

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON.....OREGON

Isn't it about time for another change in the style of our 2-cent postage stamps?

One trouble with a universal language is that so many men could not stay at home long enough to learn it.

A Boston woman is suing for divorce because her husband threw a pie in her face. It must not have hit the right spot.

The people of France are drifting around to the point where they are in favor of more babies—for other people.

Tradition seems to have sustained a hard jolt through the fact that it was not the German empress who talked too much.

How the Czar of Russia must despise the Emperor of Germany for permitting a legislative body to lay down rules of conduct for him!

A Kansas man who married a school-ma'am complains that his wife always assumes a dictatorial attitude whenever she hears the school bell ringing.

Now who would ever have suspected that such a kindly disposed old soul as Uncle Edward of England would have taken the trouble to pester anybody?

We can see no reason why anybody should seek to kill the Kaiser by wrecking the royal train, or in any other way. He is a good and obedient monarch.

A fellow doesn't always know where to place his sympathy. A Massachusetts man with fifty children was arrested for non-support of recently arrived twins.

John D. Rockefeller's testimonials to his non-coercive methods in acquiring rival companies as the "kind I have always used; I have used no other," will sound familiar to the readers of soap advertisements.

Prince von Buelow refers to Germany as a parvenu among the nations. There are many people who will find it difficult to understand how Germany can feel hurt owing to the fact that she is blamed for being young.

Sometimes a man proves that he is great through his ability to recognize greatness in others. It is in this way that Boswell won his fame. The city of Litchfield, England, the birthplace of Johnson, has lately erected a statue of Boswell near that of Johnson himself. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is still regarded as the greatest biography in history.

China can never go back into the dark. It has been brought too far into contact with the world of ideas and action now to revert to the ancient type. It may be several generations before western ideas are firmly planted in the Chinese soil, but, nevertheless, there has been a great work of preparation there to insure an eventual rooting of civilization as the West conceives the term.

Cooking schools are an old story, and special courses in domestic science have been in operation for some years in more than one city. Probably the first institution, already established for general culture, to undertake household economics for women is King's College, London. The university housewife will receive her degree for three years' work in all that a mistress of a home needs to know, from laboratory practice in scrubbing to the theory of home decoration and the law of landlord and tenant.

When George Grey Barnard's statues were exhibited recently in the Boston Art Museum, one piece, "The Hearer," was set up outdoors on a plot of green. This is said to be the first case of a temporary exhibit of statuary in a public square, and it establishes a suggestive precedent. Will not more people see a work of art if it is placed on a thoroughfare than in a museum, and may not the time come when exhibits of statues will pass from one public park to another throughout the country?

What can be done with intensive farming and irrigation is shown in a circular recently issued by the Commercial Club of North Yakima, Wash. One farmer received ten thousand dollars for the apples from his fifteen-acre orchard. Apples sell for a dollar and a quarter a box, and the yield runs from five hundred to two thousand boxes an acre. The man who raised the ten-thousand-dollar apple crop sold the yield from fifteen cherry trees for two hundred and forty dollars. Another received forty-five hundred dollars for the peaches which he raised on three and a half acres; a third sold his nine-acre pear crop for the same amount, and still another got eleven hundred and fifty-five dollars from three acres of potatoes. The Yakima valley is peculiarly adapted to fruit-raising, but there is no reason why farmers elsewhere may not increase the yield of their land by adopting some of the methods successfully used there.

They have a "banker's row" at Joliet prison, and it has been Chicago's for-

tune to furnish most of its inmates. Stensland is there. Van Vlissingen is now there. In Van Vlissingen's case the machinery of the law had no obstacles. No high-priced lawyers fought to save the culprit from punishment on flimsy technicalities. The guilty man's conscience saved the state the time and expense of a long trial. These tragedies in the business world read their own lesson. A career of crime can only be prolonged to a certain limit. It is fortunate when the crash comes before innocent victims have widespread hardship and misery inflicted on them. But the crash will come sooner or later. Like others of his class, Van Vlissingen's first wrong step led him to take others. His "endless chain" of irregularities was not endless, after all. In his case the losers are fortunately not small bank depositors. But a man of his type is as demoralizing to the business world as the robber of bank savings or the swindler of widows and orphans. It is a high tribute to the general integrity of the financial world that moral lapses, as in Van Vlissingen's case, evoke no mandarin sympathy. Swift and stern justice is the only safe deterrent for others with a tendency toward dalliance with temptation. A felon's cell must be made a grim reality for crimes of this nature. The higher the former estate, and the greater the fall, the more certainly is the adage that "The wages of sin is death" proved true.

At the rate scientists are discovering the germ causes of various diseases in pretty much every kind of food of human consumption it is likely to become a serious question how a man may eat at all and maintain a healthy body. The vegetarians have done their best to depict the terrors of a meat diet, and now the vegetarians are confronted by a Buffalo physician who has it all worked out that vegetables cause cancer. Cancer, off and on, has been laid to tomatoes, oysters and lager beer. Now this physician, in a paper read to the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, lays it to cabbage, celery, onions, lettuce and the like. His contention is that the common garden worm is the source of the parasite which produces cancer. The worm crawls over the vegetable, infecting the plant. Even boiling, it is declared, will not kill the parasite. Beset on every hand by some terror, it seems to be a problem in this poor, old, germinated world whether to starve to death or take one of the parasite or bacilli routes. There certainly is reason in nature, if we must accept all the theories and "discoveries," for the new school of psychological dietitians which holds that the cravings of appetite and the inner man may be satisfied in the main without any tangible, physical form of food. Once the psychological theory is established on a practical basis, however, watch out for somebody to discover the germs of measles, diphtheria, appendicitis and a lot more ailments in the psychic waves that operate to appease hunger.

A SLEEPER, BUT NO SLEEP.
Observations of a Man Who Went to Bed in a Railroad Station.
"You can take the midnight train, you know," they told him, "and as they make up the berths early you can go to sleep while the train is in the yard and probably you'll be at home by the time you wake up."
That seemed a fine plan, and the young man was very willing to get down to the train about 10 o'clock. Half an hour later he turned in, says the New York Sun.
Just as he snuggled down into the bed clothing a train rolled into the station on the track next to the one on which the sleeper stood. The bell on the engine changed monotonously, filling every corner of the overhanging roof of the station with clamor. The long, rolling din of the bell, suddenly ceasing, gave way to a hissing of steam from the locomotive as the engineer performed goodness knows what necessary operation with the boiler.
The would-be sleeper turned over restlessly. The hissing steam was not a bit less insistent than the clanging of the bell had been and he was heartily glad when it stopped.
Over on a track two or three removes from his train another locomotive appeared to be waking up. Some miserable local train was making ready to leave. The puff, puff, puff of the early strides of the locomotive was followed by a louder crashing noise.
Once more the man who was trying to get to sleep turned over. He hauled up the blind and looked out. The local was pulling out, but he could see a light that showed another train coming in.
For the hour and half that the train had to stay in the station he sat up with his eyes glued to the window and watch in hand, just counting how many seconds of noiseless time he got. Finally when they did rattle and roll out of the station a theatrical company on board the sleeper made so much noise that he didn't have a chance to get to sleep until nearly 1 o'clock.
As he is one of the unfortunates who never can get to sleep on a sleeper when it is moving you may imagine how grateful he felt to the railroad for opening up the berths early in a yard jammed with all sorts of noisy traffic.

Said She.
She picked herself from the debris, and said to her friends: "Look at me!" And her friend merely said, "As she twisted her head And looked at her dress: "Hully gis!"—Houston Post.

There is entirely too much remedy in this country that is not applied.

BEETHOVEN AND BUSINESS.

Selling His Music Was Distasteful to the Great Composer.

An extremely interesting article which has just appeared in a German musical and theatrical paper contains the following statement, says the Philadelphia Record: Beethoven never bargained in the ordinary way; his fees for a contribution were demanded briefly and in decided manner, and he always pointed out when mentioning a price that he meant guineas and not sovereigns, or, rather, their equivalent in Austrian coin. In 1801 he wrote to a music firm at Leipzig: "Now the unpalatable business part is done with. I wish things could be managed differently in this world. There should be only one music publisher to whom the artist might take his work, knowing that he might ask a fee according to his requirements. As it is, he has to be partly a tradesman. Good heavens, how different and unpalatable this is." But this pious wish was never fulfilled, and Beethoven had to remain "half a tradesman" to the end.

As a suggestion of how dedications are occasionally made, the following letter, which Beethoven wrote to the same publisher in 1802 from Vienna, is interesting: "The lady in question can have a sonata and I will do my best to carry out her aesthetic ideas. The price is 5 guineas (ducats), and for this she may retain the sonata for a year as her private property, but not for publication. At the end of the year the sonata becomes my property—that is to say, I have the right to publish it, and if she thinks it an honor she may ask to have the work dedicated to her."

This, from the business point of view of the lady in question is surely a tempting offer. At least, so the art patroness of to-day would think if she had a chance of suggesting to a Beethoven the "aesthetic idea" for a sonata; to retain such treasure in her own hands for a twelvemonth, and thereafter have it dedicated to her—and all for 5 guineas!

QUEER STORIES

Oats are said to be the best flesh-building food for domestic animals.

A caterpillar each month eats food weighing 6,000 times its own weight.

The largest wooden building in the world is the parliament building at Wellington, New Zealand.

Except for a small area in Missouri and Kansas, there are no hardwood trees west of the Mississippi.

A New York Broadway druggist estimates that the people of the city spend \$2,980,000 each year for patent medicines.

Constant exposure of mirrors to the direct rays of the sun is apt to crystallize the amalgam and destroy the brilliancy.

New Yorkers drink tea as well as other things, and it is estimated that one pound of the herb is consumed by each inhabitant yearly.

Though New York City has 600 school buildings, 75,000 of its pupils are attending on part time because there is not sufficient accommodation for them.

Hawkish grammar school near Ambleside, where Wordsworth was educated, and which was founded in 1583 by Edwyne Sandys, archbishop of York, will shortly be closed.

Of all the high rents paid in New York City the highest are paid by saloons, which are taxed about double what could be got from any other business for the same premises.

New York City's growth is shown by the increased demand on the water supply, which has made it necessary to furnish 15,000,000 more gallons each year for the last ten years.

New York City's growth and its closer attention to matters of public health will increase the expenses of the department of health for next year \$626,642 in salaries. This year the salary list is \$1,643,079.

How to burn smoke, avoid sparks and eliminate combustible matter are requisites of railway locomotive builders in Holland. All railway locomotives before acceptance must be provided especially with a contrivance for burning smoke and preventing sparks emission.

Stones which are used by the lithographers all over the world in making colored pictures are found in a little district not more than four or five miles long by two or three broad near Nuremberg, in Germany. Quarrying has gone on there for more than a century.

The Jews and Thirteen.
Commenting on the thirteen superstitions in the Oesterreichische Wochenschrift, Jacob E. Ehrlich, a Jewish writer, says: "The number thirteen is surely not a bad one for us. The holy writ tells of the thirteen attributes of the Most High, and we have thirteen feast days in each year. Our great arch enemy, Haman, was hanged on the 13th of Abas. The thirteenth birthday of our sons is a day of joy because on that day the child becomes a member of the religious community. The dream of Joseph was of thirteen—the sun, the moon and eleven stars—and Jacob had thirteen children."

That mighty unfair trick of killing the fattest calf for the prodigal causes more family rows than anything else on earth, except the division of Father's Money.

HISTORY MADE DURING THE YEAR OF GRACE 1908

Record Is of Change and Death, but Also of Peace and Prosperity.

NATIONS HAVE NEW RULERS.

Many Persons Known in Statecraft, Politics, Music and Letters Pass Away.

The year 1908, like most of those preceding it, has brought about many changes in all parts of the world. Death has taken rulers and governments have been changed, men and women of prominence and achievement in many lines have passed into the silent hereafter, fire and flood have leveled their toll upon human life and property, greed and hate have incited to grave crime in numerous instances. But the record is not all dark. Man's activities along peaceful ways have gone steadily forward, achievement has made decided headway, the quiet lives of the majority of earth's people have moved on untroubled by war, pestilence or famine, and a grateful material prosperity seems to be the portion of most of the civilized nations.

Early in February the king and crown prince of Portugal were assassinated in a street of Lisbon and the crown passed to a young son and brother, the present King Manuel. The death, in November, of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress of China caused a change in the ruling head of the Celestial empire. A new president has more recently taken hold of affairs in Hayti, Bulgaria has declared itself independent of Turkey, and the last-named country itself has made radical innovations tending toward a constitutional government.

The necrology of the year is memorable for the number of notable men and women of prominence in the world of art, letters and music who have passed away. Among those to succumb during 1908 were ex-President Grover Cleveland, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, ex-premier of England; Tomas Estrada Palma, Cuba's first president; Bishop Henry C. Potter and Rev. Morgan Dix of New York, Ira D. Sankey, Pablo de Sarasate, August Wilhelmj, Edmund Clarence Stedman, "Ouida," Joel Chandler Harris, Murat Halstead, Bronson Howard, Victorien Sardou, Louise Chandler Moulton, Harriet Hosmer, Chas. Emory Smith and Wm. B. Allison.

A destructive theater fire and panic in Boyertown, Pa., the burning of a school house in a Cleveland suburb, mine explosions, forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and storms and floods in various parts of the country caused the loss of many lives.

The year witnessed the starting of Admiral Evans' fleet of warships on its triumphal tour of the Pacific.

The horrible developments upon the murder farm of Mrs. Belle Gunness, near LaPorte, Ind., the unlawful activities of the night riders in Tennessee and Kentucky, and the race riots in Springfield, Ill., are dark spots upon the record of the year.

The principal events of 1908 may be thus epitomized:

JANUARY.
4—Jury disagrees in trial of Caleb Powers for murder of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky. Jury acquits Geo. A. Pettibone of Steunenburg murder in Idaho.
13—Theater fire and panic in Boyertown, Pa., causes 167 deaths and injury of 75 persons. Union station annex in Kansas City burns.
18—Death of Edmund Clarence Stedman, poet. Three miners rescued after being buried for 46 days in mine at Ely, Mo.
19—Death of Chas. Emory Smith of Philadelphia, former Postmaster General.
24—\$1,000,000 fire in Portland, Me. Death of August Wilhelmj, noted violinist.
25—Death of "Ouida," English novelist.
28—\$1,700,000 fire in Chicago.
30—Death of Burr Robbins, well-known circus man.

FEBRUARY.
1—King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis Felipe of Portugal assassinated in streets of Lisbon. Harry Thaw acquitted of Stanford White murder. Gov. Toole of Montana resigns.
2—Manuel II. proclaimed King of Portugal.
3—Death of Col. Thos. G. Lawler of Rockford, Ill.
10—Burial of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis Felipe of Portugal.
11—Anthracite centennial celebrated in Wilkesbarre, Pa.
12—\$23,000 bank robbery in Rich Hill, Mo.
15—Marriage of Miss Theodora Shonts and Duc de Chaulnes.
18—Severe blizzard sweeps middle and western States.
20—Death of Senator Latimer of South Carolina.
21—Death of Harriet Hosmer, American sculptress.
27—Mine explosion near San Juan de Sabinas, Mexico, kills 76 miners.
28—Unsuccessful attempt made to kill Shah of Persia with bomb. W. O. Bradley, Republican, chosen Senator from Kentucky.

MARCH.
1—Great fire in Tampa, Fla.
2—Attempted assassination of Chief of Police Geo. M. Shippy of Chicago.
4—175 Children lose lives in burning of public school in North Colliswood, a Cleveland suburb. Death of Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont.
10—Attempt made on life of King Haakon of Norway.
12—20—Floods do damage along rivers of middle west.
13—Admiral Evans' fleet arrives at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
17—Death of Senator William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland.
22—Death of Senator William J. Bryan of Florida.
23—200 persons drowned in collision of Japanese ships off Toohokke, Japan.
26—Earthquake and fire destroy Chilapa, Mexico.
28—Bomb thrown in Union Square, New York, by Solig Silverstein.

APRIL.
2-3—Populist national convention in St. Louis.
4—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, premier of England, resigns.
6—Election riots in Lisbon, Portugal.
7—Death of Congressman A. L. Brick of Indiana.
12—Chelsea, Mass., devastated by \$10,000,000 fire. Death of Gen. B. M. Cutcheon of Michigan.
15—Hauser Lake dam, north of Helena, Mont., bursts and causes great havoc.
22—Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, ex-premier of England.
23—Death of Gen. Linerich, Russian commander. Duc de Chaulnes dies suddenly in Paris.
24—Destructive tornado sweeps 13 States, from North Dakota to Georgia.
25—American liner St. Paul sinks British cruiser Gladiator.
26—Notre Dame de Salette buried by landslide.
29—Death of Rev. Morgan Dix.
30—238 lives lost by sinking of Japanese cruiser, Matsushima.

MAY.
3—Burning of Aveline hotel in Fort Wayne, Ind. Marriage of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden and Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna of Russia.
4—120 persons drowned in river Dnieper, Russia, by capsizing of ferry boat.
5-6—Nine corpses unearthed on farm of late Mrs. Belle Gunness, north of LaPorte, Ind.
6—Combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets enter San Francisco harbor. Manual proclaimed King of Portugal.
8—Big fire in Atlanta, Ga.
10—Violent storm sweeps southwestern States.
11—Destructive tornado in northern Nebraska.
13—Governors of all States meet in convention in White House in Washington.
21—Great railway disaster near Antwerp, Belgium.
23—Death of Comedian Peter F. Daley.
30—Sixtieth Congress adjourns sine die.

JUNE.
1—Death of ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas. Oregon votes against single tax and equal suffrage.
2—Death of Sir Redvers Buller, English general.
4—Paris assassin shoots Capt. Alfred Dreyfus.
15—Caleb Powers and James Howard pardoned by Governor of Kentucky.
14—Death of Blind Tom, negro pianist.
16—Republican national convention in Chicago.
18—William H. Taft of Ohio nominated for President by Republican convention.
19—James S. Sherman of New York nominated for Vice President by Republicans.
24—Death of ex-President Grover Cleveland.
26—\$1,000,000 fire in Duluth.

JULY.
2—Death of Murat Halstead.
4—Death of Joel Chandler Harris.
5—Port au Prince, Hayti, swept by fire.
6—Commander Peary starts for far north.
7—Democratic national convention opens in Denver.
10—Wm. J. Bryan nominated for President by Democrats.
21—Death of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York.
22—United States Court of Appeals reverses Judge Landis' decision fining Standard Oil Company \$29,240,000.
24—Sultan of Turkey grants constitutional government.
28—Independence party nominates Higginson and Graves.

AUGUST.
2—Great fire destroys cities and many lives in British Columbia.
3—\$1,500,000 elevator fire in Chicago.
4—Death of Senator Wm. B. Allison of Iowa. Death of Bronson Howard, American playwright.
8—First general primary election in Illinois.
10—Death of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton.
12—Death of A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress.
14—Fatal race riots in Springfield, Ill. Death of Ira D. Sankey, gospel singer.
23—Great fire in Constantinople.
29—30 miners suffocated in coal mine at Hailyville, Okla.
27—Death of Col. Wm. F. Vilas of Madison, Wis.
30—\$2,000,000 fire in New Orleans.

SEPTEMBER.
1—Vermont election.
12—Death of Lord Lionel Sackville-West, former British minister to Washington.
4—Death of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration. Rawlins (Nev.) destroyed by fire.
6-16—Forest fires in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Michigan and across border in Canada.
14—Republicans carry Maine election.
21—Death of Pablo de Sarasate, Spanish violinist.
23—International tuberculosis congress meets in Washington.

OCTOBER.
6—Bulgaria declares itself independent of Turkey.
6—Philadelphia celebrates 225th anniversary.
7—Elevator explodes at Richford, Vt., kills 15 persons.
16—Forest fires rage in Michigan and Wisconsin. Relief train burns near Alpena, Mich., with 30 persons aboard.
19-21—Land lottery of Rosebud lands in South Dakota.

NOVEMBER.
1—Death of Mrs. Julia A. Carney, poetess, at Galesburg, Ill.
3—National election. W. H. Taft and James S. Sherman, Republicans, chosen President and Vice President.
4—Death of Tomas Estrada Palma, first president of Cuba Libre. Chas. W. Eliot resigns as head of Harvard university.
8—Death of Victorien Sardou, French playwright.
9—Trial of Ray Lamphere begins in La Porte, Ind. Former U. S. Senator Edward W. Carmack shot dead in Nashville (Tenn.) street. Postmaster Edward M. Morgan of New York shot in street.
10—Warship North Dakota launched at Quincy, Mass.
12—Explosion and fire in mine in Westphalia, Germany, kills 339 men.
13—Death of Emperor of China. Secretary of the Navy Meadell resigns.
14—Death of Dowager Empress of China. Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez chosen president at Cuban elections.
15—South Bend (Ind.) postoffice robbery.
24—Gov. A. B. Cummins chosen U. S. Senator from Iowa. Lieut. Gov. Garst becomes Governor of Iowa.
29—Ray Lamphere convicted of arson at La Porte, Ind.
27—Treaty between United States and Japan is announced.
28—138 miners killed by explosion in Marianna, Pa.
29—Flood at Guthrie, Okla.

DECEMBER.
2—President Nord Alexis of Hayti deposed. Pu Yi ascends throne of China. Hole blown in levee, saving town of Pine Bluff, Ark.
8—Fatal battles between religious fanatics and police in streets of Kansas City.
10—Abraham Ruef, San Francisco political boss, convicted of bribery.
12—Dutch cruiser Gelderland captures Venezuelan guardship Alix.
15—Death of Donald G. Mitchell.
17—Constitutional government inaugurated in Constantinople.
20—Gen. Antoine Simon sworn in as president of Hayti.
21—Graft arrests cause sensation in Pittsburgh.
22—Burning of Herald Square theater in New York.

Operation Refrains Drunkard.
By a simple operation on the head, removing pressure on the brain, caused by an injury, Dr. Herbert L. Northrup of Philadelphia has changed a man from a drunkard and a thief to an honest, industrious man, respected by his employers. The patient declares that his desire for drink and theft has entirely disappeared and during twenty-two months he has lived an upright life and been twice promoted by his employers. He was a man of good habits when at the age of 48 a timber struck him on the head, causing contusion of the scalp and a hematoma in the upper frontal region close to the middle line on the right side. He was unconscious for sixty seconds. During the twelve years following he developed drinking and stealing habits, neglected his family and was finally discharged from a good position for drunkenness and for misusing the company's funds. The operation was then performed, and after twenty-two months of well doing with no relapses, Dr. Northrup announces a complete cure.

A Wonderful Fossil Bed.
An expedition directed by Prof. H. F. Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History has recently returned from the Fayoum desert in Egypt laden with new skeletons of prehistoric animals. The Fayoum district is the bed of an ancient river, and in the sands are found the bones of all kinds of animals mixed indiscriminately. They are so soft that they can be removed only by pouring shellac over them. One of the most important finds is the skull of the giant arsinotherium. The dominating feature is a long pair of sharp-pointed horns protruding upward and outward from the snout for nearly two feet. This animal was the brute king of its time. The body combined the shape of the elephant and the rhinoceros. The monster was named after the Egyptian queen Arsinoo, famed for her beauty. The animal stood six feet high and nearly ten feet long. The feet were adapted to walking on sandy or sinking ground.

Readers Want Facts First.
Prof. W. D. Scott of Northwestern university, in his new book on the "Psychology of Advertising," gives the results of a set of questions sent to 4,000 readers of the modern daily newspaper. From the answers sent by 3,000 men he has reached the conclusion that readers do not care to have a paper serve as interpreter of the news or as advocate of the truth. All that they want is a brief but comprehensive publication of the news. In his opinion that editor will be most appreciated who selects news most wisely and presents the unvarnished truth in all matters in which the constituency are interested. He adds: "The ideal paper would have to do only with facts. The news would have to be well written, but the interest would be mainly in the news itself and not in the reporter's or the publisher's views concerning it." The answers showed that local news leads all other features in interest. There came in order named, political, sporting and financial.

Russell on the Firing Line.
In the November Everybody, Charles E. Russell, known in two continents as one of the greatest of muckrakers, and who has been criticized for not doing something constructive, comes to the front with three specific proposals for civic betterment. They are: To establish a new standard of public service by discontinuing the practice of paying our public officials salaries, to abolish the political boss by establishing everywhere the system of direct nominations and "to clear our minds of the singular superstition that so long obsessed us concerning the public utility franchise" by adopting the simple plan of the annual lease. His belief is that "the best way to abolish the muckraker is to abolish muck."

The origin of the Great Banks of Newfoundland is said to have been in the boulders carried down by icebergs. The bank is 600 miles long and 120 broad.

22—Marriage of Prince August Wilhelm of Germany and Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
23—Canadian elections carried by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Liberal party.

NOVEMBER.
1—Death of Mrs. Julia A. Carney, poetess, at Galesburg, Ill.
3—National election. W. H. Taft and James S. Sherman, Republicans, chosen President and Vice President.
4—Death of Tomas Estrada Palma, first president of Cuba Libre. Chas. W. Eliot resigns as head of Harvard university.
8—Death of Victorien Sardou, French playwright.
9—Trial of Ray Lamphere begins in La Porte, Ind. Former U. S. Senator Edward W. Carmack shot dead in Nashville (Tenn.) street. Postmaster Edward M. Morgan of New York shot in street.
10—Warship North Dakota launched at Quincy, Mass.
12—Explosion and fire in mine in Westphalia, Germany, kills 339 men.
13—Death of Emperor of China. Secretary of the Navy Meadell resigns.
14—Death of Dowager Empress of China. Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez chosen president at Cuban elections.
15—South Bend (Ind.) postoffice robbery.
24—Gov. A. B. Cummins chosen U. S. Senator from Iowa. Lieut. Gov. Garst becomes Governor of Iowa.
29—Ray Lamphere convicted of arson at La Porte, Ind.
27—Treaty between United States and Japan is announced.
28—138 miners killed by explosion in Marianna, Pa.
29—Flood at Guthrie, Okla.

DECEMBER.
2—President Nord Alexis of Hayti deposed. Pu Yi ascends throne of China. Hole blown in levee, saving town of Pine Bluff, Ark.
8—Fatal battles between religious fanatics and police in streets of Kansas City.
10—Abraham Ruef, San Francisco political boss, convicted of bribery.
12—Dutch cruiser Gelderland captures Venezuelan guardship Alix.
15—Death of Donald G. Mitchell.
17—Constitutional government inaugurated in Constantinople.
20—Gen. Antoine Simon sworn in as president of Hayti.
21—Graft arrests cause sensation in Pittsburgh.
22—Burning of Herald Square theater in New York.

Operation Refrains Drunkard.
By a simple operation on the head, removing pressure on the brain, caused by an injury, Dr. Herbert L. Northrup of Philadelphia has changed a man from a drunkard and a thief to an honest, industrious man, respected by his employers. The patient declares that his desire for drink and theft has entirely disappeared and during twenty-two months he has lived an upright life and been twice promoted by his employers. He was a man of good habits when at the age of 48 a timber struck him on the head, causing contusion of the scalp and a hematoma in the upper frontal region close to the middle line on the right side. He was unconscious for sixty seconds. During the twelve years following he developed drinking and stealing habits, neglected his family and was finally discharged from a good position for drunkenness and for misusing the company's funds. The operation was then performed, and after twenty-two months of well doing with no relapses, Dr. Northrup announces a complete cure.

A Wonderful Fossil Bed.
An expedition directed by Prof. H. F. Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History has recently returned from the Fayoum desert in Egypt laden with new skeletons of prehistoric animals. The Fayoum district is the bed of an ancient river, and in the sands are found the bones of all kinds of animals mixed indiscriminately. They are so soft that they can be removed only by pouring shellac over them. One of the most important finds is the skull of the giant arsinotherium. The dominating feature is a long pair of sharp-pointed horns protruding upward and outward from the snout for nearly two feet. This animal was the brute king of its time. The body combined the shape of the elephant and the rhinoceros. The monster was named after the Egyptian queen Arsinoo, famed for her beauty. The animal stood six feet high and nearly ten feet long. The feet were adapted to walking on sandy or sinking ground.

Readers Want Facts First.
Prof. W. D. Scott of Northwestern university, in his new book on the "Psychology of Advertising," gives the results of a set of questions sent to 4,000 readers of the modern daily newspaper. From the answers sent by 3,000 men he has reached the conclusion that readers do not care to have a paper serve as interpreter of the news or as advocate of the truth. All that they want is a brief but comprehensive publication of the news. In his opinion that editor will be most appreciated who selects news most wisely and presents the unvarnished truth in all matters in which the constituency are interested. He adds: "The ideal paper would have to do only with facts. The news would have to be well written, but the interest would be mainly in the news itself and not in the reporter's or the publisher's views concerning it." The answers showed that local news leads all other features in interest. There came in order named, political, sporting and financial.

Russell on the Firing Line.
In the November Everybody, Charles E. Russell, known in two continents as one of the greatest of muckrakers, and who has been criticized for not doing something constructive, comes to the front with three specific proposals for civic betterment. They are: To establish a new standard of public service by discontinuing the practice of paying our public officials salaries, to abolish the political boss by establishing everywhere the system of direct nominations and "to clear our minds of the singular superstition that so long obsessed us concerning the public utility franchise" by adopting the simple plan of the annual lease. His belief is that "the best way to abolish the muckraker is to abolish muck."

The origin of the Great Banks of Newfoundland is said to have been in the boulders carried down by icebergs. The bank is 600 miles long and 120 broad.