

## BANDON RECORDER

Second Week

### BANDON.....OREGON

Some men are born great and some carve themselves upon greatness.

Still, it isn't much comfort to mankind at large to learn that diamonds and automobiles are cheaper than ever.

Someone states that the President "shot a turkey and a rabbit, one of them on the wing." Can you guess which one?

In order to induce young men to enlist as soldiers Uncle Sam may have to give the army one of those nice little junkets.

The London Times is to be modernized. After this, who can doubt that even Russia may wake up and join in the march of progress?

The other day one Texas woman was twice widowed in twelve hours. If she wasn't red-headed before, she certainly had a right to be after that.

The Ohio exchange that recently spoke of an esteemed fellow-citizen meeting his death "at the hands of a horse" has succeeded in putting its foot in it.

The University of Chicago having just received another \$2,000,000 from Founder Rockefeller, should now make it a point to burn a little more midnight oil.

Jealousy, says a French physician, is a disease. If he wishes to confer a favor upon humanity let him discover some method of preventing it by vaccination or inoculation.

Now the cologne of the new gold pieces will have to stop because there is not enough room for 1908 in Roman numerals. Most of us are willing to accept them with any old date on them.

The scratch of a collar button has killed a locomotive engineer who escaped railroad dangers for twenty years. Which shows that there are countless unexpected ways of getting it in the neck.

Efforts to create a cabinet position to be called the Department of Health are not meeting with much success. Few people care to have the consumption of deviled crabs and ice cream forbidden by law.

A Chicago man who is contemplating matrimony says: "I want a woman who can cook, mend my clothes, who is of a good disposition, loving and kind, and who has a fairly good education." He must contemplate polygamy.

Lake shipping is increasing more rapidly than was dreamed possible a few years ago. There are three canals round the rapids at the foot of Lake Superior, two on the American side of the river and one on the Canadian. The larger of the American canals was supposed to be big enough to accommodate all the traffic that would ever seek to use it, but it is now crowded, and work is just beginning on a third American canal. It will cost five million dollars and take five years for its completion.

In addition to its many other interesting and curious characteristics, the Druce trial in London brought to public notice two legal words of curious meaning. One of the counsel in the case expressed the opinion that all the directors and shareholders of the company which supplied the means for the prosecution were liable to arrest and trial on the criminal charges of "champerty" and "maintenance." Champerty, in law, is a bargain with a litigant to share or bear the expense of litigation, in consideration of receiving a share of the proceeds. Maintenance is meddling in a suit by one who, having no direct concern in the outcome, nevertheless assists or sustains either party with funds. Both are rare words to American readers who are not lawyers.

All over the country and at all times the charge is made that evil conditions in politics are due to lack of interest and lack of work on the part of the better class of citizens. The charge is true, and has been so long repeated, that it is beginning to stir a little patriotic sentiment in the breasts of men who have neglected their political duties; and this, of course, is a wholesome symptom. Among those who have been touched by this tiny flame of civic virtue are some members of a political club in one of the great eastern universities. They determined to get a taste of real politics at the primaries for a recent city election. Their experiences, as related to a reporter, are worth considering. One of them said, "I didn't enjoy some of the things I had to do, but they were instructive, anyway." Another said, "I didn't know just what we were there for, but I did what they told me. They sent me round the district to get out the vote. I tramped from door to door, and some of the men promised to go down and vote." The most suggestive case was that of the young man who related his experience thus: "I was handed a list of men to get after. I figured it out that the country would be safe even if they didn't vote, so I went up to a pool room and stayed there until near closing time, and then went back and made guesses as to which were Republicans and which were Democrats. I

don't think I'd care for politics." No, he would not. Nor will politics "care for" him. But he and the type he represents, when they grow up, will grow about the "graft," and wonder why it is not suppressed. His companions deserve some commendation for attempting to learn and to do their political duty; but he and his kind are as much responsible for corruption and misgovernment as are the bribe-givers and bribe-takers themselves.

It was high time that some person was coming to the defense of the awkward boy. Every awkward boy, and every man who was once an awkward boy, and every human being who can appreciate the sufferings of the awkward boy will be glad that a person as capable and sympathetic as President Hughes of De Pauw university has taken the subject in hand and done justice to it. He has divided the life of the average boy into three periods, or stages—the unconscious, the awkward, and the maturely conscious—but the second stage only is the one which has an interest for us here. With regard to this period President Hughes remarks: "Now, what the boy needs at this time is adroit sympathy. If you are at some social gathering, and you see some boy standing by the door, suffering like a modern martyr, go to him and make him forget that he has hands, feet, a collar that gorges him, clothes that are too big for him, and for just a minute let him be a human being. He may also need an appeal to his self-respect at this period. As a matter of fact, no man can think too much of himself. We do not have the one-thousandth part of the self-respect that we ought to have. And the boy at this time needs to have real tribute paid to his personality, so that he will feel that, after all, he is somebody in the world." Nothing could be truer than this. If there is a time in the life of a boy when he should have a large share of affection and respect and flattery—when he should be held up to himself as a really superior person—it is when he is passing through this awkward stage, for it is at this time that he is most sensitive, and most impressionable, and most inclined to think well or ill of his kind and of the world in general. He does not invite affection, or kindness, or even charity at this period. He is more likely to repel all of them. But if he is approached in the proper spirit, and reasoned with in the proper tone of voice, and advised by the right person, he will soon become easier himself, and will gradually fall out of the way of making everybody around him miserable. He knows that he is awkward—knows it better than those who apologize for him, better than those who make fun of him—and he is resentful because of it. He would give the world if he could only be as self-contained as the milkman, or the gas man, or even his father, and if he had his choice between the diamond mines of Africa and the ability to look calm and cool when a woman smiled at him he would choose the latter. He has not the satisfaction of knowing it, and he would not believe it if told, but he will learn some day that his awkwardness and freckles and all the characteristics of the period have never yet prevented and never can prevent true merit from coming to the top, and that it is the awkward boy who usually becomes the suave and successful man and has money to lend to the man who grew up from a dandified and self-satisfied youth. So be kind to the awkward boy. He will not need your kindness very long, and there is no telling when you may need his.

**Slaughtered the Anthem.**  
"When I went west first," said a Unitarian minister, "I was in a small town called L., and in the choir of my church the village blacksmith did noble work as baritone. He had a voice that could shake mountains, and whatever it lacked in any other feature it made up in volume. He couldn't read music any more than he could English, but he learned a tune very readily."  
"One Sunday we were to be favored with a new anthem because it was a special occasion, and the baritone had one portion all to himself. Unfortunately he had missed many of the practices."  
"The anthem went along excellently until it came to a beautiful part which reads, 'And, dying, bids us all aspire.'"  
"Here the rest of the singers stopped short in that quick, sudden way that choirs have, and in the ensuing stillness sounded the ponderous tones of the blacksmith:  
"And dying brides are filled with fire."—Boston Herald.

**Napoleon.**  
There is no doubt Napoleon felt through the sheer dizziness of the height he had climbed to. "The Duc de Raguse," says the Comtesse de Boigne, "once explained to me the nature of his connection with the emperor in a phrase which is more or less applicable to the whole nation. 'When Napoleon said, "All for France," I served with enthusiasm. When he said, "France and I," I served with zeal. When he said, "I and France," I served with obedience. When he said "I" without France, I felt the necessity of parting from him.'"—T. P.'s London Weekly.

**A Fight.**  
"Life for them is one continual struggle."  
"Which one usually wins?"—Houston Post.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who smoked plug tobacco in his pipe?

## PANAMA CANAL COST CAN'T BE ESTIMATED

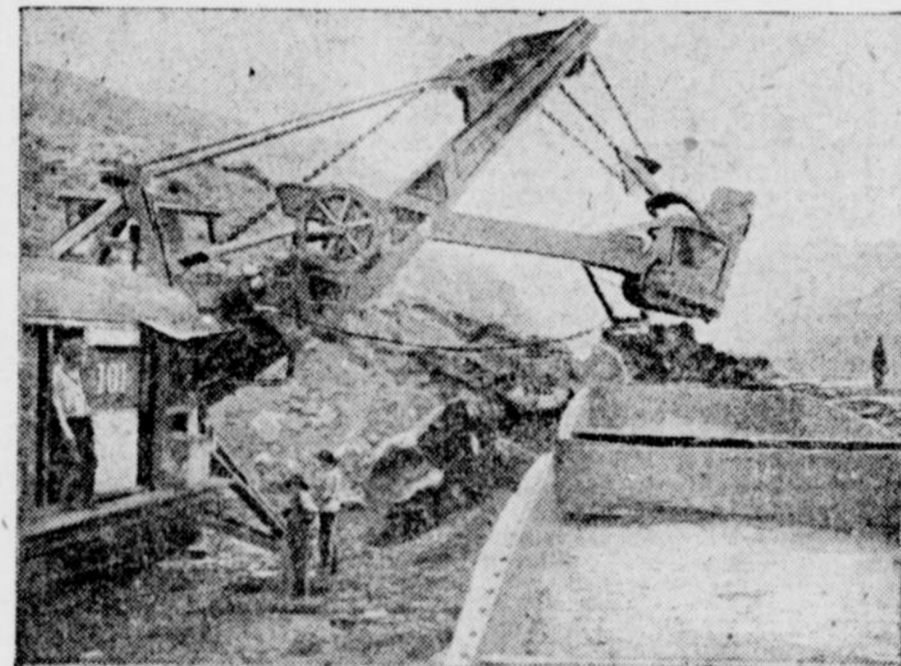
Amount First Considered Necessary Has Been Increased and May Need Stretching Again.

IT'S ONLY A ROUGH GUESS NOW.

Colonel Goethals Expects to Make Forecast Next Year—Unknown Difficulties May Be Met.

Washington correspondence: The wonder is growing among Senators and Representatives on what basis the original estimators fixed the probable cost of the Panama Canal. There is a halfway suspicion that the first estimators didn't know their business or were afraid to give out a truth that they thought might be appalling. With the characteristic bluntness of a soldier Colonel George W. Goethals has said that he can only guess at the total cost of the canal, but that he believes it will not exceed \$250,000,000, excluding the original purchase price. As another has put it, "the estimated cost of the Panama Canal keeps pace in the ascending scale with the cost of living. Every year the price the United States will have to pay for the water way is marked up." First estimates put it as low as \$140,000,000. Then came what was called an authentic estimate to the effect that the country would have to expend \$184,000,000 before the canal could be completed. Colonel Goethals' guess is \$300,000,000, and he is frank to say that the limit may have to be raised at least once again.

Has Appropriated Eighty Millions. Up to the present about \$80,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress for



STEAM SHOVEL AT WORK IN CULEBRA CUT.

the canal work. July 1, 1907, \$31,000,000 of the sum remained unexpended. When Colonel Goethals succeeded Mr. Stevens last March as engineer in charge he found that circumstances warranted an increase of the working force and an enlargement of the plan of the work. It was in August that the soldier-engineer told the Secretary of War that if the work was to be pushed at the rate at which it has been pushed since the army took charge the appropriation which had been made for the year ending June 30, 1908, would be used up by the first of the calendar year.

This bit of information, which was cheering to those who hoped for a speedy completion of the canal work, was given to President Roosevelt, who at once ordered Colonel Goethals not to stay his hand, but to go ahead at the same labor rate and incur a deficiency. The Colonel, like a good soldier, obeyed orders, and now the appropriation made last year, which supposedly was large enough to provide for the continuation of the work until July 1, 1908, is exhausted and an urgent deficiency bill calling for \$11,000,000 is pending in the House.

The Secretary of War has told the Senate committee on Inter-oceanic canals that the work was kept going at high speed and that the deficiency was incurred because it was his belief there was greater economy in going ahead than in lagging.

Of the increased cost of the canal over the original estimates the Secretary of War has said: "The widening of the locks in accordance with the request of the Navy Department has been approved, and it means an additional cost of about 10 per cent in the construction of the locks. The locks themselves as now projected will cost \$52,000,000, and this means an addition of \$5,000,000 to the price."

In talking to the Senators Colonel Goethals used the word "guess" when he was telling them about the price of the completed canal. At first the Senators didn't approve the word, but they came to understand that the actual cost was past the power of man to estimate accurately, and so they fell in with the soldier's idea and feel that it was better to have indefinite statements than definite statements which might bring in their wake disappointment.

From all that has been said by the engineer in charge it may be expected that the cost of construction will run up to \$400,000,000, but as soon as it is

## THE FAKE FOLLOWS THE FLEET.



ascertained that the price is to be higher than has been believed the country will be told. It seems that the canal is to be dug, and dug quickly, no matter how much it will cost, and probably that is what the people want.

**Why More Boy Babies Die.**  
Dr. Francis Warner, senior physician of the London hospital, has drawn attention to a curious sex problem. Taking the births of 1905, he showed that 57 per cent were boys, yet the death rate of boys was so much higher than that of girls that of 5-year-old children only 43 per cent were boys. Further statistics showed that 27 per cent of boys, as compared with only 22 per cent of girls, died

**NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.**  
Man in Burial Casket for Twenty-Four Hours Now Getting Well.

William Young of Savannah, Mo., barely escaped being buried alive, regaining consciousness only an hour before the time set for the funeral. Young had been ill a long time, and a few days ago he apparently died. A physician was at his bedside, and he said the man was dead. The body was prepared for burial by an undertaker and placed in a casket.

Friends of the dead man went to the house to express their sympathy to the family, among the visitors being Rev. J. E. McLaughlin, pastor of the church to which the Youngs belong.

The mourners had assembled for the burial, and the time was only an hour distant when Rev. Mr. McLaughlin went into the room where the corpse lay to take a last look at his lifelong friend. While gazing at the face he thought he detected the twitching of a muscle. He looked again, and for the second time was sure he could see a slight movement.

The body of Young had been lying in the casket 24 hours and was cold. The minister feared that he had been mistaken, and not desiring to cause excitement among the people assembled for the funeral, went quietly out and summoned a physician, who soon found that Young was still alive. Then the preacher went out and announced that the funeral would be postponed. At that time Young was sitting up in his coffin and was seen by some of those in the next room. They fled from the uncanny sight.

Young was removed from the coffin and placed on a bed, and it is believed that he will fully recover.



A proposition for a reduction of the per diem charge of 50 cents for the use of freight cars is being considered by the American Railway Association. This is due to the trouble with the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and also to the fact that the falling off of business has resulted in a plentiful supply of cars.

The October report of the earnings of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads shows a substantial increase in gross earnings over the same month of 1906, but on account of the advance in operating expenses the net earnings were materially decreased, this decrease in the Union amounting to \$335,037, in the Southern to \$1,429,403. The increase in expenses is chargeable principally to the greater cost for repairs, owing to heavier traffic, the expense of keeping up locomotives of the heavy type now demanded, and increased wage schedules.

The executive committee of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Chicago has determined to hold in abeyance the demand for an increase in wages and improved working conditions upon sixty-five railway companies east of the Mississippi. The vote of the men asked that the same rate of wages and the working conditions adopted for the western lines a year ago be put into effect upon the eastern lines, but because of the financial flurry and the condition of the freight traffic the committee deemed it unwise to carry on negotiations with the general managers of the railroads at this time.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has adopted a new style of sleeping car for the midnight express on its shore line. Instead of berths, the car is divided into compartments the size of the average single room in a hotel, with two berths in each room, and fitted with toilet conveniences. The rooms open upon a corridor running the length of the car and are so arranged that they may be taken in suites. The finishing is rare, the woods used being such as tigerwood, which resembles the markings of a tiger; jigue wood, Spanish mahogany, oscarite, and a wood from the Philippines of which the species has not yet been determined by the experts.

## "SPIRIT OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

All Oregon Represented by Floats Indicative of Its Resources.

Portland's great annual institution, the Rose Festival, which was inaugurated last June under such auspicious circumstances, will, this coming June, be consummated on a scale so broad and grand that it will have a general appeal to the whole state of Oregon, and an individual appeal to every community in the commonwealth. The grand jubilee, which will be one round of pleasure for the whole week beginning Monday, June 1, and ending in a blaze of glory the following Saturday night, is not for Portland or Portland people alone.

One of its most spectacular and brilliant features is to be the magnificent street pageant. This is a competitive event open to all cities and towns of Oregon outside of the Rose City. There will be grand prizes, the capital prize being a princely sum in cash with a number of costly souvenir cups and other trophies of great value and beauty.

Up to the present time about 20 cities and towns of Oregon have been heard from, each showing great interest in the special state parade, and several of these towns, through their business organizations and "boosting" clubs, have sent representatives to this city to confer with the Festival management with reference to character of the floats which will make the most effective showing for their communities.

The Festival association has secured the services of a master float builder from the East, who is now here with a corps of assistants ready to advise with all who desire to enter the lists.

The railroads of Oregon, and the whole West, in fact, are planning to give special reduced rates on all lines, good for the whole week of the Festival. Special low rates from Portland to all points in Oregon.

Every town in Oregon is invited to enter some characteristic float in the "All Oregon" parade, and the Festival association invites correspondence and personal conference with cities and towns, large and small, in this all important matter.

**Publications for Farmers.**

The following publications of interest to farmers and others have been issued by the Agricultural department of the Federal government and will be furnished free, so long as they are available, except where otherwise noted, upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Bulletin No. 119.—Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1901, under direction of Elwood Mead, chief of irrigation investigations. Pp. 401, pls. 64, figs. 12. Price 50 cents. This is the third of the annual reports of the irrigation investigations of this office. It deals chiefly with the duty of water, but contains also reports from four stations in the humid states, where irrigation is not a necessity, but a means of increasing the returns from farm lands; a report on the underground water supply of the San Bernardino valley California, and the second progress report on silt measurements.

Bulletin No. 86.—The Use of Water in Irrigation. Report of investigations made in 1899, under the supervision of Elwood Mead, expert in charge, and C. T. Johnston, assistant. Pp. 263, pls. 50, figs. 18. Price 30 cents. This bulletin explains the methods in use in the arid states in the distribution and use of water in irrigation. It gives a large number of measurements made to determine the duty of water and the losses by seepage and evaporation from canals, and discusses the methods by which the water supply may be more effectively and economically utilized in the production of crops.

Bulletin No. 104.—Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900, under supervision of Elwood Mead, expert in charge of irrigation investigations. Pp. 334, pls. 25, figs. 29. Price 50 cents. This report covers the second year of investigations relating especially to the duty of water. The reports of the field agents contain also a large amount of information on laws and customs, agricultural methods, crop returns and other subjects related to irrigation. A progress report on the quantities of silt carried by a number of southern rivers is also contained in this volume.

**Idaho Corn Show.**

On the 2d, 3d and 4th of December, 1908, there will be held at Moscow a state corn show under the management of the Idaho Agronomy association. Not only will there be a show, but also a raising program, which in itself would pay the farmer to come to Moscow. The subject of corn will be taken up and discussed from a practical and scientific point of view; the soil will be considered in its different phases; irrigation and dry farming will be talked about and the various live stock, dairy and horticultural subjects will be considered.

There will be some good premiums offered to the winners of the show. Now is the time to begin preparing by planting some good corn and getting in line.

Tell your neighbors about it. Do not forget the date. Mark those days on your calendar and plan to come. For further information address, R. E. Hyslop, Superintendent Idaho Agronomy Association, Moscow, Idaho.

**Preserves.**

Make a syrup of five pounds sugar and two cups water; boil until clear. Wash, stem and seed one gallon cherries, drop in the syrup and boil thirty minutes; skim well. Fill air-tight jars, seal and put in a cool place.

**To Clean a Steel Knife.**

Put an Irish potato in half, dip one of the pieces in the brickdust which is generally used for cleaning knives. Rub the blade of the knife and the stain will immediately disappear.