

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON, OREGON

Lord Tweedmouth's name is now pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.

Sir Oliver Lodge says he has really talked with spirits. Spirits make lots of men talk.

The New York magistrate who sentenced two youngsters to Sunday school evidently has grim recollections.

An expert geologist says that Niagara Falls may disappear if the power companies are not checked. Then where will the bridal couples go to?

The prediction that the Panama Canal will be opened in 1915 ought to prove an incentive to live that long, if possible, just to see if it's a good guess.

A Boston hodiecarrier has become a knight. Good hodiecarriers may be relied upon to rise in this world, though not so swiftly as elevator conductors.

One man has thrown up a \$250,000 a year job just because of ill health. It looks a bit strange that a man making all that money finds time to get sick.

The Shah of Persia fooled the would-be assassins by riding in a carriage some distance back of the royal automobile. It must be a gay life that he leads.

A Boston policeman arrested a man for flouting while trying to whistle the waltz from "The Merry Widow." But why should the policeman have waited until the whistler flouted?

Two thousand errors were found in the books of a California bank by the examiners. The bookkeepers in that institution must be in the habit of playing baseball during the summer.

It was very unkind of Hudson Maxim to announce his invention of a torpedo boat which will revolutionize naval warfare, just when the Navy department is asking for four new battleships.

The pathos of the situation in which the 18-year-old King of Portugal finds himself has been nowhere better indicated than in his own remark the day after the tragedy: "Yesterday I was taking music lessons; how can I be king to-day?"

Young men in certain parts of Washington State are charged with undermining the foundation of our liberties, the public schools. The authorities import school mistresses, and the bachelors capture them for wives. The young men ought to pay the school committee for their service as matrimonial agents.

Gov. Hughes of New York, discussing the need of enforcing the constitutional provision against race-track gambling in that State, remarked the other day that opponents of the proposed reform have had much to say about improving the breed of horses, but that he was in favor of doing all that he could to improve the breed of men. He does not think that the best way to develop a first class man is to teach the boy to bet on horse races.

The insect pest appears sometimes in the rather attractive role of a promoter of enterprise. "The chinch-bug brought fax to Missouri," we are told, and in the same way the grasshopper helped to introduce the castor bean. Flax and beans are foods that the invaders, respectively, refused to eat. The net gain seems to be on the side of Missouri, which earned it, of course. Other communities have had like experiences. Whenever it comes to a point where either the bug or the man must go hungry, the biped generally climbs out of his rut, puts on his thinking cap and successfully plans hard times for the insect.

It is not denied that there should be divorce laws in the country. It seems inhuman to compel two persons to maintain a nominal state of matrimony when they are wholly estranged. If the two persons were alone concerned there would be little objection to the most liberal laws. But there are generally children to be considered and at all times the general state of society. Property interests and the general welfare are affected by divorces and they should only be granted when there is sufficient reason. It is because of the vast and complex interests which are or may be involved that a federal law on the subject is to be desired. There are many titles to property in this country clouded by reason of our many and varying State laws on the subject. Society is based on the marriage relation and it should be kept as inviolate as is possible. When the bonds must be severed it should be done openly and with full knowledge of all of the circumstances. And if so many people did not marry thoughtlessly there would be fewer cases in the divorce courts.

An immigration law with restrictive features was approved March 4, 1903, and another Feb. 20, 1907. Both of them forbade the admission of anarchists as well as of various other classes of persons. According to the records of the immigration commissioner one anarchist was deported in each of the

three years 1904, 1905 and 1906. No anarchists were deported in 1907, but almost twice as many aliens were rejected in that year as in the year 1904. We give the record for four years: 1904, 7,994; 1905, 11,879; 1906, 12,432; 1907, 13,064. The number of persons returned within three years after landing was: 1904, 479; 1905, 747; 1906, 615; 1907, 925. A statement for the fiscal year 1907 will indicate how the causes of exclusion operate. The largest number of persons deported come under the classification "paupers or likely to become public charges." The total for the year was 6,866. Other classes follow: Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 3,822; contract laborers, 1,434; convicts, 342; insane persons, 185; under provisions of Chinese exclusion act, 160; without passport, 60; idiots, 29; prostitutes, 18; polygamists, 10; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes, 1; accompanying aliens, 134. As we have seen there were no anarchists and there were no assisted immigrants. In noting the increase of exclusion between 1904 and 1907 it should, of course, be remembered that there has been a large increase of immigration, but the rate of increase is larger in the former case than in the latter. We should judge, therefore, that earnest efforts had been made to enforce the restrictive features of the laws. As regards anarchists there is now an order from the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor which directs immigration officials to confer with the police of their respective jurisdictions with the purpose of securing their co-operation in an effort to rid the country of alien anarchists and criminals falling within the law relating to deportation. Special attention is called to the fact that the persons indicated are amenable to deportation within three years after they enter the country.

Anything but a Cook-Stove.
In the early days of the settlement of New England the custom of sending packages by neighbors who journeyed to different parts of the country was an established one. The note-book of Schoolmaster Hawley, of Northampton, Massachusetts, when he started on a trip to Boston, was filled with such varied items as: "Captain Partridge, a dial, and a dish kettle," "son Joseph, speckled red ribbon, whistles, buckles and fish hooks," "a shilling worth of plumb and splice," "2 psalters, a basin and a quart pot." In "Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border" Katherine M. Abbott says that it was the same even as late as Judge Lyman's day; his daughter, Mrs. Lesley, writes of it in "Recollections of My Mother": "There were no express men, and so when it was known in the village of Northampton that Judge and Mrs. Lyman were going to Boston—and they always took pains to make it known—a throng of neighbors were coming in the whole evening before, not only to take an affectionate leave, but to bring parcels of every size and shape, and commissions of every variety."

One came with a dress she wanted to send to a daughter at school; one brought patterns of dry goods, with a request that Mrs. Lyman would purchase and bring home dresses for a family of five. And would she go to the orphan asylum and see if a good child of ten could be bound out to another neighbor? Would Mrs. Lyman bring the child back with her? The neighbors walked into the library, where the packing was going on, and when all the family trunks were filled my father called out heartily, "Here, Hiram, bring down another trunk from the garret, the largest you can find, to hold all these parcels."

A little boy came timidly in with a bundle nearly as large as himself, and "would this be too large for Mrs. Lyman to carry to grandmother?" "No, indeed. Tell your mother I'll carry anything short of a cooking stove."

"Another trunk, Hiram," said my father, "and ask the driver to wait five minutes."

Those were the times when people could wait five minutes for a family so well known and beloved. Our driver had only to whip up his horse a little faster.

No Told the Reason.
"The aeronaut to get along must keep his wits about him," said an army official. "Under the most adverse circumstances he must not lose his head. Always be must be alert and ready, like—like—well, like a scientist I used to know."

"This scientist gave a scientific lecture in a church one night, and at the lecture's end he said, beaming on his audience condescendingly:

"Now, if there is any scientific question that any of my friends would like to ask, I beg them not to hesitate. I shall be only too happy to answer any inquiry in my power."

"An old lady in spectacles that gave her a severe, stern look rose and said: "Why do wet tea leaves kill roaches?" "The scientist didn't know they did, let alone the cause of the phenomenon. But, never at a loss, he replied: "Because, madam, when a roach comes across a wet tea leaf he says, "Hello, here's a blanket!" and wraps himself up in it, catches cold and dies."—Los Angeles Times.

Safe.
Eloper (in a loud whisper)—Are you sure the rope ladder is firmly attached? Eloper—Oh, yes. I won't fall. Papa and mamma are at the top holding it.—Cleveland Leader.

You can't blame a dressmaker for wanting to work on pay trains.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PRESS.

By Charles J. Bonaparte.



C. J. BONAPARTE.

The press makes each community acquainted with its neighbor. And, as we know other men better, we recognize the more thoroughly and readily their likeness to ourselves, and, as a consequence, the universal application of underlying moral laws amidst all diversities of national or local custom or prejudice. It is the exercise of this common moral standard which qualifies the press for its highest and most useful function. After all, the most effective instrument of coercion possessed by society against its dangerous members is the influence of public opinion.

The first duty of the press is to hold up before the people a faithful mirror; if it display distorted pictures it fatally betrays its trust. No worthy end was ever accomplished through deception, whether of ourselves or others. If we are threatened by overshadowing dangers, to escape them we must first see them, and see them as they are. Americans can say with confidence: "We will know the truth and the truth shall make us free."

SHOULD A WOMAN GENIUS FALL IN LOVE?

By Marguerite O. Bigelow.



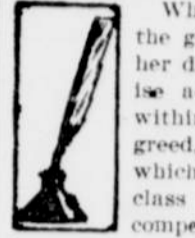
Nowadays, when many of our brightest and best women are refusing to marry, evidently preferring artistic and professional work, there is a great hue and cry raised that education has made women less loving, that to be brilliant and widely useful to society is to be unwomanly, and that to love art makes it impossible to love a man.

No woman of real genius and power ever refused love for art, and no man ever did. The men of genius have been men of love, and will be always. It is equally true of women. Only the false lights guide us into barren and dark depths of lovelessness. The question of a choice between them should never have been raised either for men or for women, and never would have been save for the mandates of tradition, and these mandates were of course founded upon an economic necessity and social pressure that no longer exists. There will never be a woman of lofty genius who is not also a woman of lofty love, and when she comes who is able to speak the great and as yet unspoken woman word to all mankind, she will be the truest woman of us all. And when the woman spirit and the woman love are met

with the man spirit and the man love, in the persons of one man and one woman, we shall have songs and pictures, poems and creations manifesting the huge genius of the universe, publishing it in all perfection for the good of all.

SHOULD WOMAN SUE FOR BREACH OF PROMISE?

By R. E. Noble.



What are the motives that usually impel the girl jilted in love to seek consolation for her disappointed feelings in a breach of promise action? Briefly, they range themselves within the threefold division of pecuniary greed, revenge and vanity. The main object which the law has in view in permitting this class of case is no doubt to obtain pecuniary compensation for the personal affront offered by a promise which has not been redeemed.

In a breach of promise action the law is but vindicating its right of enforcing a contract; and a privilege afforded throughout the world of commerce in every other form of contract ought not to fall in the matter of love. This is to be prosaic on a matter of sentiment, but the law is adamant and no respecter of persons or feelings.

Some shrewd observers have declared that the fact that plaintiffs almost always seem to belong to the middle class society is proof conclusive that there is a great loss of dignity in bringing such an action.

It is well for human nature that natural pride comes to the rescue in heartaches. On the whole, it is probable that with advance in general refinement and the spread of education these actions will become fewer in number.

TOO MANY COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

By Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard.



The American student has, to an extraordinary degree, all the elements of mental position necessary to most scholarly achievements. He has the brightness, the steadiness, the keenness, the patience, the energy, which, taken together, would make the most magnificent contribution to the scholarship of the world. One of the greatest evils from which our American universities suffer is too great an abundance of men.

As soon as an institution gets some money the first thought is to add more men to the faculty to outdo some neighboring institution. Every one of our American universities would be nearer to the ideal if it would kill two-thirds of its instructors and professors.

KILLED BY A "BARE."

Orthography plays a larger part in the universe of literature than is perhaps admitted. A child's artless attempts at spelling are refreshing and enjoyable to the mature mind, jaded with monotonous accuracy. A little variation from the accepted mode is refreshing. Bad spelling which is studied and deliberate is, however, seldom amusing because it is so obviously the result of an effort; but such spelling as distinguishes the journal of Jacob Fowler, written in 1821, is so spontaneous and natural that it provokes a smile even when used to describe a tragedy.

While we were picking grapes a Gun Was fired off and the Cry of a White Bare Was raised. We Ware all around in an Instant and Each man Run his own Cors to look for the desperet animal.

The Bare lay Close until they Ware in a few feet of it When it Sprung up and Caught Lewis and Pulled Him down. In an Instant A large dog which belongs to the Party attacked the Bare with such fury that it left the man. he got up and Run a few steps but Was overtaken by the Bare.

I was my Self down the Creek and Heard the dreadful Screams of the man. noting the distance Was so grate I Cold not get there in time to Save the man it is Easier to Emagine my feelings than describe them But before I got to the place of action the Bare Was killed.

It appears the mans head Was in the Bares mouth at least twice and When the monster give the Crush that Was to mash the mans head it being too large for the Span of His mouth the head Slipped out—only the teeth Tore the Skin to the bone.

The Wounds Ware Sewed up as well as Cold be done Having no Surgen, the man still held his under Standing but Said I am killed I heard my Skul Brake. he spoke Cheerfully on the Subject. he lived till the third day, after doing all We Cold for the man We turned our attention to the Bare and found Him a large fatt animal.

SPEAKS FORTY LANGUAGES.

Miss Colton Would Have Been "It" at Tower of Babel.

Miss Elizabeth S. Colton of East-hampton, Mass., has returned to this country after a year's absence in India. She has achieved the honor of being known as the champion linguist of the world.

Miss Colton's father, the late Rev. A. M. Colton, was pastor of the First Congregational church at Easthampton for more than twenty-five years. When a young woman Miss Colton went abroad to study vocal music and later was teacher of this branch at the Farmington (Conn.) seminary for girls. During this time she first became interested in oriental languages through contact with several pupils from the Far East. This interest soon became a passion, and she has since devoted most of her time to the acquisition of the different tongues. She has been for many years a fluent user of the ro-

manance languages, such as Italian, Spanish and French.

Her elementary training in the eastern languages was obtained in Yale college and she was looked upon as a prodigy there. During her studies at Yale she became acquainted with Prof. Frank K. Sanders, dean of the theological seminary, who had spent three years in India, and while in Berlin studying Miss Colton was invited to join him in a trip to India to engage in the study of Sanscrit and other eastern languages. They have been in the mountains on the borderland of Afghanistan, where the first articulate speech is supposed to have originated.

Miss Colton speaks forty languages fluently, including the most difficult in



MISS ELIZABETH S. COLTON.

the world to learn, such as Chinese, Hindi, Avestan, Sanscrit, Hebrew, Syriac, Assyrian, Arabic and Persian. No other linguist has ever been known to speak more than thirty-three tongues.

Novel Uses of Ice.
A government expert has devised a novel method of keeping a car or compartment comparatively warm in zero weather; not by fire, but by the utilization of ice, says the National Provisioner. A well-insulated car is fitted each end with four galvanized iron cylinders reaching from the floor to the top of the car. In summer these cylinders are filled with ice and salt to keep the car cool. In winter they are filled with ice to keep the contents of the car from freezing.

Ice is nominally at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit and is a substance that changes temperature reluctantly, being a poor conductor of heat or cold. Consequently when zero weather prevails outside the cylinders of relatively warm ice prevent the escape of heat, in other words they maintain the temperature within the car.

Another method whereby ice is employed for protection against cold consists in throwing a plentiful stream of water on the car when the temperature is near zero point, which freezes at once and forms a complete coat over the car. The action of this ice is the same as in the case of the cylinders filled with ice. A similar plan is frequently adopted in the transportation of bananas, a fruit particularly susceptible to cold.

Large-Eyed Animals.
Horses, giraffes and ostriches have, in proportion to their size, larger eyes than any other living creature.

SEEING ROOMS BY GASLIGHT.

Fastidious Requirements of People Who Rent Expensive Apartments.

"There is no end to the troubles of the modern landlord," said the man with pronounced wrinkles, to a New York Press man. "What with the gas company and prospective tenants, his days and nights are filled with woe. I believe those two forces of evil—the gas company and the possible tenants—are leagued against me. Anyhow, the situation is peculiar. One day a woman came to look at one of my most expensive apartments.

"The rooms seem very nice by daylight," she said, "but I couldn't think of taking the place until I find out how it looks at night. I'll come back this evening and see the decorations by gaslight."

"But the gas isn't turned on," I explained. "I'll bring in a few lamps. Won't that do just as well?" "Not at all," said my possible tenant. "There is no comparison between the two kinds of light. I entertain a great deal and I couldn't possibly sign a lease for a place that doesn't look well when illuminated. Couldn't you get the gas turned on before night?"

"I explained that it was an unheard of thing to keep the gas meter at work in an unoccupied flat, but rather than lose such a good tenant as that woman promised to be I moved heaven and earth and the gas company and got the illuminating power turned on. Since then I have learned that most people who rent expensive apartments insist upon seeing the rooms by night, as well as by day, before they will sign a lease; consequently I have to keep the gas going in all my vacant flats. Such fastidiousness on the part of my tenants plays right into the hands of the gas company. No wonder I suspect that they may be working a partnership game."

He Met Shorty.
Nicknames are sometimes deceptive things, and they are oftentimes extremely funny. I was in a small town not many miles south of Boston, and, asking for a certain piece of information, I was informed by several that "Shorty" could give it to me, and he seemed to be the only man who could. Not knowing just who "Shorty" was, I made further inquiries, and was told that he could be found in the store just across the square.

"Just ask for 'Shorty,'" I was told. "Anyone will show him to you."

I went over to the store as directed and looked vainly about for some one who might answer the name. Only one man was present, and he was almost a seven-footer. After looking about a moment I started to leave.

"Lookin' for some one, stranger?" he observed.

"Yes, I'm looking for 'Shorty,'" I told him.

A broad grin overspread his face. "Guess you've got him," he murmured. "I'm your man."—Boston Traveler.

Must.

"Do you think he loves me?" "He must." "Am I so beautiful?" "No, but you haven't any money."—Houston Post.

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