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Incorporated May 5, 1907

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Wagons of All Kinds Made to Order
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Bank of Bandon

BANDON, OREGON
Capital, \$25,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. L. Kronenbera, President; J. Denholm, Vice President; F. J. Fahy, Cashier; Frank Flam, T. P. Hanley

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Copper-Poisoning.

Workers in copper-miners, smelters, molders and coppersmiths—are more fortunate than those who have to do with other metals, lead, for example, in that copper—metallic copper, that is to say—is not a very dangerous metal. Instances of poisoning by it are comparatively rare. There have indeed been cases of copper-poisoning, both acute and chronic, but they are infrequent, and the symptoms are mild as compared with those of poisoning by lead, zinc or arsenic.

The symptoms of acute copper-poisoning, by sulphate of copper, are those of an irritant of the digestive tract—a metallic taste in the mouth, nausea and vomiting, colic and purging, followed by fainting spells, perhaps delirium and convulsions.

The best antidotes for copper-poisoning are milk and eggs, either separately or beaten up together. If these cannot be obtained at once, soap may be given. It should be dissolved in water, but not given in the form of frothy suds, the air in which would unduly inflate the stomach.

In chronic poisoning occurring as an industrial disease, the symptoms are mild, consisting chiefly in a metallic taste in the mouth, a blue line on the edge of the gums, sometimes ulceration and recession of the gums, leading to exposure and decay of the teeth. The teeth are often of a green color.

"Brass-founders' ague" is probably due more to the poisonous action of the zinc than to the copper. The symptoms consist of a chill, with clammy sweating, followed by nausea and vomiting. The workers also suffer more or less bronchitis and asthma.

Milk is the accepted remedy for this condition; but the use of inspirators by the workmen, ventilation of the shops, and strict attention to personal cleanliness are imperative in the prevention of further attacks and of chronic poisoning.

The fumes in smelting works and emanations from the ashes removed from the furnaces are dangerous, as they are charged with oxide of copper, and may in time cause symptoms of chronic poisoning.

Treatment of Convulsions.

Mothers are often much alarmed when a member of the family is taken with convulsions. In many cases more disturbance of the stomach is the cause and to secure emptying of the stomach becomes the first treatment. If the patient can swallow, hot water in large quantities will be apt to secure that result. If the feet are cold, apply heat in some form. Wrapping them in thin bags of hot sand or salt or bran is effective. If the head is hot, apply ice. A full hot bath may be desirable. If the case is severe these measures should be only preliminary to sending for a doctor. Care should be given to the diet.

A Measure of Economy.

"This paper sez a feller in Pennsylvania's invented a chemical th't makes ashes burn."

"Why don't you try it in yer pipe an cut down yer t'backer bills?"

Dramatic.

Just as he clasped the beautiful girl in his great strong arms a strange man came out and stood beside them, looking exceptionally foolish and idiotic, due possibly to his embarrassment.

"Pardon me," he said. "The playwright had more epigrams than he could put in the mouths of his logical characters and I've dropped in, just here, to get off a few of them. I'll be as quick as I can. You understand my position, of course?"

"Oh, dear, yes," they replied, as with one voice. "Don't mind us. Go right ahead. Take the center of the stage and talk just as long as you like. We've been in society drama before, you know."—Puck.

Not Harmonious.

Art was undoubtedly the ruling passion of a woman who clung to a strap in a New York subway car recently, declares the Sun of that city, when she might have sat down.

She was dressed in a coral pink gown. There was a vacant place to which a man, who was also clinging to a strap, called her attention.

"Oh, no, thank you!" she replied, frankly. "I couldn't sit there. It would kill my gown."

The man was puzzled until he observed that a woman sat next to the vacant place who wore a costume in which deep purple predominated.

It's a good thing to be good, but don't be a good thing.

POULTRY RAISING IN OREGON.

Extracts From Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin.

The climate of Oregon from a poultryman's standpoint is discussed by James Dryden in Bulletin No. 96 of the Oregon Experiment station which has recently been published. Among other things the writer says:

It is of course worth considering by the man looking for a location whether Western Oregon with its open winters and freedom from snow and zero temperatures does not offer opportunities for the production of eggs and poultry that are not found in Eastern and Middle West states. That poultry thrive in cold sections where snow and zero weather prevail is not to be denied, but the labor and expense of caring for them is undoubtedly greater there. To secure an egg yield in winter where the climate is severe entails more expense for housing and more care in the feeding. It is probably true that the smallest profits are made during the winter months though the prices are very much higher than in spring and summer, because the egg yield is so small from the average flock as to leave little or no margin of profit. It is also true that the egg yield is quickly affected by changes in the weather, especially in the temperature. A sudden change from mild to cold weather means a certain check in the egg production, and although the weather soon moderates it will often take several weeks before the egg yield gets back to where it was. The only way to prevent this is to provide housing that will protect the fowls from too sudden changes in temperature. This entails more expense in housing and consequently diminished profits, but what is of more importance is the highly artificial conditions that it necessitates.

It would appear therefore that there are certain advantages that this state possesses over sections of the country where zero weather and snow prevail. First, a milder climate and less severe changes in temperature than is characteristic of Eastern states. Second, in sections of the state with no snowfall, the poultry can range over the fields and find animal food and green food which are often hard to get where the snow covers the ground.

The heavy rainfall of Western Oregon, and small percentage of sunshine may be set down as a disadvantage, but when the nature of the rainfall is understood it is doubtful whether it is very much of a detriment. Owing to the moderating influence of the Pacific ocean these rains are warm and have not the chilling effect of the rains in Eastern states. The temperature of Western Oregon in the winter months is usually higher when it rains than when the sky is cloudless, and the fowls will usually be found out in the rain except when it is very heavy, which is not often the case. One poultryman in Marion county said to the writer in November, before the rainy season set in, that he wished it would rain, because, he said, his hens laid better when it rained. The explanation of this, if it is true, may not be in the rain itself, but in the fact that it brings to the surface many angleworms, which supply the lack of animal food in the ration.

Turkeys are successfully raised in Oregon, and turkeys are known to be easily affected by rain, but the fact that the rains are warm no doubt largely accounts for the success in turkey raising in this state. Douglas county in Oregon produces several times more turkeys than the state of Rhode Island, noted for turkeys.

Another thing in favor of the mild climate and freedom from snow is that the fowls are able to secure practically the year round all the green food necessary in the fields. And finally, the fowls in their search for food in the fields get the exercise which is necessary for it is worthy of mention in this connection that the largest special poultry district in the United States is found in Northern California, that has no snowfall. That district is somewhat similar to that of Western Oregon, with its open winters, mild and humid climate and nearness to the ocean.

My investigations of the poultry industry of Oregon have been confined to the western part of the state, the region west of the Cascade mountains. This section at the present time produces more poultry products than the larger area of the state east of the Cascades. As the agriculture of Central and Eastern Oregon becomes developed we may expect greater development of poultry-keeping, and probably in time that great agricultural area may produce more poultry products than the older section of the state in Western Oregon. The climatic conditions are different east of the mountains, the heavy rainfall is absent and snow covers the ground during part of the winter. The climate there is more characteristic of the Rocky mountain region, though no such severe weather prevails as in the Middle and Northwestern states. If it should prove that a dry climate with plenty of sunshine but lacking the severe winter changes of temperature of the East is the ideal one for poultry, we may expect a great growth of the poultry industry east of the Cascades in Oregon. Undoubtedly on the grain ranches of Central and Eastern Oregon where food is cheap there is opportunity for great profit in poultry raising.

Danish Macaroni Salad.

—Cook one-fourth pound of macaroni into 2-inch pieces, cover with a quart of cold water, salted, and boil briskly until tender. Whip a half-pint of whipping cream, mix with one-half as much boiled salad dressing, season and add vinegar or lemon juice to taste. Mix the macaroni with this heap in center of round dish and garnish with a border of hot boiled fish, or of overlapping slices of cold meat.

DWINDLING OF ARMY GIVES CUE TO CRITICS

Military Men Say Force Is Reduced Beyond Point of Safety for the Nation.

NEED OF REFORM IN SERVICE

Low Pay and Requirement of Hard Practice Marches Are Main Points of Attack.

The War and Navy Departments are trying to reach an agreement by which the marines are to be withdrawn from the Isthmus of Panama and two regiments of infantry are to be sent to take their places as guards. It is fully expected that before long two regiments or foot will be on their way to the canal zone. This diverting of army regulars to a new field will mean that the forces in the United States are to be depleted beyond that which officers believe to be the danger point.

The infantry problem is one of the most serious factors in the greater problem of the army's weakness. On paper we are supposed to have 30,000 infantrymen, but in truth we have nothing like that number, and unless the increase of pay bill pass Congress, it is perfectly evident that the ranks will be thinned still further. An army officer who knows conditions tells a Washington correspondent that in a case of emergency there would be less than 7,000 infantrymen who could be brought with anything like dispatch to any threatened point within the limits of the United States proper.

There are two chief army measures now before Congress, one dealing with the matter of the increase of pay and the other dealing with the matter of the increase of the infantry. A correspondent says there is precious little hope that both bills can pass. It probably would be folly to pass the second bill without passing the first, for it would be useless to provide for an increase in the ranks if no inducements were held out by which the increase could be effected.

Objections to Army Life.

Interviews with enlisted men disclose three chief objections to army life, and, in order of numerical precedent, they rank like this:

Monthly practice marches.
Poor pay.
Non-military duty required of the enlisted men.

Some of the ranking officers of the army have inveighed constantly against what they call the folly of the frequent practice marches. The men are kept in fine physical condition and as hard as walnuts through the daily drills, the guard duty, the good food, and the regular living generally. Yet they are compelled at least once a month to hike out on the road under heavy burdens and trying conditions for the purpose of keeping in trim so that they will be ready for the field in case of hostilities. The practice march, fairly long continued and to come at long intervals, has its uses, and the men like it; but they don't like it coming as it does every three or four weeks.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

New Theory Advanced as to the Conditions Producing Them.

Experts who have made investigations of the recent mine disasters, notably those of Monongah and Jacob's Creek, have come to the conclusion that the explosions are caused by climatic conditions.

Supporting the position taken, it is a noticeable fact, they say, that the recent catastrophes have occurred at about the same hour in the day, in a zone of certain altitude, in about the same longitude and in places where climatic conditions are similar. The majority of the mines operated today are below the level of the streams in the same sections, and, owing to the moisture, the outside air forced into the mines by the fans has been laden with carbon dioxide moisture and other impurities.

It is suggested that if the air forced into the mines was gathered from a higher stratum and was heated sufficiently and otherwise treated to remove the impurities the accidents would be less numerous during the change of seasons. Proper ventilation with this purified air, it is believed, will remove to a great extent the coal dust and explosive gases which are found to a certain extent in every mine.

The Nation's Inventory.

National assets, \$1,500,000,000,000.
Farm wealth, \$7,412,000,000.
Mineral production, annually, \$3,000,000,000.
Export domestic merchandise, annually, \$1,853,718,000.
Manufacturing products, annually, \$14,802,147,000.
Live stock, total value, \$4,875,000,000.
Seven cereal crops, 1907, \$2,378,000,000.
Wheat crop, 1907, \$500,000,000.
Cotton crop, 1907, \$673,000,000.
Corn, 1907, \$1,350,000,000.
Hay, 1907, \$930,000,000.
Dairy products, 1907, \$173,705,000.
Poultry and eggs, 1907, \$699,000,000.
Money in circulation, \$3,250,000,000.
Money in federal treasury, \$345,248,500.
Lumber production, 1907, \$530,000,000.

Lodge Directory

BANDON LODGE No. 115, A. F. & A. M.—Meets every 4th Saturday of the month. 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, Noble Grand
L. J. RADLEY, Secretary

REBEKAH LODGE No. 126.—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 CRATNE, 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. 976, 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

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Night Calls answered from office.
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Operative Surgery a Specialty
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Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public
Office, Room 1 Laird Building
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G. T. TREADGOLD
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