

The Coquille Region.

The Bandon Recorder says that the greatest need of that region is transportation facilities; that it could produce a great variety of necessary things but cannot ship them except by Coos bay, making the cost too great, and it continues:

The advantages of a commerce with this port have been seen by San Francisco and San Pedro, and we have some 13 or 14 sailing vessels running south from here, besides two modern oil-burning steamers on schedule between Bandon and San Francisco; also two new steamers being built for the same run. Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, however, has neglected us for some reason, or lack of reason, unknown to us; our business men have repeatedly tried to get a line from Portland to Bandon, they have communicated with the commercial organizations of the former city to no avail.

The Recorder further states that an appeal to the Portland Commercial club was answered by the advice "to take the matter up with San Francisco dealers"—which is curious if true.

A Portland business man calls The Journal's attention to this editorial, and asks us to comment on it. The Journal has published columns upon columns of editorials, and more columns and columns of news articles, on this very subject. Would further appeals have any better effect? We are willing to repeat, however, a thousand times if necessary, that the Coquille region would richly pay any trade center which gets into direct commercial relations with it. It is richly worth the expenditure of much effort and money. Its trade would be a valuable and growing asset for the business interests of this city.

The Coquille people have done their part: They have made due efforts and advances. But they seem to think that they get little or no encouragement in Portland. This should not be so, and Portland business men should be the first to aid in the effort to develop the trade and resources of the Coquille region.—Journal

That Town Cow.

That town cow. Much discussion is being made of her in Dufur these days. Some speak favorably of her; others do not. As seen by the Dispatch, man all the argument the defendants of the cow can offer is proof that she should be shut up or herded out of town, that she might be kept from running at large on our streets. To a town that is enterprising, and one that is trying to forge to the front, there is no greater nuisance than the town cow. Her defendants will tell you of a law for breachy cattle, and ask you why you don't enforce it. Why, bless your soul, the town cow is not breachy; she is beyond that; she is educated. In the place of jumping or breaking through a fence, she will politely step up to the gate, raise the latch and walk in. One says that it is "impolitic for a town of less than seven hundred inhabitants to ordain that the cow must not be turned out when it is well known there is no place to procure pasturage." We say if a cow is a nuisance to a town of three hundred inhabitants shut her up by all means. The fact that there is no pasture obtainable is no sane argument. Suppose there isn't, how much feed is there on the streets of Dufur? One man, who, by the way, is a defendant of the cow, admitted that there was not enough feed on our streets to keep one cow three months out of the year.

And yet he wants the cow to run at large. Why? This we can not answer, unless it is so she can climb the fence with her front feet and eat trees, get into the lawns about town, feed off the farmers who come to town with a little hay in their wagon, eat flowers over the fence and break holes through the sidewalk. Then for a man to intimate that the ordinance was aimed at the means of support for the children of our community. This is childish to say the least. It is a ten-to-one bet that the children never entered the minds of those who drafted the ordinance. Even

if this were true, is there anyone who thinks for a minute that because we are to have a law restricting the cow from running at large on our streets that there will be no cows? Of course there will be cows, and plenty of them, too, and milk for the little ones will be just as plentiful as it is today. We are here to tell you that no law which is aimed for the public good can be premature. If it is good for a town of seven hundred inhabitants or over why it is good for one of less. We believe that every public spirited man will go to the polls and vote "YES" for the cow ordinance.—Dufur Dispatch.

Coquille Shingle Mill Burned

Last night between 10 and 11 o'clock the shingle mill belonging to E. S. Larson & Co. half a mile above town took fire and in a few seconds was enveloped in flames and beyond all human efforts to save. This was a new mill just being gotten into good working order under the management of J. A. Reve, a lessee, and Chas. Holloway was nightwatch. The fire caught about the furnace and went so rapidly that little is known as to how it started. Most of the shingles about the mill were carried away by persons gathering to the scene. The mill carried insurance of \$3000.—Herald.

Rates of Postage.

ON POST CARDS AND POSTAL CARDS MAILED UNDER COVER OF ENVELOPES.

October 3, 1907.—Post cards and postal cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise) are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate—two cents an ounce, or fraction thereof. If inclosed in unsealed envelopes, they are subject to postage according to the character of the message—at the first class rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third class rate (one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof) if entirely in print, and the postage should be affixed to the envelopes covering the same.

Postage stamps affixed to such cards inclosed in envelopes having an opening exposing the stamps cannot be recognized in payment of postage thereon. However, where such cards, properly addressed, and prepaid—bearing no matter rendering them unmailable under Post-master-General's Orders Nos. 146 (par. 5) and 539 (par. 4) when sent openly in the mails—are inclosed in envelopes, it will be assumed that they were inadvertently placed under cover, and they may be removed therefrom and dispatched without additional payment of postage.

THE COW AND THE GATE.

Animal Ability to Associate One Thing With Another.

When I was a bucolic treasury clerk in Washington the cow of an old Irish woman near by used to peep through the cracks in my garden fence at my growing corn and cabbage till her mouth watered. Then she saw that a place in the fence yielded to me and let me in, so she tried it. She nudged the gate with her nose until she hit the latch, and the gate swung open and let her in. There was an audible crunching of succulent leaves and stalks that soon attracted my attention. I hustled her out and sent a kick after her that fell short and nearly unjointed my leg. But she was soon back, and she came again and again till I discovered her secret and repaired the latch so that nudging or butting the gate would not open it.

How surely such conduct as this of the cow's evinces reason to most persons! But shall we not rather call it the blind gropings of instinct stimulated into action by the sight and odor of the tender vegetables? Many of the lowest organisms show just as much intelligence about their food as did the old cow.

Even the American snail does, according to Mrs. Treat, will move its leaves so that it can seize a fly pinned half an inch from it. The method of the old cow was that of hit and miss or trial and error. She wanted the corn, and she butted the gate, and, as luck would have it, when she hit the latch the gate swung open. But shall we conclude that the beast had any idea at all that the squeak impressed upon her hinder by the growing vegeta-

Animals do not connect cause and effect as we do by thinking the "therefore." They simply associate one thing with another. Your dog learns to associate your act of taking your hat and cane with a walk or your gun with the delights of the chase or with its report, if he is afraid of it, and so on.

Without this power of association the birds and beasts could not get on in life. The continuity of their experience would be broken. It is a rude kind of memory—sense memory. A sense impression today revives a sense impression of yesterday or of the day before, and that is about all there is of it.—"Animal and Plant Intelligence," by John Burroughs, in Outing Magazine.

What He Would Shy At.

In a certain recent case a groom was being cross examined by a barrister more famous for talent than beauty of features. The clever advocate was endeavoring to find out about the temper of a horse, which had an important bearing on the case, but the witness was not very lucid.

"Does he shy?" he was asked. The groom said he did. "At what?" was the next question.

"At lots of things," was the answer. And for long no better or further particulars could be got. But Mr. Witt, determining to get a clearer answer, went on.

"But tell me," he said in his most suave tones, "of any particular thing he would shy at."

"Well, 'e'd shy at you," was the unexpected answer. And every one seemed to wonder whether that was evidence.—London Answers.

With Knife and Fork.

In the middle ages people knew not knives and forks, but ate with nature's implements—their fingers. Later they held the bread or meat in a napkin in their left hands and cut off pieces with a dagger held in the right hand, the food being carried to the mouth on the knife, even in the most polite society. The next development was to have a special eating knife instead of using the dagger, which might have been used for the dispatch of an enemy. Each person kept an eating knife, and when he was invited out to dinner he brought his knife along with him. Forks were used in Venice in 997, but it was not till 1608 that a Venetian traveler, one Thomas Coryate, introduced them into Britain.—London Standard.

Parrot and Bear.

She was a pretty young lady with a sharp tongue. He was a cynic. Why, it would be difficult to guess. Perhaps he had just been rejected by his best girl; perhaps he had been unsuccessful in a limerick competition.

"Marriage," he said, "is a mistake."

"Yes?" she replied. "It is," he repeated. "Why should a young man marry when he can buy a parrot for 10 shillings?"

"Ah!" she replied, and her pretty bosom heaved with a long drawn sigh. "It's just as it always is. We poor women labor under a great disadvantage. A bear, I understand, can't be purchased for less than £30!"—London Scraps.

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