

BANDON RECORDER

Week Each Week

BANDON, OREGON

Turn flattery wrong side out and you have slander.

Pay as you go, but try to save enough to get back on.

Why wait until a man's dead to speak well of him?

Should the chauffeur be arrested for scorching on a hot day?

If women were allowed to vote, the best looking man would win.

Boasting of their strong points is a weakness with some people.

Ever notice how narrow-minded most people are who argue with you?

It's easier for a woman to talk on any subject than it is for her to stop.

A confidence man naturally has no confidence in any man but himself.

A man must have an awful lot of money to enable him to dress as well as his wife does.

A cranky bachelor says that heaven is probably so called because there are no marriages there.

John D. Rockefeller is writing his own biography. Wonder if he is burning the midnight oil over it?

Many a married woman's idea of a stylish hat is one that costs more than her husband can afford to pay.

It's a lucky turn for the theatrical manager when he is compelled to turn people away from the box office.

"Is strawberry shortcake healthy?" asks a correspondent. Who cares as long as it's possible to experiment with it?

Even when James Hazen Hyde was running things the Equitable didn't fly quite as high as a sixty-two story building.

Young man, don't express a willingness to die for a girl during courtship and then refuse to work for her after marriage.

A man's collar may wilt and run down the back of his neck, but he is still all right if his temper only remains intact.

Some people, it seems, can celebrate the glorious Fourth of July in an unsafe and insane manner without a penny's worth of explosives.

And now it is said that Mrs. Hetty Green is not the richest woman in the world. Still, she doesn't have to worry every time the price of meat makes one of its phenomenal jumps.

Russia has secured a toe-hold in Persia and is quite certain to insert her foot. Meanwhile Europe will go right on being filled with fear that Germany will grab something somewhere unless she is constantly watched.

For reasons that have been discussed thousands of times and perhaps for thousands of years without reaching a satisfactory conclusion men who are honest in all other business relations will cheat in taxes of any and all kinds. The municipality, the State and the nation, real and personal estate, tariff and internal levies, all are clipped of their fair proportions by men whom their closest friends implicitly trust. The suggestion that comes nearest to an explanation of the all-pervading idea that it is permissible in an honest man to cheat the government is that it is natural to regard the individual in a very different light from that in which an organization of individuals is viewed. Just as a soldier who would hesitate to shoot a single soldier of the enemy's force unless compelled to do so by peril of life will cheerfully fire at a line of battle, so a man who sacredly respects individual property rights will cheat his government.

In describing his own career Joel Chandler Harris said: "It was an accident that I went to The Countryman, an accident that I wrote 'Uncle Remus' and an accident that the stories put forth under that name struck the popular fancy." He added that he had had no literary training that he knew nothing at all of what was termed literary art and that he had had no opportunity to nourish literary ambitions. But he did have a keen eye for character, a keen sense of humor. He knew the negroes and he knew his own people. He knew children also and had the gift of story telling and imagination that carried a charm with it. So he became an interpreter of a time and of types that are passing away and wrote stories that have delighted thousands and that will live. The important thing is that he wrote as he did because he had something to say. In this respect he was like the author of a famous classic in natural history who did not know that a line of his immortal letters would be published when he penned them. Such writers are few. The writers of literary training are many, but their art is of little avail unless back of it there is real substance.

Mrs. Mary Connor Newell, a writer by profession, declares in a magazine

article that the professional woman has proved a failure. Official data show that woman has entered into competition in practically all the callings and occupations of men, and in industry, at its rate, her "emancipation" is now complete. Yet, according to Mrs. Newell, "she has not made good." She has disappointed her champions. It seems that she cannot "stand alone, successful unaided, upon her own work." Almost nowhere in high places do we find women, and now, as in the pre-emancipation era, "men are the great financiers, cooks, teachers, managers." The indictment is sweeping and supported by few facts. What is the writer's test of success? Freedom from anxiety? In that case few men succeed. The occupation of high places? There are few such places in any calling and only a few can reach them. The great majority of men must needs be satisfied with modest work and modest measures of success. Have women failed as physicians and surgeons, as managers of hospitals and clinics and sanitariums? Certainly not. In the medical profession women stand very high, though they have had nothing but indifference and opposition from most men and most women. In teaching men have almost been superseded by women, and the latter are not regarded as failures in education even by those who would like to see an increase in the number of men in that profession. In letters, in the fine arts, in the theater, on the opera and concert stage women are succeeding marvelously. It is unnecessary to name the great women singers, the great actresses, the pianists and violinists of the fair sex. It would be equally superfluous to make a list of women novelists, essayists, poets, critics, etc. To say that the women have no Shakespeare or Beethoven or Michael Angelo among them is to repeat an overworked and hackneyed argument that proves nothing—or too much. How many men of such genius have there been in history? Have women had sufficient time and opportunity to demonstrate that first-rate work is beyond their powers? Mrs. Newell herself says that "if brilliant women got half the mental assistance from husbands and brothers that many men get from wives and sisters," it is probable that she would be called upon to dwell on their success. What, then, becomes of the assertion that the professional woman has failed to make good?

Occasionally a couple marry and live happily ever after they are divorced. A girl should never sit in a man's lap without his asking her permission. One of the easiest things is to marry a girl because she made you think you wanted to. It's awfully hard to be popular with yourself and please your neighbors at the same time. When the average man fails to make good he begins to look around for some one to blame it on. Maybe the reason some women don't hesitate to color their hair is because generally it isn't theirs. One of the most intelligent things about a widow is she can learn what she knows all over again. Just because a married man does the things his wife wants him to do is no sign that he is stuck on the job. When a man can tell the truth to his wife about where he spent the evening it's because he stayed home with her. The maddest girl in the world is the one who ate onions because she was sure nobody was going to call, and then he came. With the wanting of the honeymoon Cupid again gets busy and substitutes a pair of green goggles for the rose-colored glasses.—New York Press. People would like to save money by using it on things that are worth while so as to be able to spend it on things that are not worth while.—New York Press.

Rents in City of Mexico. "The prices that are asked for rental of houses in the City of Mexico are something appalling to Americans," said George T. Lessing, of St. Louis.

"I expected to remain there the better part of the year and thought I'd get a house and send for my family. With this idea I went forth in search of a domicile, but was staggered at the cost. For the commonest kind of a two-story dwelling the agents wanted from \$150 to \$200 a month, and from that up to \$2,400 a month for those of more pretentious architecture.

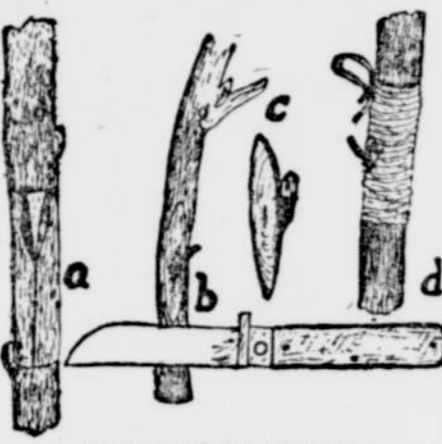
"It is true that these figures are in Mexican money, which is just half the value of our own currency, but even with this allowance the rents are far in excess of those charged in the cities of the United States. In many other respects living in Mexico is very reasonable."—Baltimore American.

Absent Minded. "But how did Horrens come to refuse Albert?" "You know she is private stenographer to an editor, and when he proposed by mail, from force of habit she sent his letter back with a slip saying: 'We regret that the enclosed is unsuitable,' etc."—Kansas City Times



Budding Fruit Trees.

It is sometimes desirable to bud orchard trees at a time when cleft grafting can not be done. The work can be done in late August, September and early October. The purpose of budding trees is very much the same as that of grafting. The apple, plum and rose-bush particularly, may be operated upon to advantage and with good results. The work of budding can be done by a sharp, round-pointed knife and a piece of yarn. Usually the best results follow by selecting a place where the branch is from 3/8 to 1/2 inch in diameter, and where the bark is smooth and healthy. With the rounded part of the knife cut lengthwise of the branch, just through the bark, a slit about 1 1/2 inches long, and at the top of this slit cut across about 1/2 inch, as shown at a. Next remove from a branch of the same season's growth of the desired variety one of the strong, healthy



THE STEPS IN BUDDING.

buds by cutting from below the bud up and under it. Start about 1 inch below the bud and come out again 1 inch above the bud, as at b. Cut deep enough into the wood so as not to injure the bud, and cut it so as not to leave too much wood under the bud. Then place the bud, c, on the end of the knife and push down into the slit, as above described. Push securely in place, so that the bud is about 1 inch below the upper cut. Then wrap carefully with yarn, as at d. In two or three weeks examine and see if the bud has grown fast and so that the yarn is not injuring it. Should the yarn be loose, retie. The bud should start to grow the following spring. Success largely depends upon whether the stock is growing vigorously or whether the bud is healthy. The bud serves the same purpose as the scion in grafting. From it springs a limb which will produce the kind of fruit borne by the tree from which the bud was taken.—W. H. Underwood, in Farm and Home.

Protect the Birds.

The farmer is liable to forget his bird friends. I wish to tell some of my farmer friends what I have done this spring, in regard to our quails. When our assessor came around I gave in some quails, as well as domestic fowls for taxation, as I knew about how many we had on our farm when winter was over. Some will say that you could not tell how many birds you have, because they will be in your farm one day, and on your neighbor's the next. While that is true, do not our domestic fowls go over on our neighbor's place, also, if you give them opportunity to do so? Which most people do that I know of. But do they not come back home every evening to roost? It is the same with the quail, and he will roost on the farm where he was bred and hatched, providing he is unmolested by hunters, hawks, etc. If you were to chase your domestic fowls with dog and gun one-tenth as much as you do the poor little quail, in the fall of the year, do you think that there would be many chickens on the roost in your chicken house at night?

The writer has known coveys that after being chased and shot at all day, would be whistling the call just at dusk, and after getting back together would fly to roost. I think that anything that is as valuable as the quail and stays with you through such circumstances, should be protected better than most of our farmers are doing.—J. H. T., in the Indiana Farmer.

Getting a Start with Sheep. When the farmers in the corn and grass states reach the point where they have their fields all fenced hog tight, they should not delay for any considerable length of time getting a start in sheep, says Wallace's Farmer. It is not necessary to have a large flock. It is a good deal better not to have it for two or three reasons: One is that sheep do not do well with hogs and cattle. This is the reason why so few sheep are kept in the hog and cattle country. Another reason is that those who have had no experience in sheep would do well to advance slowly, and, if need be, retreat rapidly. Twenty-five ewes and a good buck are as many as the inexperienced farmer should start with. The expense of these is comparatively small, the possible loss there not great in case the man should prove not to be a fit man to handle sheep. There are some men of this kind. The chances of loss, however, are very small where the farmer has any kind of sheep gumption about him.

The Black Raspberry.

The black raspberry has its peculiarities, and among them is that of the annual travel to new soil by means of the tips. Stocks from the hill are comparatively worthless for new plantations; and growers of valuable varieties must obtain their plants from the tips of the present year's growth. The first part of July, if it has not been attended to sooner, when the growing canes have reached the height of 4 feet, nip out the point with thumb and finger, and soon branches will come out along the cane, increasing the number to take root, and adding to the productiveness of the plant the next season. Leave the bearing cane in its place until fall. Later, when it is time for the tips to attach themselves to the soil, the rooting can be facilitated by a slight covering of dirt. In preparing for the crop in spring head in the branches to two or three feet, according to their strength.

Testing the Health of an Animal.

The pulse of a horse when at rest beats forty times per minute; of an ox from fifty to fifty-five; of a sheep and a pig about seventy to eighty. The pulse may be felt wherever a big artery crosses a bone. It is generally examined in the horse on the cord which passes over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib; in sheep by placing the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. Any material variations of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered as a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and full it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness. If slow the possibilities point to brain disease, and if irregular to heart troubles.

Sow Fall Wheat Early.

In the great corn belt of the Middle West most farmers are afraid their wheat will make too much top in the fall and sow very late in order to avoid the Hessian fly. As a rule, however, it is better to sow early enough to get eight or ten inches growth. Harrow the seed bed frequently, making a fine dust mulch, which will conserve moisture and cause regular germination. Wheat put in this way makes a stronger growth in the spring and matures at least a week earlier. If early and late seeded wheat come through the winter without injury the early wheat will always outyield the other, although it may have a tendency to lodge. Watch your own wheat next spring and see how it comes out and then sow next fall at a time to make it better the following year.

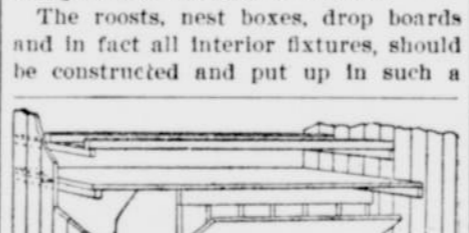
Curtain Front Poultry House.

The style of curtain front house shown is of the shanty roof type, 8 feet 6 inches high at the front and 4 feet 6 inches at the rear. The width of this



CURTAIN FRONT POULTRY HOUSE.

any of the houses may be varied to suit the builder. The front of this house consists of a curtain on a frame hinged in such a way that it may be swung to the roof to allow the sunshine to enter. The plans of the curtain front houses lend themselves to the construction of an enclosed house by using lumber instead of cotton. The roosts, nest boxes, drop boards and in fact all interior fixtures, should be constructed and put up in such a



INTERIOR FIXTURES.

way that they may be easily removed for cleaning and disinfection. The diagram illustrates how they may be arranged with advantage in any house. The roosts should rest in sockets, and the drop boards should not be nailed in place, but simply rest on the cleats at the ends.

Intensive Farming.

The possibilities of a small farm under intensive cultivation are strikingly shown in the following record of production from eleven acres, located near Reading, Pa.: Three thousand six hundred and fifteen bunches of radishes, 30 bushels of white China radishes, 775 bushels of onions, 1,800 boxes of strawberries, 675 bunches and 20 bushels of beets, 500 quarts of lima beans, 12 bushels of soap beans, 75 bushels of peas, 63 bushels of string beans, 125 bushels of potatoes, 440 baskets of tomatoes, 1,000 heads of lettuce, 5,000 heads of cabbage, 600 dozen ears of corn, 125 baskets of egg plant, 100,000 peckles, 40 bushels of turnips, 12 bushels of carrots, 35 bushels of parsnips, 1,000 roots of horseradish, 2,000 stalks of endive, 20,000 stalks of celery, 25 bushels of artichokes, and 8 bushels of popcorn.

Do Not Rob Yourself.

Have you ever noticed that the farmers who buy corn, clover, hay and otcake for feeding their stock always have the most fertile farms? The man who practices selling his grain crops is taking just that much fertility from his own farm and selling it at the price of grain. It is a very bad practice.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1388—Earl of Douglas killed at the battle of Otterbourne, Northumberland.

1469—Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians at Banbury.

1554—Queen Mary of England married to Philip of Spain.

1603—Coronation of James I. of England.

1600—Battle between Champlain and the Indians in Essex county, New York.

1657—The first Sulpicians arrived in Canada.

1661—Schenectady purchased from the Indians.

1680—Forces of William III. defeated by adherents of James II. of Killecrankie.

1706—Treaty of Oswego, making peace with Pontiac.

1711—A British and Colonial fleet sailed from Boston for the conquest of Canada.

1722—New England colonies declared war against the Indians.

1758—Amherst and Wolfe captured Louisbourg.

1759—Crown Point abandoned by the French on the approach of the British. English took Ticonderoga from the French.

1762—Moro fort, at the entrance to Havana harbor, stormed by the English under Admiral Pococke.

1773—The city of Guatemala laid in ruin by an earthquake and the eruption of a volcano.

1780—Rocky Mount, a British post on the Catawba, taken by the Americans under Gen. Sumter.

1780—The department and secretary of "Foreign Affairs" created by act of Congress, but changed to the department and secretary of state soon after.

1804—The American squadron began the siege of Tripoli. The New York State Society of the Cincinnati decided to erect a monument to Alexander Hamilton.

1806—Buenos Ayres taken by the British.

1818—Duke of Richmond became Governor of Canada.

1821—San Martin proclaimed the independence of Peru.

1828—Gilbert Stuart, American portrait painter, died in Boston. Born in Narragansett, R. I., Dec. 3, 1755.

1830—Charles X. of France suspended the liberty of the press.

1833—Lisbon surrendered to Dom Pedro.

1838—Bolivian troops entered Lima.

1852—Hudson river steamer Henry Clay burned near Yonkers, with loss of 52 lives.

1854—The cholera made its appearance in the Massachusetts State prison at Charlestown.

1856—Robert Alexander Schumann, composer, died. Born June 8, 1810.

1868—Territory of Alaska organized. Military government ceased in Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida.

1870—Benjamin Nathan, a wealthy Hebrew citizen of New York, found murdered in his home; the mystery of the crime never solved.

1877—Statue of Richard Cobden unveiled in Bradford, England.

1883—Capt. Matthew Webb drowned in attempt to swim the Niagara whirlpool rapids.

1884—The Imperial Federation of Great Britain and Her Colonies formed in London.

1880—Insurrection in Honolulu.

1897—United States Congress passed the Dingley tariff act.

1898—City of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to the Americans. The American troops advanced on Yuaco, Porto Rico. Prince Karl Otto von Bismarck, German statesman, died. Born April 1, 1815. Pugwash, Nova Scotia, totally destroyed by fire.

1899—Gen. Heuereux, ex-president of Hayti, assassinated by Ramon Caceres. Final sitting of the Peace Conference of The Hague. Reciprocity treaty between France and the United States signed.

1900—Russians captured the forts at Newchwang.

1901—Free trade between the United States and Porto Rico proclaimed.

1907—The foundation stone laid for the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague. Edmund W. Pettus, United States Senator from Alabama, died. Born July 6, 1821. Japp assumed control of Korea.

Other Harmful Food Adulterants.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, says that the poison squad experiments have shown that both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded from foods as being injurious to digestion and to general health.

Miners Uphold Unionism.

The convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of industrial unionism and to aid in the solidifying of the working class.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



Faith takes the step from the creation to the Creator.

The truly refined man is he who has been purged from the dross of self.

The hope of immortality is man's morning star and Christ his full-orbed day.

The saloon is labor's greatest foe, because it steals the laboring man's capital.

Some churches ought to put a collection box on their steeples, instead of a cross.

The church that is seeking the rich may get their riches, but it will lose its reward.

Originally blazes a new track while eccentricity runs on one wheel in an old rut.

God makes the poisons of life work together and antidote one another for the good of His people.

It is true that many can find "sermons in stones," but they don't want stones in their sermons.

True love would rather wound itself by the loss of pleasure than hurt others by indulgence therein.

The pursuit of pleasure is but the polishing of pebbles, while Christ is offering the pearl of great price.

Abraham is an example of moral courage in leaving Chaldean, but of moral cowardice in leaving the truth.

Eli had been a prophet for many years, and yet the Lord said some things about him that made his ears tingle.

If some folk spent as much time in knowing men as they do in finding out things about them, they would make a better business of life.

THE COLD-BATH PROBLEM.

How It Was Solved for One Shrink- ing Soul.

"I always did say the cold bath would be a great boon, if it could be taken in warm weather," remarked an East Side man recently to a Cleveland Plain Dealer writer. "And now I've solved the cold-bath proposition to a nicety or, rather, I had it solved for me."

"I had been feeling sort of 'punk' ever since the hot weather came on and I went to the doctor to find out whether I had cirrhosis of the liver or merely bubonic plague. He told me that a good cold bath the first thing in the morning was about all I needed. He said that it was a good time to start in while the weather was warm.

"The next morning I started in. I put my great toe in the water and then withdrew to think the thing over. I wondered if cold baths were really all they were cracked up to be. It seemed to me that I had never come into contact with a body of water that so impressed me with a desire not to get into it.

"I don't know when I have felt so worried or when the world seemed so cold as during the time that I stood there peering into the calm half-foot of water in that bathtub. I would reach in to see if it really was so cold and then think it over further.

"Finally I made a leap into the tub, gave two or three convulsive splashes and jumped out again. Thank goodness it was over! Then I inserted myself into my clothes rapidly and I must confess that I felt first rate. When I sat down at the breakfast table my wife made some disparaging remark about the time it took me to take my bath and get dressed.

"The next morning the water didn't seem cold at all. 'Ah,' I thought to myself, 'it's only the first time that's tough!'

"And now, just when I had got to feeling good and cheery over the way I had overcome the cold bath, my wife has confessed to me that she has been putting some warm water in with the cold every morning before I go into the bathroom. She says that it took me too long to make up my mind to get in when the water was cold and that breakfast got cold by the time I was ready."

One Cricketer Equals Two Bishops.

W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, has been photographed as often as a popular actor, and in England at least has found his autograph almost in a demand equal to that of a premier or a great author.

But an entirely new light was thrown, on all such details the other day, which may help settle the moot question of the relative value of sport and study.

Grace was approached by a wee maiden with notebook and pencil. His autograph? Of course! And it was written with a cheery smile and good natured manner. Two days later, much to his surprise, the selfsame girl sidled up to Grace, and shyly reached toward him the necessary implements for another signature.

"But didn't I give it to you only a couple of days ago?" laughingly asked the veteran.

"Oh," came the answer, "I changed that one for two bishops."

A Mystery.

"What time will the train from St. Louis arrive?"

"You mean what time is it due?"

"No, I mean what time will it arrive."

"You'd better consult a clairvoyant."

—Horseshoe Post.