

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON.....OREGON

The Gomezes seem to be the Smiths of tropical America.

A London paper publishes an article entitled: "Why Clever Girls Don't Marry." They frequently do.

A Michigan man has been sent to jail for stealing a 2-cent stamp. How that man must be despised in Pittsburg!

The girls who get married this year will be able to hold their heads up proudly, knowing that they are free from suspicion.

Champ Clark says the average price of a woman's hat is \$5. And yet it would never do to refer to any woman's hat as an average one.

Now that Mark Twain is a trust he should have himself investigated and show Henry Rogers what a real humorist can do on the witness stand.

Count Boni de Castellane declares that he doesn't want any more Gould money. Can it be possible that he had the foresight to save up some of it for the rainy day?

A Pullman official says it is the selfish who tip the porter. Then it must be the unselfish who pay him \$25 a month, one-half of which must go for meals on the road.

It's all right for Boni to withdraw his demand for \$50,000, but if he gets the custody of his sons without an allowance we're afraid there will be a new child-labor scandal in France.

Another county has gone dry and Emperor William announces he will never drink again during the remainder of his life. The temperance movement is making some mighty strides.

Some of the prophets are predicting that the Atlantic will be crossed by balloon during the present year. If John W. Gates can be induced to bet a million on it the matter will be settled.

An organization has been formed to teach farmers' wives how to cook. What farmers' wives would really like to know is how they can get rid of about half of the cooking they have to do now.

A married couple in Montclair, N. J., separated because of incompatibility. He was an inveterate tobacco chewer and she had a habit of kissing the cat. Cautious persons will be careful in bestowing their sympathy in this case.

The girl who has neglected to propose during leap year and finds herself still alone and unsought may be expected to begin agreeing with the poet that "of all sad words of tongue or pen the saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"

Can the proposition that the minimum salary for an unmarried Episcopalian clergyman in the diocese of New York should be \$1,200 and for a married clergyman \$1,200, with a suitable place to live in, or \$1,500 in money, be taken as an official statement of the exact cost of a wife?

Mme. Curie, co-discoverer with her husband of radium, has been promoted to full professorship in the University of Paris. A woman who can discover new truth is certainly qualified to teach it, and the young men in the university can afford to sit with respect at the feet of this remarkable woman of science.

The general express business of the country is controlled by six companies, although the Bureau of the Census reports thirty-four such companies in operation. This is largely owing to the fact that the six big companies are all that do business in more than ten States. Nineteen companies do business in one State only. The companies operate on friendly terms with the railroads, and agree to charge at least 50 per cent more than the freight rate in all articles. Indeed, the railroads are part owners of some of the independent express companies. This partnership arrangement may ultimately result in the absorption of the express companies by the railroads themselves.

There is more and more recognition among enterprising church denominations of the fact that mere doctrinal abstractions or dogmatic discussions do not deeply interest young folks. The imaginative and luminous mind of youth needs the poetry of things, somewhat of its own flavor and kindred. The kernel none the less still continues to be the truth though enveloped in attractive guise. What should be the exact limit of such attractiveness will always be a matter of discussion. That it may—and very readily—be carried to excess is obvious. Among preachers, as among laymen, there will always be those inclined to the spectacular and the eccentric. Latitude, with these, means occasional wild flights of fancy, excessive intermixture of sentiment, display and moral principle, and insufficient devotional exercise.

In view of the excessive severity of the arraignment of the modern home to which the American Sociological So-

ciety was treated by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, one almost expects some judge to ask the poor home whether it has anything to say before sentence is pronounced against it. As a matter of fact, the modern home need not hang its head in shame and sorrow, and is in no danger of condemnation. It has done very well considering its prehistoric and even historic past, and it goes on improving. With all its imperfections—and these it shares with other human institutions and with human nature itself—it manages to put to the front millions of tolerably healthy, tolerably moral and tolerably intelligent men and women to do the work and carry on the civilization of the known world. It is true that extreme poverty, like idleness in luxury and parasitism, is bad for maternity, and it is true that in too many homes the provisions for child culture are still sadly inadequate. But it is not true that we have reached the parlous state where "the woman refuses to go back, the home refuses to go forward, and marriage waits." Few of us would send woman back to slavery and abject dependence if we could, and most of us understand that we couldn't if we would. Revolutions do not go backward, and the progress of woman is assured. As to the home, it never has been so unreasonable as to refuse to advance. It advances slowly, to be sure, but this shows wise conservatism and a due realization of its solemn responsibilities. The home knows that not everything is advance which is so described in formidable volumes and at sociological meetings, and it wishes to be certain of the next step before taking it. Industrial, educational and social conditions are reacting on the home as on other basic institutions. Our various problems are interdependent, and no sovereign remedy for all our ills is in sight. Society is struggling, developing, making experiments, accumulating knowledge. It cannot give its entire time and attention to the future, for the simple reason that man does not live by high thinking alone. We must use such light as we have to make the modern home a fit place for all who dwell in it. To improve education, to eliminate unnecessary poverty, to remove unjust inequalities, to disseminate intellectual, moral and aesthetic culture is directly and indirectly to raise the morale and ennoble the atmosphere of the home.

PHOSPHATE IN SOUTH SEAS.

Largest Known Deposits of High Grade Phosphate.

The islands of the Pacific ocean contain the largest known deposits of high grade phosphates. A London company controls the deposits in Ocean and Pleasant Islands, in the Gilbert group. The deposits on these islands are estimated at 50,000,000 tons, of which scarcely 1,000,000 tons have been marketed. By the employment of a large number of Chinese, Japanese and natives the company is now marketing 250,000 to 300,000 tons a year, of which 100,000 tons go to Japan, 80,000 to Australia and the remainder to Europe. Europe also receives yearly 100,000 tons of high grade phosphates from Christmas Island and more than 100,000 tons of lower grade phosphates from Tunis and Algeria.

Notwithstanding the very large deposits owned by the London company, the mining of phosphates pays so well that not only that company, but various other investors, have been, and are, making constant efforts to discover other phosphate deposits, and in many islands deposits, small in quantity and poor in quality, have been discovered, as in the Fijis. Recently, however, phosphate of good quality has been discovered on three islands in the French colony of Tahiti and dependencies. These islands—Makatea, Matahiva and Niau—are in the northwestern part of the Tuamotu archipelago of eighty atoll islands. It is also probable that deposits exist on other islands of this group. The deposits in Matahiva and Niau are small, but the high grade deposits in Makatea are estimated at 10,000,000 tons, with many million more tons of an inferior quality. The quality of this deposit ranges from 73 to 80 per cent. The island has an elevation of 230 feet—the highest of the group—and an area of six to eight square miles. Although many others are interested in these deposits, they will be worked by a French company, just formed in Paris for that purpose. As Makatea is surrounded by coral reefs and has no harbor, the phosphate will have to be loaded at deep sea moorings outside the reefs. On account of the expense incident thereto it will be some time before the company can make any considerable shipments, but in the course of a few years it is considered that the capacity of the works will be 200,000 tons per annum.

As Makatea is so near Papeete, the commercial center of this colony, the working of the phosphate deposits on that island will add largely to the business and prosperity of the colony.—Philadelphia Record.

England's Oldest Canal.

The oldest canal in England was originally a Roman cutting—the Foss dike—running its 11 miles from Lincoln to the Trent, near Torkey. Deepened in the time of King Henry I, it was allowed to decay until 1840, when the Edinburgh Stevensons both widened and deepened it.

When a woman says to her husband: "You know I haven't a bit of jealousy in my nature, but I would like to know, etc.," look out for storms.

There is more or less of the grafter in the average man.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

WHO SUPPORTS THE FAMILY?

In thirty States of the Union a mother has no ownership in her own children, and the husband can collect every dollar of their earnings. Is the wife who brings up a family of children, under such conditions as these, not a self-supporting member of the community? Who supports the family, anyway? In the days of our grandfathers the husband paid for a barrel of flour and the wife made that flour into bread. Converting raw material into a manufactured product is usually more expensive than the raw material itself. The cash value of the wife's contribution to the bread might have been more than the value contributed by the husband to provide the flour. Would she, then, not be as self-supporting as her husband? All this balderdash about the necessity of economic independence for women is a pretty poor tribute to the intellectual ability of the female reformers who are responsible for so much trouble and unhappiness. Is the woman who draws a salary from the mere man who employs her in his office more independent than the wife who is comfortably cared for by her husband? Or can the wage-earner of either sex be considered as economically independent?

There is no sex to brain power of itself. And in this free country there is no more obstacle to a woman attaining economic independence than there is to the man. Stop arguing, sisters. There is no room for argument. Time flies and opportunity flees. If economic independence is your sole object, roll up your sleeves and dig in.—Chicago Journal.

DEATH BY VIOLENCE.

NEARLY 11,000 persons committed suicide in this country last year. This is probably the largest number of suicides in any single year in the history of the country, statistics showing a marked and steady increase in late years in the number of cases of self-destruction. Other deaths due to personal violence numbered 8,352, which, with the 100 cases of lynching reported, make a total of 19,904 cases of death by personal violence in a single year. These are startling figures.

Of the illegal hangings or lynchings, the South contributed ninety-seven and the North three. California had one case and Illinois two. There were ninety-two legal executions in the country, thirty-six of which were in the North and fifty-six in the South. Two persons executed were Chinese, forty-four were blacks and forty-six were whites. Of the suicides, 634 arose from business losses and failures, and of this number thirty-one were barkers and brokers. Among professional men, physicians furnished the largest number of suicides. Seven thousand, eight hundred sixty-four males and

APPLES' PLACE IN STORY.

Greeks Knew of the Fruit and Mythology Has Reference to It.

The apple is mentioned in fable and history more than any other fruit. It played a part in the downfall of man, for had not Eve been tempted by Satan, who, in the guise of a serpent, offered the first woman fruit from the tree of knowledge, an apple tree, and had not Eve yielded the father and mother of the world would not have been driven from the Garden of Eden, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Greeks knew the apple, and many of their fables are stories on the luscious fruit. According to Homer the apple was one of the causes of the Trojan war.

Homer says that at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, two immortals, all of the gods were invited except Eris, or Discord. Enraged at her exclusion the goddess threw a golden apple among the guests, with the inscription, "For the fairest." Thereupon Juno, Venus and Minerva each claimed the apple. The decision was left with Paris, a beautiful shepherd. Minerva promised him glory and renown in war if he would yield her the prize; Juno promised power and riches, and Venus assured him the fairest of women for a wife. Paris decided in favor of Venus.

Under the protection of the goddess Paris was hospitably received by Menelaus, king of Sparta. Helen, the fairest of her sex, was the wife of Menelaus, but Paris, aided by Venus, persuaded her to elope with him and carried her off to Troy. Paris was the son of Priam, king of the Trojans, and was welcomed by his father and court. The Greeks gathered an army, and in a siege that lasted for years finally succeeded in entering the city by a stratagem and totally destroyed it. The story of the siege and of the subsequent adventures of one of the besieged are the themes of the two greatest poems and antiquity, Homer's "Iliad" and Virgil's "Aeneid."

The search for the golden apples of the Hesperides was the most difficult of all the twelve adventures of Hercules. The apples were the ones that Juno had received at her wedding from the goddess of the earth and which she had entrusted to the keeping of the daughters of Hesperis. After various adventures in his search for the apples Hercules found Atlas, a giant, who held the sky on his shoulders, and Atlas promised to get the apples if Hercules would support the sky while he was gone. Atlas secured the apples for Hercules, took up his burden reluctantly and let Hercules return with the apples, his task completed.

Atalanta, said the Greeks, was a maiden whom the gods had warned must not marry. Terrified by the oracle, she fled the society of men, and to persistent suitors who fogned her volunteered to marry the man who best-

2,988 females destroyed themselves, a ratio of nearly three males to one female.

These figures that tell of the violent deaths of 20,000 people yearly, because of crime or inability to cope successfully with the controlling forces of life, ought to awaken profound and sober thought and lead to serious inquiry as to the best possible way to end this needless and wanton waste of human life.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

WATCH CANADA.

In the Canadian Northwest the railroads are laying out new towns by wholesale along their new lines. On the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific 220 new villages will be platted within the next few months. The railroad authorities believe that to locate such trading places and railway stations not more than eight or ten miles apart, along their extensions westward and northward, will facilitate the settling of the farming country and promote the development of the entire territory. It is expected that settlers from the United States will furnish a large part of the population required to fill up a great region, far north of the boundary. Canada has seen immigration from this country rise to 60,000 a year, with signs of a still heavier movement, and the plans of the Canadian railroad companies are on a generous scale, accordingly. It is solid, enduring, fruitful growth which will add immensely to the productivity and wealth of America, on both sides of the international frontier. The Dominion is moving forward at a great rate, in all of the vital elements of national life and progress. Its future will surely far outrun all that its past has known. As we have said before, "Watch Canada."—Cleveland Leader.

WATER WAYS AND PEACE.

THE use of common waterways has always proven a prolific cause of international wrangling. The joint navigation of such waters, the joint control of water power, the regulation of fishing rights and the determination of the use of water in navigable streams having their rise in one jurisdiction and their outflow in another have led to interminable dispute. Later inventions, especially the use of water power for the development of electrical energy, have only served to increase the possibilities of dissension. There has been a continuous unsettled waters debate between the United States and Great Britain from the time of the colonies. It is therefore of most happy augury for the future that a treaty has been successfully negotiated by Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce providing for amicable adjustment by a joint high commission of all future waterway and boundary difficulties.—Philadelphia Record.

nutritious. I understand that the government is drafting a bulletin stating that the thornless cactus is not fit food for men but I am quite positive that the experts have not tested the Luther Burbank cactus as I have.

Another result of Dr. Landone's experiments is the fact that it is much better to preserve the tissues with green-leaf foods, containing organic salts than by their constant destruction as the result of a diet in proteins, and the consequent necessity for the production of an immense amount of extra energy to rebuild the tissues. He paraphrases the old maxim, by saying, "An ounce of preservation is worth a pound of repair."

Dr. Landone now proposes to do for children what Burbank has done for plants. With a corps of 20 assistants, trained by himself, he has begun the scientific training of children. This work promises a revolution in the methods of child-culture. His purpose is to develop the conscious, discriminative, functional life of the child by training the senses, the mind and the motor organism; and his methods are in line with the advanced scientific thought of the day. Recently he explained his methods in a lecture to a hundred of the most influential of the club women of Los Angeles and won their hearty support.

His Measure.

"A few friends," relates James Moll in the Draughts World, "were chatting with Wylie, the checker champion, in a club after one of his days of exhibition play in Glasgow, when a youth, slightly under the influence of John Barleycorn, threatened to monopolize the conversation, blowing his own horn and giving out in no uncertain language that he considered himself the equal of Wylie. The old man took no notice of him for a time, but, occupying the usual five minutes in considering the move, quietly asked the youth to remove his hat (not more than a six and a half size), then substituted his own—which was a large one and went well down over the young braggart's nose—and, casting his eye around the company, said scornfully, 'That's his measure!' The company enjoyed the retort so much that the youth was glad to make a hurried exit."

The Servant and the Factory Woman.

Much as I loathe the factory system, it scores in some respects above sculleries. In factories, at any rate, women meet with their kind and have intercourse with many varieties of human nature. But, chained up in sculleries and kitchens, with tether just long enough to reach the stocking to be mended and no longer, their lives are bare and starved as the picked bones that they put in the pots.—London Woman Worker.

After a country woman has visited in the city for a couple of weeks she begins to call her hired girl a servant.

HOW FIGS ARE MARKETED.

Trees Grow Wild and Fruit Is Dried in the Sun.

The fig tree grows almost wild and requires little cultivation, says the Premier Enquirer. Although certain varieties are grown in various parts of the world, those of Asiatic Turkey, commonly called Smyrna figs, for the reason that they are packed and shipped from Smyrna, are the best. The growing district is in the province (vilayet) of Aidin, the plantations extending from Ayassuluk to Ortachi, a valley over 100 miles long, spreading far on both sides of the line of the Ottoman railway, which runs through it, affording direct transportation from the interior.

The figs ripen by the beginning of August. They are not picked, but when they reach a certain maturity they begin to dry and consequently they drop on the ground. In the morning everybody on the plantations goes around with buckets gathering the fruit, which they carry to a certain place where the ground is covered with dry leaves and straw (sergel), and on which they spread the fruit, exposing it to the sun, allowing it to remain there from two to three days.

Fig packing is one of the principal industries of Smyrna. Thousands of people find employment during the end of August and the months of September, October and part of November, more than \$500,000 being paid in wages during that time.

The demand for figs has increased considerably during the last two years. Some years ago a crop of 75,000 to 80,000 camel loads was considered large and difficulty was found in disposing of the goods. With the increased demand new plantations have been started and the crops of the last two seasons have been enormous, in 1900 reaching 120,000 loads. Notwithstanding this, the goods find a ready market and, with the exception of very short crops, at higher prices than were ever realized before.

QUEER STORIES

The Laplander can travel about 150 miles a day on his skates.

The annual fire loss of New York is nearly double that of London.

The foreign trade of Great Britain has shown no signs of revival.

Japan's fishermen represent a huge industry. Last year the total value of the catch was estimated at \$43,932,188.

Peanuts, or ground nuts, as they are locally called, form one of the largest crops over a large part of the northern provinces of China, and are one of the articles of native export entering heavily into both the China coast and foreign trade.

A delicious sweetmeat is made in Santo Domingo from ripe bananas, cut into slices about a quarter of an inch thick. These are sprinkled with sugar and placed in the sun several days, being turned occasionally, and each time dusted again with sugar.

A scientific labor of the utmost importance and interest is about to be commenced from Shanghai. This is a magnetic survey of China, and Dr. Edwards, of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, who is to carry it through, is at present in Shanghai preparing for the work.

Second in importance to the exportation of china from the Limoges district of France is that of "English" walnuts. The walnuts are exported either unshelled for use as dessert nuts, or in nut kernels—generally in halves. The proportion is about one-third sent unshelled and two-thirds shelled.

For some days there has been in a glass case on the mantelpiece of Messrs. Sotheby's in Wellington street a quill pen such as you can buy for a penny. This particular one, however, brought 4,680 pence, or £19 10s. It had belonged to Charles Dickens and is said to be that which was used at the last when he was writing "Edwin Drood." It was taken from the novelist's table at Gad's Hill by his eldest son.—London News.

Caviar is the roe of the sturgeon prepared as a table delicacy. As a dish too rare to be known by the generality of people, and the flavor of which would not be relished by an uneducated palate, Shakespeare makes Hamlet speak of it. In describing a play which was too fine to be appreciated by ordinary minds. "Twas caviare to the general" (meaning the generally), says the Prince of Denmark.

Too Precious

A Richmond woman has in her employ a little ducky, Miff Cole. One day Miff became confidential and told his mistress he was "goin' to the cimiter next Sunday."

"But, Miff, that's a long walk. You know it is more than five miles."

"Oh, missus, I ain't goin' to walk. I's goin' to ride."

"How is that, Miff?"

"I's goin' in a kerridge 't my uncles' funeral."

All day Saturday Miff could talk of nothing but the approaching affair. Sunday his mistress excused him, and she expected that on Monday she would be regaled with a full account of the funeral. But Miff turned up with a most melancholy face. In answer to her inquiry he said:

"I didn't go, missus. He ain't dead yet."—New York Herald.