways, lawns and shrubbery should be completed in all their details. Indeed for best results it is well that most of this work be done gradually though having all the time a fixed plan in view. Land is not so valuable that an acre or two cannot be devoted to artificial adornment.

It is the rule of life to provide first for necessities, then for comforts and finally for pleasures. Most of our country is too new to permit of much attention being given to landscape gardening. The efforts of the people have been directed to the acquiring of lands and buildings. The illustrations given herewith are intended to offer suggestions for improving the appearance of the farm home without any considerable expense. The first shows a farm home well sheltered by surrounding trees. The space immediately around the house is clear to allow of circulation of the air. The view from the front of the house is unobstructed. The second is an example of what may be done in planning the home grounds—



WELL PLANNED GROUNDS.

not a model to be followed in detail, but embodying some general principles that may be adopted.

Straight lines and square plots so desirable in the laying out of fields are not the most desirable for the home grounds. Curved lines especially for the driveways take away the stiffness and add naturalness to the scene. In the illustration the double driveway in front makes too complicated a plan for the ordinary farm. A variety of trees and shrubs should be used around the house without having them too close to allow free circulation of the air and a view of the roadway in front.—Montreal Star.

### Hibernation of Boll Weevils.

It has been often noticed that in a wooded country boll weevils appear first in spring along the borders of fields next to the woods and gradually work inward from the edges, so that it seems probable that in a wooded country most of them hibernate in woodland. Around outbuildings and barns also are found favorable places, as there are always more or less rubbish and protection in such situations. In 1903 more than five times as many weevils were found in a piece of cotton near the Texas State College barn, where cotton had been grown the previous year, than were found in any other locality in that neighborhood. It is also noticeable that weevils are always more numerous near gins than at a distance from them. Unfortunately, where much rubbish and grass are present and where the soil remains loose and is not packed by rains, large numbers of the weevils winter in the cotton fields.

### Farmer's Bath.

All farmers do not feel able to afford a bathroom and furnishings. But what class of people need an evening bath more than a farmer after a busy day in the dusty fields? A good bath at night should be a necessity that ought not to be neglected, and husband and hands should have a bath every night during hot months. But how? Well, get some empty oil barrels, knock out one end and let oil evaporate, and your bath barrel is ready. Fill barrels at noon (half or more) with water, let set in sun; at night put a gallon of hot water in each barrel and when darkness has fallen then take a bath, and with thin gauze undershirt and drawers they are ready for bed. Their sleep will be sweeter and the work lighter on the poor wash-woman.

### Frozen Milk.

Whenever milk is scarce in the cities somebody comes forward and suggests that it be shipped from distant points in a frozen condition.

This idea has been frequently suggested during the past years, but it does not seem to be coming into practical use. The latest suggestion is that the fresh milk should be frozen by submerging the sealed cans in brine chilled far below the melting point of ice. The milk would not only be frozen, but would be cooled still further to a hard, dry ice, which, it is claimed, would remain in the solid form after removal for a day or two before the entire mass would rise to a melting point, the keeping qualities being much superior to that of milk which is merely frozen at common temperature.

The operating plan would be to establish a freezing plant at the creameries and milk stations, the frozen product to be shipped in ordinary cans, thus doing away with the present high cost of refrigerating cars.

It is claimed that frozen milk kept over a month in a refrigerator room showed no change in taste on thawing, and that the cream remained evenly mixed throughout the solid mass, not rising, as it would when milk is merely kept liquid at low temperature. Milk for freezing would need to be in fresh, clean condition when frozen, else its keeping period would be very short after melting. If this plan ever comes into favor, it would greatly increase the competition in the business of supplying milk in the great cities.

### Shipping Coops.

For shipping live poultry to market the following sizes of coops are most generally used in the West: Coops should be 48 inches long, 30 inches wide, 12 inches high for chickens and ducks, and 15 inches high for turkeys and geese. Use lumber as follows: Two by two for corner posts, or 1x2 will answer. If you cannot get them, get 1x4 and rip them in two. Cut six pieces 30 inches long and nine pieces 12 or 15 inches long for each coop. Nail the short pieces one at each end and one in the center of the long ones, using ten-penny wrought nails. Make three of these frames, one for each end and center. For the bottom use half-inch boards or lath, make the bottom tight, using six-penny nails. Use 1/2x2-inch strips of lath for sides, ends and top, put them 1 1/2 inches apart; the width of lath is about right. Leave two laths loose on top in center, or make a door of them to open, in order to put poultry in and take it out. Now nail a lath around the coops, each end and the center, outside, the three frames made first. This will keep the lath from coming off and make the coops stronger. For broilers the coops can be made 10 inches high and 24 inches wide. This will make a good, strong light coop.—P. H. Sprague.

### Winter Forage.

The question of winter forage and pasturage is one of the greatest importance in the Southern States, and Carleton R. Ball, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, was sent by the Department of Agriculture early in the year to make an investigation in several of the Gulf States. In his report Mr. Ball says, amongst other things: "The production of Southern hay has been a question long under discussion. The amount produced and the yield per acre have both increased steadily and encouragingly during the last few years. On every hand it is admitted that it is both possible and necessary to raise all that is needed for home consumption. Alfalfa, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, crabgrass and cowpeas furnish an abundance of hay of the very best quality. This hay can be produced much more cheaply than an equal quality can be shipped in from Northern and Western States. With better transportation facilities and an increasing demand, the production will become more and more profitable. At the same time, with hay raised on the home plantations, and hence cheaply and readily available, larger quantities are being used in feeding the plantation stock.

### Regular Feeding and Variety.

Two things are essential to the thrift of animals—a variety in their food and regularity in its receipt. One article of food cannot supply all the necessary sustenance, because it may lack some of the essential elements, and is almost sure to have some insufficient quantities. Animals do not thrive as well when fed irregularly as when they get their food at certain seasons. The more regular the food is supplied the better the results.

### Repairing Leaky Roofs.

Take coal tar and sift coal ashes 1:1 until the thickness of stiff mortar. Plaster it around leaks. If used on slate roofs the snow and rain cannot blow in. This cement will harden like a stone and is apparently as indestructible. It answers admirably for paper rooms and if properly put on it seems to be there forever.

### Farm Notes.

The crusade against tuberculosis in cattle may ultimately lead to colder stables and blankets on the cattle. Feed floors for hogs save feed, keep the animals healthier and make it possible to keep the quarters cleaner.

## A TEMPERANCE WORKER

Says Peruna is a Valuable Nerve and Blood Remedy.



MISS BESSIE FARRELL

Miss Bessie Farrell, 1011 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., is president of the Young People's Christian Temperance Association. She writes:

"Peruna is certainly a valuable nerve and blood remedy, calculated to build up the broken down health of worn out women. I have found by personal experience that it acts as a wonderful restorer of lost strength, assisting the stomach to assimilate and digest the food, and building up worn out tissues. In my work I have had occasion to recommend it freely, especially to women.

"I know of nothing which is better to build up the strength of a young mother, in fact all the ailments peculiar to women, so I am pleased to give it my hearty endorsement."

Dr. Hartman has prescribed Peruna for many thousand women, and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for the wonderful benefits received.

### Man-a-lin, the Ideal Laxative

Overdtd It.  
Hospital Physician (to reassure him)—That snake you see is not a real one, you know.  
Delirium Tremens Patient—You see it too, do you, doc? Ah, ha!

Only One "BROMO QUININE."  
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Her Loving Friends.  
Nan—Where do poor, dear Lil and the husband she has managed to get at last expect to spend their honeymoon?  
Fan—There won't be any honeymoon. She's a wash.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Had None.  
"Going to write a book, eh?"  
"Yep, thought I would."  
"Go to tell about your early struggles?"  
"None; never had no early struggles; didn't get married till I was past 40."  
—Houston Post.

### 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, O.  
Sold by Druggists. 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Not a Circumstance.  
Enthusiastic Auditor (at the opera)—Didn't she do that aria divinely!  
Boarding House Miss—Huh! You ought to hear that vs our graphophone!

### WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE

From October to May, colds are the most frequent cause of headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUILINE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box. 25c.

Appraising a Thirst for Knowledge.  
Caller—I wish you would tell me what the real difference is between a Stradivarius and any other violin.  
Information Editor—Well, sometimes it is as much as \$5,000.

## Truth and Quality

Appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.