

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON.....OREGON

Hayti is one of the spots on the earth that is progressing backwards.

In regard to elections, many have been named, but few will be chosen.

The Czar wants to visit America. Westward the course of empire takes its way.

A Chicago thief wears a merry widow. Probably because widows usually are touching.

Prince Helle is as happy as a man who has just found the commutation meal ticket he thought he had lost.

Dr. Emma Culbertson, of Boston, asserts that "every woman is a human being." More wild-eyed radicalism.

Time is money, but you can't start a bank account with it and sit down while it draws 3 per cent interest.

Strange how proud a self-made man is of his handiwork; yet you never hear a self-made "lady" throwing any bouquets at herself on that score.

When it comes to inquisitiveness and suspicion almost any woman can give a detective cards and spades and beat him out.

The average woman gets a double quantity of enjoyment out of a present—the present itself, and trying to find out the cost thereof.

Some people talk as if hot weather in summer is nothing less than a blooming outrage, which the government ought to put a stop to.

A Chicago woman was arrested and fined for wearing overalls. She committed the mistake of not having them made by a Paris dressmaker.

The French Academy, when full, contains forty "immortals." Two of them, Ludovic Halévy and Francois Coppee, have lately proved their mortality by dying.

From the capitalist's point of view, perhaps, the north pole is not worth \$50,000. It isn't portable, and for merely the good will of it that price is too high.

France is to have a new law which will bring divorce automatically after married couples decide to separate. Evidently the French lawmakers are determined to keep the population from dwindling any more.

"What," asks the Washington (Iowa) Democrat, "has become of the old-fashioned man who had to have a feather bed to sleep in?" The last time we heard of him he was content with a Morris chair, because he has a wife who snores.

What will the women say to the assertion recently made by John Burns, president of the British local government board, that the "servant problem" arises not so much from the scarcity of good servants, as from the incompetency of present-day mistresses to manage their help? Whether his charge is true or not, a girl without training for the work will find it as difficult to run her house and direct her servants as her husband would find it if he tried to direct a business without first learning how.

Louis Honore Frechette, who died recently, was the unofficial poet laureate of Canada. He wrote in French, and his work was crowned by the French Academy. Longfellow hailed him as the "pathfinder of a new land of song." As a poet he was born, so to speak, in two nations. One of his poems, "Le Drapeau Anglais,"—"The English Flag"—suggests his allegiance to the British flag and his affection for that other flag, the flag of France, which, as a French poet, he kissed on bended knee.

Freight shipped to merchants east of the Mississippi must be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignee, according to a recent decision of the railroad companies. It has been the practice of manufacturers to mark the goods with a hieroglyphic, partly to save time in shipments, and partly to prevent spies from competitors learning who their customers are. This practice has made it difficult for the railroad companies to deliver the goods. One company is said to have lost \$1,500,000 in the last ten years, because it has had to reimburse shippers for goods lost on the road. Goods in car-load lots may go marked in cipher as heretofore, as it is not difficult to deliver a car at "the point to which it is billed."

Among the sincere mourners at the death of the late Secretary of State, John Hay, there were none who felt more keenly the loss of a friend than did the Jews. They have not forgotten. The other day, at a convention of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, resolutions were adopted to erect in Washington a suitable monument to Mr. Hay. The thing for which the Jews venerate the great Secretary's memory is his action at the time when the Kishinev massacres stirred the whole world to horror. The B'nai B'rith requested Mr. Hay to forward a petition to the Russian government; and although Mr. Hay was definitely, but unofficially, in-

formed that it could not be received, he went ahead, and the representations he made are believed to have done much to check the massacres.

If within the range of possibilities, a sure and speedy solution of a very practical problem should be found—the problem of labor on the farm. It is discussed year after year, but is oftener treated as a joke than as a serious problem bearing in the most direct way upon the prosperity of the country. We have succeeded in moving the bulk of the harvest fields, gardens, orchards and vineyards have yielded to such labor as could be had to gather their products. Transportation and money have not always been adequate, but have in the main met demands at the most pressing season of the year. The record is, however, that millions of dollars' worth of farm products have rotted in the field or been allowed to wither on trees and vines because the help to gather and market them was not to be had, even at the best prices ever offered for such service. It will be recalled that during one harvest time the farmers of Kansas adopted the shotgun policy and brought the hobo into camp, compelling them, for a time, at least, to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. But this is not a plan to be considered, and in spite of what we have lately been referring to as our "army of the unemployed," the vexatious problem now seems more difficult than ever before. The manufacturing interests are reviving and expanding. Public works are enlisting a larger army than ever. In consequence, the trouble of the farmer is even more acute this season than in previous seasons. The farmer labors under a handicap because he wants extra men but a few months in the year, because the job is a rush one, and because the demand for short hours is not conceded when there is a question of saving crops. They mean the wealth of the nation, and some way will have to be found to harvest and market them without the heavy loss which we annually sustain.



The Prolongation of Life.
Why we grow old is a problem which many scientists have tried to solve. The fact that we do grow old is incontestable, and the changes in the tissues that come with increasing age are known to physiologists, but what causes these changes, and whether they are the cause or the result of old-age, science has been unable to show.

We know that the process of aging is a hardening process. The soft and yielding structures, the arteries and the cartilages, stiffen with age; the juicy tissues dry up, and fibrous materials, or those containing lime, strangle, or take the place of the structures which are concerned in the vital processes.

Some believe that it is simply a wearing-out process, and that the body is used up by work just as an engine is, or a watch. But this is no explanation, for a living machine which has within itself the power of regeneration, as the animal body has, is not comparable to a machine of lifeless material, which friction wears away and which cannot be automatically renewed.

The cause of old age in the tissues is a gradual loss of the power of regeneration. As the cells wear out with use they can no longer be replaced by other cells of the same sort which are able to do the same work, but their place is filled by fibrous material which is incapable of doing the work necessary to nutrition and vital action.

This explains the process of growing old, but gives no hint as to the cause. One of the most recent theories proposed to account for this fatal change in the body is that of Prof. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He says that there is a constant warfare going on between the cells of the body—the "noble" cells, such as those of the brain, the walls of the arteries, and the various organs, on the one hand, and those of lower order, the "phagocytes" or eating cells, on the other. The noble cells are always on the defensive, and so long as they are well nourished they are able to resist the attacks of their enemies. But within the large intestine are numbers of bacteria constantly creating poisons which weaken the resisting power of these noble cells. The remedy is to lessen the production of these poisons by attacking the bacilli which make them.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

A FATAL FOOL BELIEF.
SURPRISINGLY large number of otherwise intelligent persons still entertain the belief that, according to law, those who discover a presumably dead body must leave it as they find it until the coroner arrives or authorizes its removal. It is true that in case of a murder, or even death by accident, it is well for those who find the body to leave it and its surroundings as nearly unaltered as is consistent with common sense. This is in order that no clue as to the manner of death may be destroyed. But to find a man hanging by the neck and not cut him down, or to find a man floating in the water and not make every effort at resuscitation—providing, of course, that the condition of the body does not preclude the possibility of life—is to do that which can be called less than homicide only on the ground of ignorance.

A case in point was that of Monday at Greenwich, Conn. Dominick Bond, supervisor of construction on a sea wall, fell into the water. His companion finally got hold of him, passed a rope about his body and tied it to a pier, supposing the man to be dead. Then they sent for the coroner. When that official arrived he found the man certainly dead, but declared that had he been removed from the water and ordinary means employed at the time his companions secured the body he could have been resuscitated. Strange how some of these old beliefs survive!—Utica Globe.

FLIES.
MANKIND is learning rapidly which of the myriad kinds of living things are friends and which are enemies. Pests that ruin crops are zealously studied and fought by the farmer, but some pests that endanger human life are tolerated because their ravages are not visible to the unscientific eye. It took brave experiment to discover that the mosquito is a deadly enemy of man, and a long campaign of education was necessary to prove the fact to the public. The rat, being odious and a destroyer of property, was more easily proved to be a disease-bearing scourge. The International Association for the Scientific Destruction of Rats, founded in Denmark, is not a fantastic society, as is attested by the work in San Francisco and other cities against this creeping vehicle of the bubonic plague.

The mosquito and the rat have "got to go." And so has the house-fly, which, far from being only a buzzing nuisance, causes thousands of deaths a year. During the civil war it was found that flies carried gangrene. This early discovery has been explained by the later knowledge of disease germs.

The fly is attracted to all kinds of filth; his feet are barbed brushes which pick up dirt; and his track across the food we eat is a path of pestilence when seen beneath the microscope. He is the "principal agent in the spread of typhoid." The increase of "summer complaints," intestinal diseases, is not due to hot weather—the human body easily adjusts itself to mere temper-

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The new Institute of Zoological Psychology has a plant on a farm in the neighborhood of Paris. The exact location, the New York Sun's correspondent says, is kept secret, to avoid hindrance to the work by crowds of merely curious visitors. The property includes meadows and barn-yards, a wood of considerable size, and a large pond stocked with fish. There are spacious buildings, including modern stables, a riding school, stalls for isolating animals under special observation, an aquarium and a laboratory. On the roof of the main building is a dove-cote.

How far the desire to study the habits of living creatures under natural conditions may be carried is illustrated in the fact that a complete diving apparatus has been provided in which observers descend to the bottom of the pond. There they remain for hours, until the fish become accustomed to their presence, and follow their natural impulses in playing and feeding. The student is thus enabled to note their habits at first hand.

The other extreme of observation is the construction of sheltered platforms in the branches of trees, where students sit through the night armed with an electric flashlight to watch the doings of owls, bats and nocturnal insects.

One of the conclusions reached by the students of the institute is that some animals possess a special sense by which they can detect the presence of water even though they cannot see it. The experiments were undertaken at the suggestion of David Allen, a resident of Australia and a corresponding member, who wrote to the institute of his experiences with sheep and cattle when being driven across country. In a place where the presence of water was wholly unexpected, he says, "the leading animals would suddenly lift their heads and draw long breaths. Then they would abandon the beaten tracks and start running through the brush." Sometimes they would run a mile and a half to two miles, and could not be stopped by the drivers, their course invariably leading to a pond or spring hitherto unknown. The experiments were made on a water-rat. First its eyes were blinded by a bandage, and then it was placed in a punt, which was whirled round until all sense of direction must have been obliterated. Upon being released, without a moment's hesitation it started directly for the pond, several hundred yards distant.

ature—but largely to the increase of flies from May to August.

The tradition of the relation between filth and disease is sound; and the clean housekeeper has always fought flies with screens and fly-traps.

These old-fashioned defenses are still practical. In addition, the keeper of horses should screen his manure pile and spray it with cresolite or chloride of lime. To allow flies on food is to run the risk of disease; to allow flies to breed in or visit poisonous matter is to endanger one's neighbors.—Youth's Companion.

THE LIFE-INSURANCE "TWISTER."
THE "Twister," according to an insurance report of Illinois, is the anarchist in life insurance. We hate anarchy in any form, and are glad to see that one of the old-line companies is hard on the trail of the twister. The twister, as most of our readers doubtless know, seeks to switch policies from one company to another. He is like the bee who, instead of getting honey from the flowers, robs the hive of his neighbors. In the past twisters have been agents of other companies, but a new type has sprung up. He usually calls himself an insurance expert, or an insurance adviser, or some other name that anything but describes him. He writes to the policyholder and asks for the privilege of showing how the latter may get more insurance in some other company for the same rate. It is needless to say that this other company is just some company which has no financial standing. Often at the present time the twister is living up to his name by trying to twist a wrong interpretation into the Armstrong law, by saying that deferred or tonline dividends are outlawed, and by attempting to scare policyholders in other ways. The only way to treat the anarchist of life insurance is to drive him out of business by having nothing to do with him.—Leslie's Weekly.

PERSONAL EQUATION IN SUCCESS.
IF you stop for a moment to analyze success in business you will see that it comes through contact with people. It is all hinged upon the manner of your contact. On every side you are surrounded by a multitude of persons, in every one of whom there exists a potential force that may be exerted, at one time or another, to add to your success. The oftener you cause that force to be exerted, the faster your business will grow. You can attract these individual forces, if you choose, and get the most from them. Or you can repel them and suffer actual damage from having come in contact with them. Or you may take a middle course, as many business men do, and drift along in purely negative manner.

Looking at business in this light, it is apparent that the underlying element which contributes most to the success of any undertaking, and to business in the aggregate, is the art of finding the vital points of human contact that will set in motion these forces. The personal element must be stamped upon your business.—System.

CANADA HOME OF GOLF.

First Club in North America Founded at Montreal.
As in the case of that other great Scottish sport, curling, the honor of having founded the first golf club in America belongs to Montreal, the Canadian metropolis, says Recreation. Early in the '70s of the last century a Mr. Sidney, a well-known golfer and currier of his day, approached the Caledonian society of Montreal, whose charter provides for the encouragement of Scottish sports among other things, with regard to the desirability of forming a golf club in Montreal. Nov. 4, 1873, saw the Montreal Golf Club founded.

A course was laid out on the side of Mount Royal, the eminence from which the city derives its name, and a club house was built. Mount Royal is a public park, but arrangements were made with the authorities for the use of the course and ever since then, year after year, the course has been kept up at considerable expense, until at the present time it is one of the brightest stretches of Mount Royal. To perpetuate the memory of the man who had been mainly instrumental in the founding of the club a hole was named after him and when in later years the club took up fresh quarters at Dixie, on the shores of Lake St. Louis, the same thing was done on the new links. In 1884 the Montreal Golf Club, through the intercession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the governor general of Canada at that time, with her late majesty Queen Victoria, obtained the privilege to assume the affix "royal" and to be known thereafter as the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

What It Was.
"O, John!" she exclaimed, "now that you've seen my new bonnet you simply can't regret that I got it. Isn't it just a poem?"
"Well, if it is," replied John, "I guess a proper title for it would be 'Owed to a Milliner.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Slow Ball.
Pearl—Down on the porch last night Reggy was taken for a burglar.
Ruby—Why, I'm surprised. Reggy never stole anything in his life.
Pearl—No, he is even too slow to steal a kiss.

About half the people like personals in the newspapers, and the other half hate them. Between the two crowds, the newspapers are always thoroughly abused.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1174—William the Lion defeated at Alnwick.
- 1356—The elector of Brandenburg was appointed hereditary arch-chamberlain of the German empire by the golden bull of Charles IV., and in that capacity he bore the scepter before the Emperor.
- 1708—English and allies under Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French besiegers at Oudenarde, Belgium.
- 1776—The statue of King George III by Bowling Green, New York, destroyed by the Americans.
- 1770—Stony Point taken from the British by the Americans.
- 1786—The United States and Morocco concluded a treaty of peace.
- 1799—Aboukir in Egypt attacked and carried by assault by the Turks under Saïd Mustapha Pasha.
- 1804—Famous duel between Hamilton and Burr.
- 1812—Sweden concluded an alliance with England.
- 1829—The directors of the Bank of the United States declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.
- 1839—Chartist riot in Birmingham, England.
- 1840—Treaty of London between the Sultan and Mehmet Ali.
- 1849—Vice President Millard Fillmore assumed the presidency of the United States.
- 1862—Gen. Halleck appointed commander of all the land forces of the United States.
- 1863—United States ship Wyoming sank three Japanese ships in battle at Shimonoseki.
- 1873—Communist rising in Spain.
- 1883—Chilians defeated the Peruvians with great loss at Huamachuca.
- 1884—Democratic national convention nominated Cleveland and Hendricks.
- 1885—International park at Niagara Falls opened.
- 1886—Charles D. Graham went through the Niagara whirlpool rapids in a barrel.
- 1890—The President signed the Wyoming admission bill.... Wyoming territory became a State.
- 1894—Earthquake at Constantinople, with loss of 200 lives.
- 1895—Gen. Nicola Piorola elected President of Peru.... Henry M. Stanley elected to the British Parliament.
- 1898—Admiral Cervera and other officers of the Spanish fleet reached Annapolis, as prisoners of war.
- 1902—Mine disaster at Johnstown, Pa., resulted in loss of 114 lives.... The Porte demanded the suppression of Cretan money with Prince George's effigy.
- 1903—Cuban Senate ratified the treaty giving the United States coaling and naval stations on the island.
- 1906—Dreyfus finally acquitted by the court of cassation.... The seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence celebrated in Brussels.
- 1907—Ten persons killed by an explosion in a turret of the battleship Georgia.... Seven persons killed by the collapse of a building in London, Ontario.

THE HOT WEATHER FACE.



HOT-WEATHER HINTS.
Avoid black clothing. It draws the heat.
Above all, avoid anger. Keep your temper.
While eating less don't forget to take plenty of exercise.
Avoid alcohol. Total abstinence is best, sparing use of liquor imperative.
Easy shoes help to preserve the temper and keep down the temperature.
Remember, as little meat as possible. Vegetables and cereals are the best.
An inveterate foe to comfort in warm weather is the ice water so universally used.
Persons often complain of suffering from heat when an overloaded stomach is the only trouble.
Thin, loose, unlined garments of light color go far toward insuring comfort and health in summer.
If a child has any intestinal trouble milk often acts as an actual poison. Cereals should be used instead.
The white stiffened linen or canvas ventilated hat is the proper headgear. Stanley, the explorer, said that the derby was an abomination and the straw hat not much better.