

Bandon Recorder

Published Every Thursday Evening by the

Recorder Publishing Company.

C. E. KOPF, Managing Editor

Subscription, \$1 50 per Year in Advance. Advertising Rates Made Known on Application. Job Printing a Specialty.

Entered at the Bandon Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

THURSDAY.....February 11, 1909

We HAVE an excellent article in hand on the subject of Coddling Moth, written by M. G. Pohl, former fruit inspector of Coos county, but owing to lack of space it was crowded out this week, but will appear next week. Mr. Pohl is a successful fruit grower, and his ideas on any subject pertaining to fruit growing will be beneficial to the general public.

THERE is general agreement among the leading financiers and heads of the large establishments in Chicago that the year 1909 will be one of general and great prosperity, says an exchange. With political uncertainty removed, business men see little to fear and much to hope for in the prospect of legislation. Some leading Chicago houses state that the purchasing power of the farming class has increased so greatly that it more than compensates for the loss of purchasing power by the manufacturing class. That there has been a gradual but certain improvement in business generally in the last six months of the year is generally agreed in the business world. The national election disappointed enthusiasts who expected an immediate resumption of unparalleled activity that existed in the first six or eight months of 1907. But to the more sober minds among the leaders of industry a boom period is not desirable. "I do not look for any marked increase in business immediately following January 1," said Ernest A. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National bank. "Our crops have been good and are bringing good prices. Upon them, of course, rests the continued prosperity of our country. Our farmers have enjoyed abundant crops for several years and are in excellent financial condition. Indeed, you might now say that they are the bankers of the country, for they have the money to loan. Under the conditions I have mentioned I do not see how we can fail to have a continued improvement in all lines of business during the coming year, but such improvement must come gradually, and will, therefore, be of a more healthy character."—Times.

THE action of the Oregon legislature in passing the general Port Commission bill is one of the most commendable pieces of legislation enacted in this state for a number of years, and it is now up to the people who live along the coast to establish ports in accordance with the capacity of the harbors. The Port of Coquille River should be established on a large scale, as we have the harbor here, and it would be the greatest benefit to the entire valley of anything that is now in sight for this long suffering people. We understand that people along the river as far up as Myrtle Point are interested in the proposition, and the Myrtle Point Enterprise had an editorial on the subject a few weeks ago, which sounded their approval of the proposition in no uncertain terms. The papers of Coquille are also in line, as well as the people of that city, but the proposition should be really started from Bandon, as here it is that all boats will enter the river, and it might be added

that Bandon would perhaps reap more direct benefit from such a move than any of the up river towns, although every town and hamlet as well as every farmer in the valley would be greatly benefited by the Port of Coquille River. The Bandon Chamber of Commerce should take up the proposition at once and see what can be done in the matter, and we are sure they will have the sanction and support of the entire valley. Coos Bay will organize immediately, and while we hold no malice toward that enterprising community and hope they will succeed in building up a big Port of Coos Bay, but in the meantime, the Port of Coquille River should not be lost sight of by our enterprising business men, and a friendly rival to see which place could establish the bigger port might result in great good to both. Lets get busy.

BACK in New York there is a bunch of old fogies who have worked their way into the columns of the daily press with an assault upon the boy who whistles. To the credit of a boy loving community, however, these assailants have met with an opposition that is almost fierce in its vigor and intensity. Admitting bias we are nevertheless disposed to say that the whistles have the best of the argument. And, indeed, they should have the best of it. What right has squeamish fussiness, the joyless, sear and sapless remnants of humanity to assail a chief, if not the first, among the constitutional privileges of the boy? Has not the boy whistled since time ran? Is not the whistle the one musical accomplishment that distinguishes the boy from all others of the genus homo? Would any sane man, who understands the boy and his appreciation for the volatile and voluble quality that is in him give a whoop for the youngster who cannot or does not whistle? Let us have done with all this rot to the effect that whistling is not music. It is no better established because Paderewski and other savants have given it their indorsement. From the full joyous heart of a healthy and properly toned boy it is among the best music ever heard, if one has an ear attuned to it. And in this case the quality of the ear depends upon the quality of the heart. Where the latter is sound and wholesome the whistling boy is sure to find a friend and champion.—Telegram.

SOME eastern congressman, who is trying to make himself famous has introduced a bill into congress, regulating the size of the apple box used by the fruit growers of the west. This includes Oregon, Washington, California and other states of the west. The bill was no doubt gotten up by some eastern people, who never saw an apple pack, but instead, where they shake the apples down from the trees load them into a wagon, and haul them over a rough road to town, where they are shoveled into a barrel with a scoop shovel, and sealed up, without regard to size, quality or anything else. The promoters of the bill have several thinks on the subject, and advance some theories, which to them, no doubt, seem wise and feasible, but which are really laugh-

able to the fruit growers who know anything about the scientific packing of fruit. They aver that apples are not all the same size, which is a surprising revelation indeed, and then ask the perplexing question: How will a certain number fill a box? The answer is that the rules for "a straight pack," a "diagonal pack," "a three tier pack," a "four tier pack" etc. when understood answers the question. The Oregon legislature prepared a petition asking for the defeat of this bill, and Senator Fulton has presented the same to congress, and if the thick headed congressman who framed the bill can be made to see through a grindstone with a hole in it, they will probably vote to sustain the petition and defeat their own bill, as such a bill would not only be unjust, but would be laughable in the extreme, and the congress that passed it would be given the horse laugh by people of brains everywhere.

Wireless

IT is proposed in congress to require passenger ships at sea to be equipped with the wireless telegraph. It is but eleven years since Marconi, in a series of tests at Flatholm, startled the world with his demonstrated power of sending telegraphic messages without the aid of wires. It is but six years since he flashed his first message from Cornwall to Cape Breton. Yet so vital was his discovery that the ocean has been robbed of the chief of its terrors. The isolated regions of earth have been brought into lightning touch with the thro' of civilization. A complete system of wireless stations threads Canada. Nome and Fort Gilbert, Alaska, were given stations last year. A station at Washington, D. C., is to have a mast 350 to 400 feet high with a range of 3000 miles. The Nova Scotia station, established by Marconi merely for experiment, is doing a commercial business of 5000 to 6000 words daily. A system on the Carribean coast gives service to Central America. The Eiffel tower in Paris has been converted into a wireless mast with hopes that wireless communications will be established with New York. A system on the Great Lakes gives control of shipping for commercial purposes almost equal to that had over rail ship mnts.

There are stations and communication with Honolulu, Hongkong, Burmah, Mozambique, Trinidad, Tripoli. The world is virtually girded with wireless stations. Press reports are flashed across the Atlantic, steamships at sea receive daily bulletins, fugitives from justice are overhauled in midocean, and a wireless fire alarm system for protection of forests is projected. The system is to exercise a tremendous influence in future military operations, and practically revolutionize naval warfare. A new aspect is given to life on sea and land, and the crowning factor in it is that those who go down to sea in ships can, from the bosom of the deep, flash forth their appeal for help, or tiding of their fate.—Journal.

English Walnuts

I am agent for Brooks & Sons for Carlton, Ore. for their celebrated English Walnut trees. This firm is the only English Walnut importers in the state.

B. L. HURST.

City Transfer

All kinds of draying and transferring. FOR SALE—mill wood from Cody's mill \$2.00 per load. Coal sold and delivered at lowest prices. J. Jenkins, Prop.

Woodruff & Turner the house-furnishers are showing over 100 designs of wall paper, new and complete line. Prices from 2½ cents per roll up.

Maine Weary of Prohibition

After four years of fruitless efforts to enforce state-wide Prohibition through the agency of a special police force under the direction of the Governor, the State of Maine is now going to repeal the law under which this attempt was made, and will return to its earlier methods of treating the perennial liquor issues. declares Major Holman F. Day, the well-known Maine author, in an article which will appear in the February number of Appleton's Magazine. This means that in all rural districts and small towns where the sentiment is strongly against liquor selling, Prohibition will be strictly enforced, and in the larger cities of the state the law will be openly disregarded.

"To sum up the big difficulty in Maine," says Major Day, "there isn't real moral resolution behind the enforcement law, either in people or executives. In these communities where there is sentiment against rum-selling, no one tries to sell rum. In the City of Auburn, even in the most wide open times of Sheriff-made law, no one has opened a liquor shop, though it might naturally be supposed that with 15,000 population there would be a call for liquor. There was. There still is. But right across the river from Auburn is the larger City of Lewiston, with saloons in the open times and dives in the tight times, and clubrooms all the time. The thirsty citizens of Auburn merely walk across the bridge.

"On the other hand, under the town agency system, the little town of Randolph pays half its annual town bills by profits from the liquor agency. The town is near the National Soldiers' home at Togus. The Lewiston agency in a city of less than 30,000 population did over \$10,000 worth of business in a year. The failure of the attempt at state-wide enforcement is indicated by the fact that in Lewiston, the second largest city in Maine, from figures furnished by the mayor, I find that arrests for intoxication during the past four years have steadily increased from something like 600 annually to over 1000 for the past 12 months. Yet Lewiston is the only city in Maine where a large force of enforcement deputies has been on the job day and night, all the time.

"The spasms of enforcement and the iniquities of 'let-ups' have never bothered the country towns, which have long been dry and probably always will be. And these country towns cast two-thirds of the vote of Maine and constitute themselves the mentors of the morals of the wicked cities. Maine is between the horns of a dilemma, for the sentiment in favor of Prohibition law is stronger than ever, and apparently the only course ahead of her is to lapse into the old system by which Sheriffs and politicians sold indulgencies for the violation of the law."—Oregonian.

Coquille River Transportation Co.'s Schedule

Coquille leaves Bandon, 6:30 a m; arrives at Coquille 8:30 a m
Dispatch leaves Bandon 7:00 a m; arrives at Coquille, 10:00 a m
Favorite leaves Coquille 7:30 a m; arrives at Bandon 10:30 a m
Coquille leaves Coquille 9:30 a m; arrives at Bandon 11:30 a m
Dispatch leaves Coquille 1:00 p m; arrives in Bandon 5:00 p m
Favorite leaves Bandon 1:00 p m; arrives at Coquille 4:00 p m

The Coquille connects with the trains at Coquille for Marshfield and Myrtle Point.

The up river passengers can come to Bandon on the favorite and have three hours here in which to do their trading and other business.

Presbyterian Church

Preaching at the Presbyterian Church the first and third Sundays of each month, both morning and evening. Sunday School and young people's meeting every Sunday.

Visitors and transients are cordially invited.

GEO. H. ROACH, pastor,

J. E. YOUNG

W. G. PARKER

YOUNG & PARKER

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SUNSET MAGAZINE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS

Geo. P. Topping,

Plaintiff,

VS.

D. E. Mills,

Defendant.

ACTION AT LAW

To D. E. Mills, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, which prescribed time is six (6) weeks, the last day of which time will be Thursday, the 4th day of March 1909.

And if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint by the said time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for a judgement against you for the sum of \$100 as set up in plaintiff's said complaint together with the costs, and disbursements of this action, and for an order of said Court for a disposition of the money or sal of property attached in this action.

This summons is published in the Bandon Recorder, a weekly newspaper published in Coos County Oregon, for six consecutive weeks, beginning January 21st 1909, and ending March 4, 1909, by order of publication made by the Hon. John F. Hall, County Judge of Coos County, at Chambers in Coquille, Oregon on the 28 day of December, 1908.

GEO. P. TOPPING,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Bring your

Job Work

to THE RECORDER. BANDON - - - OREGON

Do You Bowl?

.... Go to the

ARC LIGHT Bowling Alleys

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract 0698 PUBLIC LAND SALE. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office.

Roseburg, Oregon, January 18, 1909. Notice is hereby given that as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 27, 1906 (34 Stats. 517), we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 5th day of March next, at this office, the following tract of land the SE 1-4 N E 1-4, sec. 33, T. 30 S., R. 14 W., W. M. Any persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims or objections on or before the time designated for sale.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.
J. M. LAWRENCE, Receiver
First publication Jan 21.

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