

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON.....OREGON

A pencil is often hard pushed to tell the truth.

Man grumbles most where he is treated best—at home.

Styles sometimes make a handsome woman look otherwise.

A man who makes a political speech isn't necessarily expected to tell the truth.

Often a benedick is but an ex-bachelor who was overtaken by misfortune and a widow.

There is at least one thing that may be said in favor of football. Nobody has to play it.

Any man can take a day off, but when it comes to putting it back—well that is different.

Grover Cleveland's word to the American historian doubtless would be: "Tell the Truth."

Because the average man just has to make some sort of a fool of himself he might as well be in love.

It must be awfully hard on the fussy old bachelor who has to live in the same house with a clever child.

A married man says the comforts of home would be more enjoyable if they didn't include the discomfort of paying for them.

The horror story from Laporte, Ind., will make little old New York and other great centers of crime take a back seat for a while at least.

An injunction has been issued in Brooklyn to restrain the goats from eating cherry trees. Yet some people want the injunction abolished.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a church where people will be asked to pay as they enter. It is announced, however, that there will be no extra charges for sitting concessions inside.

Baseball is being introduced into Germany. When the umpire makes an unpopular decision, the staid Germans will wonder why they ever considered a debate in the Reichstag exciting.

"Really great men," says the Salt Lake Tribune, "are those who feel their own smallness." But mighty few men have any use for friends who make them feel small, nevertheless and notwithstanding.

One of the magazines publishes an article in which it is declared that every married woman should have an income of at least \$5,000 a year. A large majority of the married men will agree to the proposition.

The passion for traveling, whether alone or with the family or in the company of flag-waving citizens from the Panhandle and Great Lakes, has done the American people a world of good. The intelligent observation of foreign life has a leveling effect that is good for the observer himself, and for the world in general. It dulls conceit and sharpens sympathy. The Japanese have taken a leaf out of the American book in this respect, and in the last few years have begun to travel fast and far. Americans spend millions of dollars in Europe; but it is hardly open to a question that the extravagance which some people deprecate is not more than offset by the inestimably beneficial impressions received by the thousands who keep their eyes and ears rather than their purses open, and who bring these impressions back to improve the stay-at-homes.

In an editorial upon farming methods the Electrical Review says that the advances made in transporting and manufacturing since the adaptation of electricity to motors should be repeated on the farm. Says the Review: "It will be strange if before long the spirit of advance does not infuse a new life into farming methods. May we not expect that our newer power agencies will extend their influence to the work of the farm, relieving it of much of the drudgery that still exists and making the work as attractive and pleasant as any other pursuit? When this comes about we may expect to see farming take on a new life and flourish again in places where it has long languished. Deserted farms may then be reclaimed and a profitable field of work offered to many who now crowd into the manufacturing towns in search of a surer means of livelihood." An instance is cited where a small waterfall on an abandoned mill site was harnessed and made to do the work of two horses and light the buildings on two farms. The total cost of installation was about equal to the value of two good horses, and the cost of running the plant is practically nothing. It requires but little expert knowledge to handle electricity, mysterious as this agent is. Many of the successful electricians of to-day knew nothing of the subject a few years ago. The knowledge of machinery required for a farm plant is possessed by the average farmer already. Given the power, which is simple and cheap if drawn from a stream, the application of it to the machine can be made by an amateur, and this being

the case the farm should not be the last and best to profit by this wonderful agent. Capitalists are reaching out for the great waterfall energy of the country with a view to setting it to turning wheels. An idea that is good for them in a large way may be good for the agriculturist in a small way.

All classes of thinkers, realizing that education is the nation's first problem, have contributed to the discussion of the school question. The physician has made his plea for the child's health, the clergyman has put in his word for religious instruction, the employer has asked for schools to send him graduates trained in the rudiments of business. All this interest in education stimulates teachers and keeps the schools abundantly equipped and progressive. But under all the varied questions, the fundamental purpose of education is sometimes buried from sight. Prof. Friedrich Paulsen, a German teacher and philosopher, has recently summoned his countrymen to remember the old moral roots of education. His article, translated in the Educational Review, bids us hold fast to the principles that education means training in obedience, application and the subjection of the young will to the older disciplined will. This philosopher and teacher of ethics knows that the civilized human being is he who can drive a controlled mind to a definite goal, and that schools and parental discipline and churches have as their object the making of civilized men and women out of raw material. So that when a devotee of "child-psychology" advocates the study of the child-bent and adaptation of educational methods to the young individual soul, the old-fashioned teacher agrees, provided the teacher and not the child is to do the adapting. When the preacher of health and nature shows the beautiful development of free childhood running wild in the open fields, the old-fashioned teacher admits the poetry of the idea, but insists that the child will never enjoy freedom until he has learned methodically to do as he is told, indoors and out. And when the pedagogical expert devises a course in manual training, French, music and nature-study, the same old-fashioned teacher accepts the combination, provided the pupil be required to do his work thoroughly in each subject, whether he likes it or not.



Training the Appetite.

The question is often asked, "Should children be compelled to eat food that they dislike?" The question is rather a puzzling one, and there may be as many views upon it as there are upon most educational queries. A few decades ago the question was rarely raised. The saying was handed on from generation to generation that "children should be made to eat what was set before them," and that was all there was to it. The writer still recalls the loathing distaste with which, some three times a week all through his extreme youth, he watched the bringing on of a certain hateful dumpling and gravy dish at the school midday dinner. It was the aversion of his youth, and it would never have been "downed" had it not been for the fact that he feared his master more than he did his quailms. But out of evil may come forth good, and honesty compels him to confess that the result of this ever-renewed battle between his tastes and his dumping is that, with the exception of parsnips, he can now eat everything eatable with resignation, if not enjoyment.

One would have to turn to a nursery governed by an exaggerated form of mushy concession to obtain the companion picture to this one, but undoubtedly many such nurseries are to be found. Here one may discover as many likes and dislikes as there are people to form them. Mary cannot bear nutmeg, and a special dish must be prepared for her on chop day. Jack detests soup, and Bobby—an uncanny twentieth-century Bobby—will not touch jam. It is impossible to help a certain longing for some of the good old-fashioned practice in a case like this; and where the kind of food discriminated against is a really necessary one in the dietary—as milk, for example—the child should be made, in the old-fashioned phrase, to "learn to like it."

Children who have fads in the matter of food should never be allowed to touch food between meals, but should always go to the table hungry. Their likes and dislikes should never be discussed before them. With plenty of water to drink between meals, a good, healthy hunger to carry to the table, and simple nursery dishes appetizingly served, most children will eat without question the food set before them.—Youth's Companion.

There should be a word between pessimist and optimist. Things were not ordered for the best, and they were not ordered for the worst, but they were ordered, and no amount of hope or despondency can alter them.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The Indians of the United States own about \$35,000,000.

Blind women are now employed as operators of private telephone switchboards and for taking dictation on shorthand typewriters.—Popular Mechanics.

Compensation being refused for a cut finger, an Ilford (Eng.) domestic servant left her situation and wrote to her mistress as follows: "Madam, the cut is worst. The doctor says I have cut the spinal cord of my little finger. If you do not immediately send me 5 shillings a week, I shall insult my solicitor."

Study of weather charts is now general in the elementary schools of Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein with the object of making their value in agriculture better known. These charts are supplied by telegraph and post to all schools in Germany, but systematic instruction on meteorology is only gradually being introduced.

Jean de Reszke, the famous tenor, has severed his connection with the Paris Opera-house. De Reszke was ambitious for years to have a voice in the management of the opera-house, and was finally taken in, but after six months, with the title of singing director, during which time his advice was ignored and no authority given him, he resigned in disgust.

In some parts of Australia the horse is shod with leather, instead of iron, the feet receiving better support; but this novelty is employed only in regions where the ground is permanently covered with grass or fine sand. Though the leather shoe is more expensive than the iron shoe the higher price is repaid by the superior advantages. It is not impossible the innovation will soon extend to every country where the nature of the soil permits it to be used.—British Australian.

It is a disgrace and a shame that in a city like Los Angeles, populated by 300,000 educated Americans, the very name of the town they live in and are proud of and have helped to make should be wife-beaten at their daily hands. Even if late, it is time now to make a crusade for the official pronunciation which will be followed by every self-respecting person with the fear of God and the love of California before his eyes. And that's easy to set and easy to get: Loce Ang-el-ess.—Out West.

The announcement that the Hayward's Health Horticultural Society was prepared to pay a penny for every queen wasp brought to the summer show has caused the secretary to be inundated with wasps from all parts of England. Some of the senders have requested that the money they consider due them should be forwarded by return post. The secretary, however, wishes it to be understood by senders that only persons living within the radius of the show will be paid for their wasps.—London Standard.

"It is curious," remarked the grocer on the corner, "that there is no fruit in the world which people are such poor Judges of as cantaloupes, and what is more curious is that they do their best to spoil them after they buy them. The first thing a woman does with a cantaloupe is to stick it into the ice box. Now, cantaloupes, like most of our fruit, are picked a trifle green, and when they come from the grocer's they should be put out in the sun for a whole day, turning them over every few hours, and then putting them into the ice box at night."—New York Sun.

While some children were recently feeding the swans at the lake a pigeon alighted quite close to them and one of the boys attempted to capture it, but it flew off over the lake toward a swan and apparently was about to settle on its back, instead of which it closed its wings quite naturally and dropped into the water close in front of the swan and commenced to struggle. The swan went to assist it, put its head under the water and lifted the drowning pigeon into the air. The latter then made almost a circuit of the lake, eventually resting on the Island.—London Field.

"Fine old Spanish emeralds" is a phrase which means something quite different from what it seems to imply. There never was an emerald mined in Spain, but after the conquest of Peru the conquerors brought some great quantities of loot, of which emeralds formed an important part. In this way the finest emeralds came into a possession of old Spanish families and as very few had been seen in Europe previously to that time, all the best stones soon became classed as fine old Spanish emeralds. To-day the expression still applies to the best emeralds of any source.

A letter written by Count Grzymala, who was an ardent admirer of Chopin, has just been made public in London by Eduard Zeldenrust. In it the last moments of Chopin are thus referred to: "A few hours before he died he asked Mme. Potoka to sing some melodies by Rossini and Bellini, and this she did with sobs in her voice. Listening to her voice he passed away." Speaking of the funeral the writer says: "Mozart's requiem and his own funeral march were performed with the assistance of Lablache, Viardot and the concert society. It was characteristic of the times that the artists should have asked 2,000 francs for this last tribute to Chopin. One would have thought that pride would have kept them from selling their gifts on such an occasion."

Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

THE CO-RESPONDENT SHOULD HAVE REDRESS.

UT of the growing divorce evil, of which so much has been said, comes another wrong quite as great, if not greater, than the first. This is the free and easy manner in which seekers for legal separation give the names of persons as co-respondents in their actions. Recently two prominent actresses were mentioned in this way. For two days their pictures and history were published in daily papers; their every foible and eccentricity was paraded before the public. Yet for years previous they had been the people and no breath of scandal had ever besmirched their names.

When the cases were tried it was discovered they were wholly innocent of the charges contained in the petitions, and that the entire affair rested merely on the suspicions of two women.

But the co-respondents emerged from the mess with reputations blackened forever, and with no adequate remedy at hand. When a person's name is dragged into the courts in such a way and is handled about on scandal-mongering tongues, the party, if guiltless, can probably go into court and prove his or her innocence. But such a course is expensive and only brings additional notoriety. The usual procedure is to suffer in silence, hoping that the damage may be as small as possible.

The frequency with which such affairs occur, the prominence of the people who have been compelled to suffer, proves only too well that an easy way has been found to secure divorce by charging infidelity and mentioning some one as co-respondent who will choose the cloak of silence rather than the publicity of going into divorce courts to fight the matter.

Along with the statutes which are needed for the curtailment of the number of divorces something should be done to give recourse to those who are wrongfully named by a suspicious wife or husband or named merely as a means to secure a desired end.—Chicago American.

THE SCHOOL AGE.

THE man or woman in middle life who has not paid much attention to the modern theories of education is constantly struck by the fact of the comparative backwardness in many ways of the children of the present day as compared with children forty or fifty years ago. One constantly hears the remark, "Why, I could read as well as I do now long before I was the age of that child," and the present writer can well remember more than one family in which it was one of the traditions, cherished through the generations, that the boys should start their Greek by the fifth year.

The persons who deplore this changed condition of things are apt to blame the kindergarten system for it, while those who hail it as a change for the better prophesy that it will grow rather than lessen.

It is, on the whole, and within reasonable limits, undoubtedly for the better, and is a direct result of the increased interest in hygiene generally, and above all in the psychology of childhood as affecting physical welfare.

The unusual child, the child with the phenomenal brain,

DIFFICULT TRANSPORTATION.

Mohmand Expedition Trying to Man and Beast.

Every English expedition to the frontier in India is attended with difficulties in transportation. The mountain streams must be forded and though they are shallow, ranging from one and a half to three feet deep, there are times when the mules are scarcely able to keep their feet and at the same time draw the heavy loads they are compelled to haul. In the midst of these fordings, always attended with much disorder, trouble can be looked for, if there is going to be any in that vicin-

ity. The tendency always is for the mules to turn and go down stream and when this happens they are usually lost.

The accompanying illustration shows a sergeant of the Thirty-fifth mule train coming to the rescue of his mules, fording a stream on the road between Veshawur and Jannrud.



ENGLISH TRANSPORT CROSSING A RAPID STREAM.

ODD PORTENTS AND SIGNS.

Superstitions that Have Long Been Prevalent Among Negroes.

Among the colored people of the South every common event has its accompanying sign or superstition, according to the Baltimore Sun.

Whether these all date back to the African savage ancestors of the race is doubtful, as very many of them are similar to those current among English,

backed by the fine physique, will forge ahead in spite of everything, and there need be no fear for him, as there might well have been in the old days of ruthless forcing. People nowadays are skeptical of the infant prodigies, and it is well that they should be.

In the case of the average child of fair heredity and intelligence, it is vastly in his favor that he should be recognized for the small animal he is meant to be. Young children are not fitted to spend long hours of confinement in schoolrooms. Their brains are not yet ready for much application, either in quantity or quality. Their little growing bodies need the open air and the incessant muscular activity that characterizes all natural children.

As a matter of economics, it has been proved again and again that the child who has been judiciously held back in early life will be found easily to catch up with the child who has been forced forward, while he has a tremendous advantage in stored-up health and vigor.

This is not a plea for a starvation diet for any active brain or inquiring mind; education for children so equipped is in the very atmosphere, and will not be escaped. It is rather a protest against a school life begun too early, against confinement in schoolrooms for long sessions, against any system of education that asks little children of five or six years to sit still, or to pay attention, or to understand for more than a few minutes at a time.—Youth's Companion.

PRESSING NEED OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

THE fact that the government's outgo has expanded nearly 100 per cent in the twelve years in which its population has increased less than 25 per cent is a startling revelation of the speed with which the public burden is growing. And in the past twelve months, while the government's outgo increased heavily, its income shrank. The \$1,008,000,000 appropriations made in the recent session of Congress were more than \$100,000,000 greater than were touched in any session at the height of the Spanish-Philippine war.

It is time to call a halt on this rapid increase in outlay, especially as the revenues are decreasing. With the business which is now under way the government's income will soon advance, but the necessity for checking everything that looks like extravagance is imperative.—Leslie's Weekly.

IRON ORE INEXHAUSTIBLE.

THE worthless material of to-day may be the ore of to-morrow. There is no scientific definition of an ore; an ore is simply material which by present methods can be utilized with profit. Methods may change from year to year, while iron ore supplies are a question of centuries. New discoveries likewise increase the known supplies. Despite the heavy annual drain, it is probable that in every year the known workable supplies of iron ore in the United States have increased, while the supply of iron in actual use has increased rapidly as well. Of all our national resources, our iron ores are the one which can be drawn upon with greatest impunity, because the iron remains.—Iron Trade Review.

with them. If a heel is lost from the shoe it forbodes a death in the family "before the year is out." If new shoes are accidentally dropped before they are worn, you will "surely step into trouble with them on your feet."

Now shoes must never be placed on a shelf higher than the owner's head, as it brings bad luck, and one shoe should never be polished without the other, for fear a bad accident or perhaps sudden death.

SUCCESSFUL SIGNAL TEST.

During Fog Progress of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie Was Unimpeded. Capt. Hagemann of the North German Lloyd line on his last homeward trip was able to demonstrate the usefulness of the submarine signal apparatus with which his vessel in common with other large transatlantic liners is equipped, says the New York Journal of Commerce.

The signaling system worked perfectly and enabled Capt. Hagemann to proceed with his vessel, although enveloped in a heavy fog. Following is the captain's report:

"A heavy fog enveloped us between Dungeness and Terschelling Bank light ship in the North Sea, about 8:35 at night. It was 10:30 o'clock, judging by the fog signal, since we had left Dover. At 11:25 o'clock we received quite distinctly the sounds from the submarine bell from East Goodwin lightship, about seven miles distant. We could get no perceptible sound through the starboard receiver. As we approached the lightship the sounds became plainer until they were quite distinct. At 12:17 o'clock the sounds were the plainest, and because of this we felt it was safe to assume the light vessel was directly opposite us.

"At 11:25 o'clock the bells of Haaks lightship were heard about fifteen miles distant. The sound came faintly at first, through the starboard receiver. The sounds were plainly heard through the starboard receiver, but not through that on the port side.

"By frequently changing course it was possible to determine the direction of the lightship to within one point of the compass.

"The last sound of the submarine bell was heard at 1:30 o'clock."

In his report Capt. Hagemann says that he regards the test as a severe one, and that he is greatly pleased with the result.

A man is never so sure he is being imposed upon as when his wife gets sick.

We would hate to be a bridegroom and have to wipe on new towels.

pasture, if the bull goes first, it will rain.

If a dog eats grass in the morning, or if he digs a hole in the ground, it is a sign of bad weather. Pigs are believed to be able to "see the wind." If they run about and squeal without apparent cause, it is a sign of cold and stormy weather.

Money carried for three days in a man's shoe may safely be wagered; it is sure to win.

"The locust tree is especially liable to a stroke of lightning. Some say Judas hung himself on that tree; others suppose the crown of thorns to have been made from it.

It is terrible unlucky to burn for firewood a tree which has been struck by lightning. This is sure to bring misfortune upon the household.

Shoes have many portents connected