

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON, OREGON

The man who attends strictly to his own business has a good steady job.

The new \$20 coin has found its proper level. It commands a premium as a freak.

Once in a while one may read a short story that has nothing about wireless telegraphy in it.

It is unsafe to trifle or temporize with anything that makes a noise like a grip germ getting in its work.

The men who live to be over ninety and die rich usually have a long list of eccentricities that the neighbors talk about.

"It is a pleasant thing to die for those we love," writes a Texas poetess. And the poet paragraphs are asking her how she found out.

One of the latest stories is that New York City stands on a vast bed of garnets. Investigators doubtless would have to dig through several layers of graft to get at them.

Russia wants to borrow \$90,000,000. When your friends, temporarily embarrassed, ask for a lift over the financial stringency, point out to them how much worse off Russia is than they.

The Shah of Persia has taken an oath to support the constitution which he has just granted to his people. Nicholas of Russia will regard the Shah as a very weak-kneed monarch.

A Binghamton man has invented and organized a company to manufacture a device to fasten women's hats to their heads without hat pins. Here, at last, is one true friend of mankind.

"There are," says the Toledo Blade, "lots of persons in this country who like a man who can keep quiet when he has nothing to say." But wouldn't the silence become oppressive if everybody did that?

It has been discovered that trunks were used by the Romans in the time of Caesar. There is no reason, however, to believe that any Roman lady of that period took more than seven trunks with her when she went away from home to be gone a week or two.

Since Ambassador Bryce was reported as saying, several months ago, that there are no American poets today, he has received so much verse from Americans who are sure they are poets, that he has been compelled to announce that he was misquoted, and that he never said American poets are scarce. It would have been a safer remark that the poets of today are different from those of yesterday, a form of statement that means as much as the reader puts into it, and is worthy of the oracle at Delphi.

"Every penny that is spent on education is justified by the great decrease in crime, pauperism and the death-rate," said John Burns, the English labor leader and member of the British cabinet. He added some words which may not be palatable, but are certainly truthful and wholesome. "The faults of the working classes," he said, "are the meanness of their wants, the misery of their desires, and the poverty of their aims, tastes and ideals. Education fires them to nobler aims and ideals. We spend eight hundred and fifty million dollars a year on drink and two hundred and fifty millions on gambling, directly or indirectly. Working men ask me to make a new heaven and a new earth for them. They only can make them themselves by saving the money they spend for drink and gambling."

In popular imagination kings and princesses are different from other people. Frank Stockton's Pomona determined to see a "real live lord" when she visited London, and, much to her surprise, discovered that a lord does not go about in robes or ermine, with a coronet on his head. A larger number of foreign royalties than has been seen together in several years were recently entertained at luncheon by King Edward at Windsor Castle. They were afterward photographed. The most notable group consists of the kings and queens of England, Prussia and Spain, and the queens of Norway and Portugal. As far as their appearance is concerned, the picture might be a family group taken anywhere among the well-to-do in America. The kings all wear conventional black clothes. The King of Spain has on a high turnover collar and a four-in-hand tie; the German Emperor and the English King wear standing wing collars, and waistcoats showing a white line between the waistcoat and the necktie. The queens might be American ladies for all that their dresses, neckties, and ladies, too, with an independent taste in fashions. Some of them wear tight-fitting sleeves and others loose; some elbow sleeves with long-wristed gloves, and others long sleeves and no gloves; some are in dark colors and others in light, some wear hats and others are bareheaded. "To dress like a queen," if the photograph throws any light on the subject, is to dress in accordance with one's own taste. The photograph is really a family group, and shows the wide influence of the

family of King Edward. The German Emperor is his nephew, the Queen of Spain is his niece, and the Queen of Norway is his daughter. The only one outside the family is the Queen of Portugal. The chief interest in the photograph, however, lies in its revelation to the romantically inclined, that kings and princesses are also men and women like the rest of us.

A table recently published in the Chicago Tribune showed in comparison the new railway mileage of 1907 and 1906. The work done in the different States and territories was indicated; the net figures marking a shrinkage in construction during the last year. The mileage added in 1906 was 5,623; that of 1907 was 5,220. The distribution of this nearly 11,000 miles of construction has a good deal more of interest connected with it than is afforded by the mere comparison of figures which show the activity of consecutive years. A study of the table gives a pretty clear idea of the development of the country. For there is a natural connection between the movement of population and the exploiting of the resources of a region and the construction of new lines of railway. From such a point of view one would expect to find the Western States taking a great lead over the older parts of the country. A study of the table shows that when the mileage for the last two years is combined the leading States, in order, are Texas, South Dakota, Louisiana, Nevada, Florida, North Dakota, and Washington, in each of which more than 425 miles of new track was laid, Texas being far in the van with nearly 1,000 miles. A further examination reveals a surprising activity in the Southern States generally, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia and West Virginia making creditable advances along with the States mentioned in the other list. California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Oklahoma are being opened up more and more by new roads, the distances in all of these being greater than in the older, more settled parts of the country. But it is distinctly surprising to note how little railway construction is credited to the East. New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware do not appear in the list at all. In Maine, New York and Maryland the showing is small. In Pennsylvania alone of the northern Atlantic States as many as 150 miles were constructed. No doubt there would be another story if the record were given of the development of traction lines. These are being constructed everywhere in the older States. They are making a network of their wires for many miles. They are carrying much of the local passenger traffic and are proving factors to be reckoned with in the handling of freight, express matter, and mail. In some places they are forcing the electrification of steam roads to meet their competition. But the fact remains none the less that the building of the railroads gives a pretty correct indication of the parts of the country which are being rapidly developed under the pressure of increasing population and expanding industry. What has been accomplished in two years is a suggestion also of what may be expected in the immediate future. The imperial domain of Texas is being opened to a great population. The newer Western States are only beginning to show their possibilities. The Southern States, long held back in their development, are pushing forward at a rapid rate.

NEW AFRICAN RAILROADS.

Two Across Nigeria Will Start Production of Cotton.

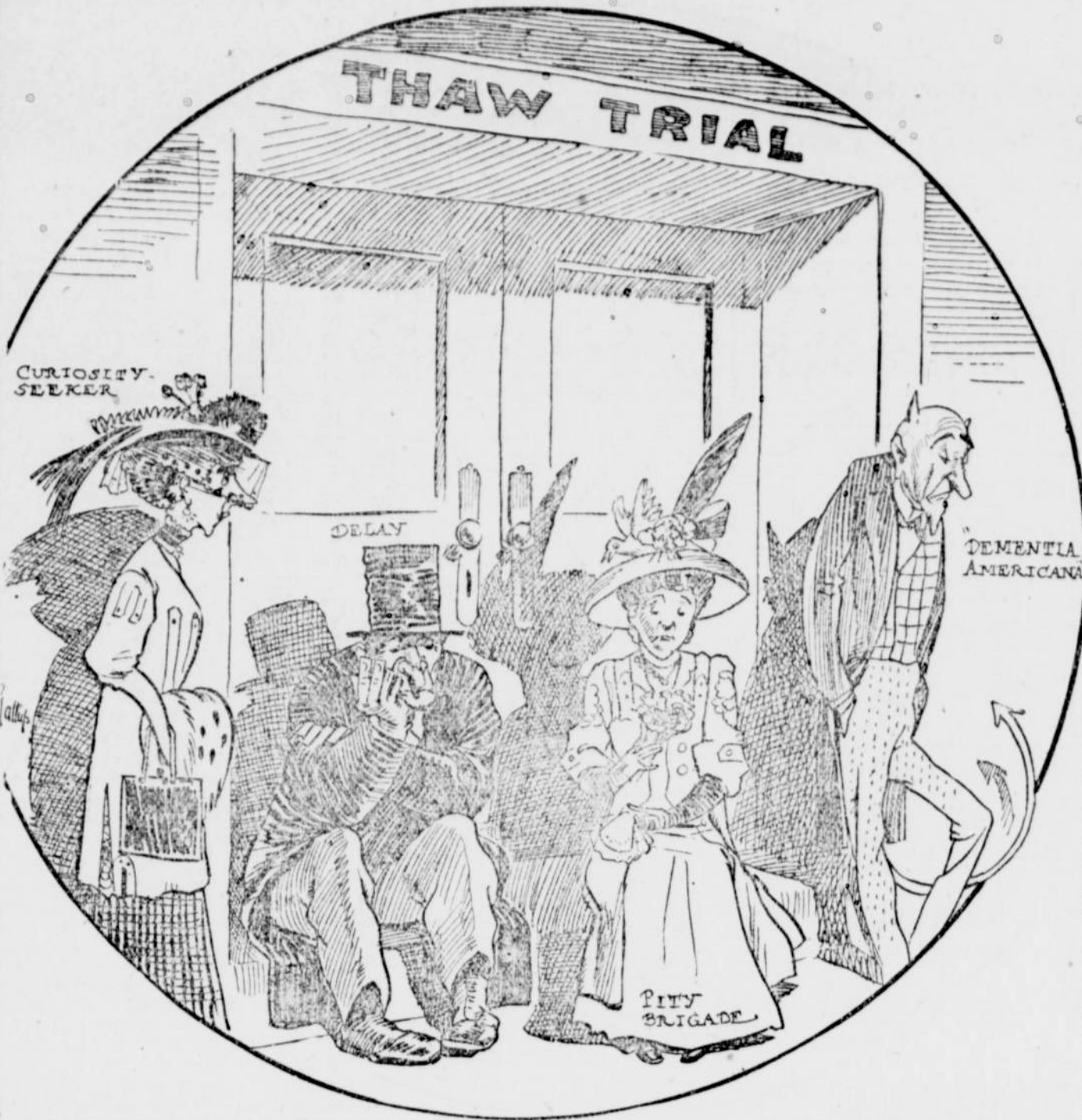
Several months ago an American who has lived in Nigeria said in New York that the climate and soil of that large region are favorable for the cultivation of cotton, but as yet there is no encouragement to raise it because there are no railroads to carry it to the sea. The railroad is now to be supplied. According to the American Geographical Society's bulletin it is to start from Baro on the Niger River below the rapids that impede navigation. Vessels loaded with cotton brought by rail to Baro may descend the Niger to Akassa, the port at its mouth, where steamships may load the freight for Europe. The northern terminus of the railroad will be Kano, the great and populous capital of Hausaland, some 500 miles from Baro by rail and not far south of the Sahara desert. Kano became known some sixty years ago as the greatest manufacturing and commercial center of the western Sudan. It is expected that the railroad will largely increase its importance. The British government authorized the building of the railroad in August last. Its gauge is to be 4 feet 6 inches. But Kano will be joined with the sea not only by this railroad and the Niger but also by a through rail by way of Jebba and Lagos, now the largest commercial center on the Atlantic coast of the continent. An agricultural fair in that city recently testified to the importance which farming interests are already attaining. Many native farmers were among the exhibitors.—New York Sun.

A Likely Story.

The Pastor—I hope you are not going fishing on Sunday, my little man. The Boy—Oh, no, sir. I am merely carrying this stick so that that wicked boy across the street will not suspect that I am on my way to Sunday school.—London Illustrated Bits.

Many a man knows from experience that it is far easier to find a wife than it is to lose her.

LOCKED OUT.



HEALING BY FAITH.

Chicago Reformed Episcopal Church to Treat Body as Well as Soul.

A new and important departure has been taken by St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, under the leadership of Bishop Samuel Fallows. The church has added healing of the body to its spiritual ministrations, following somewhat along the lines pursued by Christian Scientists, although with several fundamental differences. Christian psychology, as explained by Bishop Fallows, does not ignore physicians as does Christian Science, but works hand in hand with



BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS.

the medical profession, and the work of healing undertaken at St. Paul's will be applied only to such patients as are suffering from disorders in which the action of the mind plays an important part. Cure of organic diseases will not be attempted, although patients suffering from them will be aided as far as possible by suggestion, faith and persuasion.

The diseases and weaknesses to which Christian psychology is to be applied at St. Paul's are functional nervous disorders, hypochondria, insomnia, nervous dyspepsia, melancholia, mental depression, hysteria, neurasthenia, the drug habit, the liquor habit, want of self-confidence, irritability, worry, anger, fear and weakness of will. The class of cases in which no cure will be attempted are those like typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox and other disorders of that nature.

The work to be pursued at St. Paul's will be similar in nature to that which has been carried on in Boston for the last sixteen months at the Boston Emmanuel Church, of the Episcopal denomination, and which is declared by Bishop Fallows to have met with amazing success. Rev. Dr. Worcester and Rev. Dr. McComb are the ministers in charge of the work at Emmanuel Church and they are effecting many cures weekly. "They work hand in hand with some of the most eminent neurologists and physicians of Boston," says Bishop Fallows. "That is what we at St. Paul's will do as regards the neurologists of Chicago. I have broached the subject to some of them, and they are most enthusiastic over the idea, which is characterized by them as

excellent. Christian psychology reaches, through the medium of the church, many patients with whom the regular medical practitioners can do nothing, or little, often because they cannot give enough time to the individual case. Christian psychology works through the influence of mind, suggestion, will power and persuasion, all based on religion and religious beliefs. The Bible and the infinite God are behind it all," continued Bishop Fallows. "The subjects, however, who come for treatment do not have to be believers in Christianity. They may be out-and-out pagans. That does not affect the workings of the laws of God, and Christian psychology can and will cure unbelievers as well as the most devout Christians."

Bishop Fallows, who was born in England in 1835, has led an active and militant career. He came to this country in 1848, settling in Wisconsin, and in 1851 was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the Civil War he served as a colonel and was brevetted brigadier general. He served three terms as State superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin and in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, being consecrated bishop the following year. Since 1875 he has been rector of St. Paul's Church, Chicago. The bishop has other theories besides healing through Christian psychology. He believes that Christianity is a good deal a matter of the kind of food we eat. "If every child was scientifically fed," he says, "we'd have no moral baseness, no mental depravity and no spiritual ignorance." His system of Christian healing will be followed with a good deal of interest.

During 1907 the Legal Aid Society of New York received 26,320 appeals for aid. New York board of education will probably vote to restore corporal punishment in the schools. Edward Shea of Montclair, N. J., has recovered from a trance which lasted a month. He says he saw visions and talked with persons long since dead. Miss Katherine Noble of Baltimore, Md., the heroine of the Mohagan disaster, has announced her engagement to Ernesto Trorio-Semondetti of Mexico. The Burlington and Union Pacific will take porters off chair cars and do away with flagmen on some of their passenger trains, according to a dispatch from Omaha. Retrenchment is given as the reason. The new armored cruiser Ibuki, which was launched at Kure, Japan, was built entirely from Japanese materials and her keel was laid only last April. Japan has made the lowest bid of any power for the construction of a warship for Spain. New avenues for making a living are being rapidly opened for the blind, according to Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, stenography and telephony being two of the latest crafts at which the blind are working. Jeremiah O'Meara, 70 years old, married Helen Naughton, 65 years old, in Stamford, Conn., after a wait of 40 years. O'Meara could not find his sweetheart after he returned from the Civil War, and she thought he had been killed. They found each other only a short time ago. Neither has been married before. A strike begun by the European engineers on the East Indian railway, which is 2,165 miles long, has now spread to include the native help so that the most important section of the road is tied and thousands of passengers are stranded, while many industries are at a standstill. The strikers complain of overwork and poor pay. The situation is especially serious in view of the recent mutinies and of the prevailing famine.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

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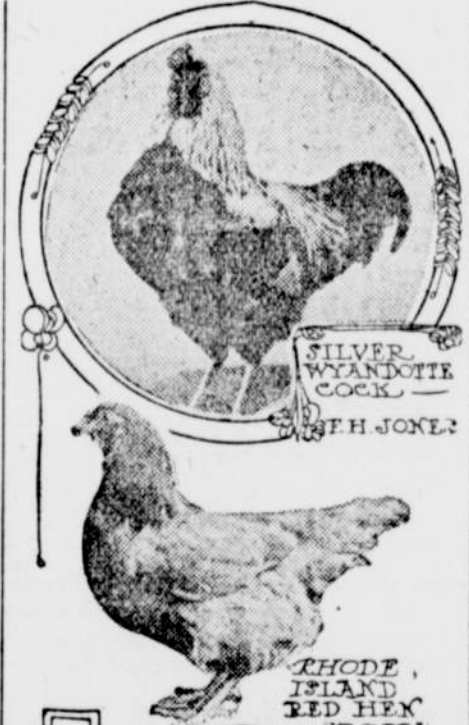
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BIG POULTRY SHOW.

Aristocracy of the Feathered Tribe on Exhibition in Chicago.

Three thousand aristocrats of the poultry world contended for honors in the national poultry show recently held in Chicago by the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association. The breeding of the finest stock is becoming so popular in the Middle West that products of this section have begun to take prizes at the New York poultry show, which is the largest event of the kind, and to carry off all the honors in the Chicago event, which is second in importance. There was a large increase this year in the number of entries. The champion of all hens, owned by Ernest Kellerstrass, of Kansas City, and valued at \$2,500, was there, as well as numerous other chickens valued at from \$500 to \$1,000. Fighting cocks, wild

turkeys and ducks, homing pigeons with records as victorious racers over distances ranging from 100 to 1,000 miles, and pheasants such as English noblemen shoot, bred on the largest pheasant farm in the country fifteen miles from Chicago, were attracted. Baby chicks were hatched out in incubators every day of the show.



SILVER WYANDOTTE HEN. P. H. JONES. RHODE ISLAND RED HEN. ROSE.

Blank!

A New Orleans woman, well-known for her work for charity, recently accepted an invitation to speak at an antituberculosis meeting. On the platform she found herself seated between a bishop and a rabbi, and the tone of the meeting seemed to be rendered extremely solemn by the combination. In order to lighten the solemnity, she said, turning to the rabbi, "Do you know, I feel as if I were a leaf between the Old and New Testaments." The rabbi turned a sad-eyed gaze upon her. "Yes, madam," he said, "and, if you will recall, that page is usually a blank one."

The Trouble with Carr. "I rather like your friend," Mrs. Page said, graciously, after Carr had gone home. "He is good-looking and agreeable, but you can't call him a brilliant conversationalist. The Lawton girls talked all around him." "Unfortunately," replied Mr. Page, "Carr cannot talk on a subject unless he knows something about it."

CALIFORNIA PLANT WIZARD.

Man Whose Work is of Tremendous Value to the People.

Probably no other man in the world approaches Luther Burbank of California as an expert in plant life. His remarkable and wholesale experiments have been going on for many years and have resulted in a benefit to humanity which can be reckoned only in the hundreds of millions of dollars. By selection and crossing he has not only vastly improved a large variety of vegetables, grain, fruit, nuts and flowers, but he has actually succeeded in producing new species of a value far transcending that of either of the parent originals. By changing the nature of the fruits themselves he has largely extended the areas of their profitable cultivation. For example, oranges can now be grown in territories where formerly frosts made it impossible. He has "invented" grains and grasses which flourish in lands formerly considered worthless deserts. He has eliminated seeds from certain fruits, thereby greatly increasing their value. He has produced an edible thornless cactus capable of supplying forage for countless herds on the arid plains and even available as food for man. As a result of his fame his experi-



LUTHER BURBANK.

mental farms have become the Mecca of everyone who by any chance gets within traveling distance of them. Heretofore Mr. Burbank has tried to extend every hospitality and convenience to his visitors, but they have grown in numbers to such an extent, 6,000 in one year, that he is now compelled to protect himself and his work from the invasion of sightseers. Recently he got out a circular announcing that he has nothing for sale and must deny visitors the courtesy formerly extended.

Because of the army of visitors all the important experimental work was delayed beyond recall; grounds were overrun by crowds from daylight till 10 o'clock at night; there was no rest for him or his employees day or night. Rare plants died from lack of attention, letters were neglected and telegrams delayed. Meals were taken standing, sleep was disturbed and health was jeopardized. The question arose: "Should he continue his valuable work of research undisturbed, or should he submit to being murdered piecemeal as a showman?" The answer is found at every gate announcing that positively no visitors will be allowed and that all trespassers will be prosecuted.—Utica Globe.

America's First Book.

The first book printed in America, was "The Ecce Spiritus Para Pleger al Cielo" ("Spiritual Ladder For Reaching Heaven"). It was printed in the City of Mexico in the early part of 1537 by Juan Pablos on a press brought from Europe by Fra Julian de Zumarraga, first bishop of Mexico. The first attempt at a newspaper in America was the Mere dio Voiente ("Flying Mercury"), Mexico, 1638. The first Indian school was founded in 1524, and industrial schools for Indians date back to 1543. "Half a century before our overland pony express was inaugurated there were regular monthly mails the length of Spanish-America—from Paraguay to San Francisco, a little matter of 5,800 miles."—M. A. Lamburg, in Scotland's Independent.

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