

BANDON RECORDER

Issued Each Week

BANDON, OREGON

Now is the time to subscribe for the *Commoner* and the *Outlook*.

Senator Tillman is accused, also, of overworking his forking privilege.

Learn a lesson in modesty by studying the character of John R. Binns, the young Marconi hero.

Sousa announces that ragtime music is dead. If so it has left a very active ghost to continue the disturbance.

No doubt, an inventor will be along some day with a machine that will give us our cold waves steam heated.

A Brooklyn girl married a Chinaman to spite her parents, which is one phase of the yellow peril never thought of before.

We often wonder how President Lincoln found time to free the slaves when he was so busy thinking up new stories.

Young Mr. Rockefeller is suffering from insomnia. Perhaps it keeps him awake to hear it pouring into father's coffers.

The doctors having discovered a man who has two hearts, the question has been raised whether he is now entitled to two wives.

Aunt Carrie Nation smashed a London tobaccoist's widow and was left off with a small fine. Aunt Carrie has hard work making a martyr of herself.

Another ingenious man has sprung into fame by inventing an egg beater which can also be used as an ice cream freezer and a churn. Wonderful age, is this.

If Roosevelt becomes the head of the world's conservation congress, the problem of what to do with our Presidents will be very satisfactorily solved.

This country has made such progress in the way of furnishing brick and stucco houses that we shall probably never have another President who was born in a log cabin.

A Boston woman, we are told, has "embraced twenty-three different religions." It may be that up to the present time she has not found any that reciprocated.

In Oregon the ten-inch hat pin is to be the limit, but as few mashers will care to have even ten inches of pin jabbed into their anatomy, the limit will doubtless be a plenty.

The Rev. Mr. Carmichael made it easy for the medical fraternity to discover that he was insane. Had his case been left to expert witnesses there would always have remained a doubt.

A scientist says the day is coming when it will be possible to foretell earthquakes. Good. That will give us a chance to make use of our airship and get off the earth till the trouble is over.

Announcement is made that women of fashion are about to abolish the rat, which they have been wearing on their heads, but most of the married men would be more deeply interested if they were to hear that women were to begin wearing waists that buttoned in front.

Among recently elected members to Phi Beta Kappa, the society of picked scholars, is a Harvard student named Tien Tin Chao of Tientsin, China. Two Chinese, Mr. Wei and Mr. Chen, graduated recently from West Point, where then have been, in a sense, guests of the United States. The students who are to come to America as beneficiaries of the returned "Boxer indemnity" fund will find that their countrymen have set them a high standard in American colleges.

The South African confederation convention has been considering the selection of three capital cities to satisfy the local pride of the colonies entering into the new union. Cape Town has been agreed upon for the seat of Parliament, Pretoria for the administrative capital, and Bloemfontein as the headquarters of the judiciary. It is nearly a thousand miles from Cape Town to Pretoria, and Bloemfontein is between the two. The plan of a divided capital for united colonies worked well in Rhode Island until 1900; but that State covers an area of only fifty by thirty-five miles. It might work differently on a continental scale.

Plans are making in Indiana for the purchase of the house built by William Henry Harrison at Vincennes, when he was Governor of the old territory. It is of brick, two stories high and stands on the bank of the Wabash river. There is an underground passage from the house to the river, built to provide a way of escape in case of attack by Indians. The original American Harrison homestead was in Virginia, where the first President Harrison was born. His father was Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and twice Governor of his State. John Scott Harrison, the son of President Harrison, was a member of Congress two terms, and his son Benjamin was the twenty-third Pres-

dent, and the second of the family to hold the office. There is a strong sentiment in favor of preserving the Vincennes residence as a memorial to one of the most notable American families.

Doctors disagree about a good many things, but they have no differences respecting the immediate causes of severe colds which develop into pneumonia. They agree that colds are, paradoxically enough, due in most cases to heat. The patient becomes overheated and then goes into the open air, sits in a draft or otherwise cools off too rapidly, and the mischief is done. The designation "cold" is really a misnomer. A cold is not a cold, but a fever which results from congestion, more or less general, of the mucous membrane. When the congestion is confined to the nasal passages and the upper throat it is called "a cold in the head." When it gets farther down it becomes a "bronchial cold" and when it reaches the pulmonary tract it is "a cold on the lungs," but, whatever the popular designations of these colds, they originate, in nine cases out of ten, in sudden alternation of heat and cold. Some people declare that they "take cold" only when they are bilious, and that may be true, but that is only another way of saying that the bilious subject is in a physical and mental condition where his resisting powers are weak. He succumbs to changes of temperature which would do him no harm if he were in normal condition. He takes cold, however, not through his liver, but through his pores. People who are said to be "subject to colds" are in the same category. They are no more subject to colds than they are to other diseases. Their resisting power is weak and if they did not have colds they would be suffering from some other ailment. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that even the most rugged constitution is proof against "catching cold" unless care and vigilance are exercised. The somber records of the pneumonia scourge show how the strongest succumb like weaklings once the disease obtains a foothold. The man who imagines that his health and strength are so perfect that he can defy ordinary precautions is the most favorable subject for a cold that is likely to end his life. Eternal vigilance is the price of health as well as of liberty. Overheated dwellings and offices are the breeding places of "bad colds" and "bad colds" are forerunners of our most dangerous troubles.

METHODICAL BURGLARS.

There had been a number of burglaries in a certain suburban neighborhood, and the conversation at a small whist party turned naturally enough on burglars in general and their local performances in particular. Everybody had expressed an opinion except a quiet, elderly gentleman, who was apparently more interested in his cards than in criminology. But he was not to be let off so easily.

"Doesn't it make you nervous," somebody asked him, "to think that every night when you go to bed that you may be burglarized before morning?"

"Oh, we don't mind them," said the elderly gentleman, cheerfully, with a glance across the room at his wife. "We're too well used to them, aren't we, Mary?"

"John," said his wife, warningly, "don't be silly."

"Silly!" echoed he, and turned to the others. "Now that's her modesty. Those burglars have been trying to get through our house every night for two weeks. Always get in through the dining-room window, too. But Mary hears them. Yes, sir, no sooner do they get through the window than Mary hears 'em and wakes me up. Fortunately for us, Mary is a very light sleeper."

"But it must be awful to wake up like that!" exclaimed one of the listeners.

"Rather disturbing the first night," continued the speaker. "But not so bad after one gets used to it. All I have to do, you know, is to get up and lock the bedroom door, and then the burglars go right back out of the dining-room window."

"Very methodical they are, too," added the elderly gentleman, thoughtfully, "for they always lock the window after them."

Why Foam Is White.

Beer is brown, but its foam is white, too. Shake up black ink and you get white foam. Shake up red ink and the result is the same. A body that reflects all the light it receives, without absorbing any, is always white. All bodies powdered into tiny diamonds form, so that they throw back the light from many faces, absorb none of it and are white by consequence. Powdered black marble, for instance, is white. And foam is water powdered into these small diamonds, and hence its whiteness.—New York Press.

Postal Treadmills.

"Talking about treadmills," said the owner of the flat. "My little postman says he's been on this beat for nineteen years. Imagine walking around a couple of blocks five or six times a day for nineteen years."

The quaint Shrovetide custom of kicking a football through the public thoroughfares was observed in the market town of Atherstone, the old headquarters of the hattering industry, of

Too many people make the mistake of putting up their future happiness as collateral for the loan of a few dollars.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

GROWING NEW FORESTS.

THE English are known to be a phlegmatic people. They are also noted for their patient common sense. At the present time they are going about the solution of the problem of disappearing forests, and in a manner to challenge the wonder as well as the admiration of the people of the hasty and wasteful country known as the United States. Americans would probably laugh at the idea of planting 150,000 acres of forests annually for sixty years, at a cost of \$450,000 annually at the start and increasing to \$15,000,000 a year at the last. But the British realize that after forty years the forests would be self-supporting, and after eighty years would be worth nearly three billions of dollars, yielding in round numbers \$10 an acre annually, where they now average only 50 cents an acre per annum.

Americans have not the patience to look forty or sixty or eighty years into the future on any proposition. They spend at the burghole and save at the spigot. There used to be forests which were seemingly limitless, coal and iron deposits which were apparently inexhaustible, resources of all kinds which, so far as limited vision could discern, would never give out. But they are giving out all the time, though the people do not take the matter seriously, and would probably rise up in angry protest if they were taxed heavily to conserve the nation's resources. They prefer to let posterity do the worrying while they themselves waste the patrimony of their ancestors. They may and should learn a great deal from the far-sighted English cousins who realize that such a purse is not one of Fortunatus, and who look ahead to the time when it will be empty unless timely measures are taken for refilling.—Kansas City Journal.

FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

INDUSTRIAL development is making immense drafts on the coal supply of the country. The ocean steamers, battleships, railroads and great manufacturing plants are eating up enormous quantities of coal annually and the supply in time must become exhausted. With the coal mines worked out and the forests denuded, from whence is to come the supply of fuel in the future for domestic and industrial use?

One scientist suggests that hydrogen may be utilized as a substitute for wood, peat, coal and oil for fuel. Hydrogen is known to develop four times the heat of coal. It makes no soot, and could be used for heating purposes. Hydrogen is also known to be inexhaustible, as it is one of the chemical elements of water. The product of combustion is aqueous vapor, which can be condensed and subjected to the proper treatment for fuel.

While hydrogen presents the possibility of combustion, its segregation from oxygen presents a problem to be solved by the scientists to produce it in such quantities as shall meet domestic and commercial demand. To be

used as a substitute for coal for fuel its production must be economical to make it possible of universal consumption.

Consumers of coal, wood, peat and oil as fuel have used these materials because no adequate substitutes were offered. The great industries and domestic consumption of coal is not condoned because this material is held by syndicates to sell as a profitable industry, but rather because science has not yet discovered an efficient and cheaper fuel. While consumers have protested against the price of coal, they are always grateful that fuel can be had. It is one of the great economic problems to be solved for the needs of future generations, as the present supply of fuel at current rates of consumption must in time become exhausted. It is time that scientists were seeking to discover an efficient substitute for coal, and invention may reduce the cost of hydrogen to a level that will admit of general consumption for heating purposes. Nature has made adequate provisions for the comfort of her children, and in her laboratory probably will yet be discovered fuel for domestic and industrial use when the present supply becomes exhausted.—Goodall's Farmer.

SETBACKS TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

TWO terrible blows to the sacred cause of female freedom were administered the other day, one in New York and the other in St. Louis. That no protest followed on the heels of such outrages indicates either that gentle woman has lost heart in the great battle for her rights or that she is devoting all her present energies to ward off the proposed taxation of tea, coffee, stockings, gloves and toys. The management of a large New York department store, wearied of the crowded conditions produced by monster coiffures, has forbidden its employees to wear hats and puffs. A St. Louis judge has decided that no wife has any right to search the pockets of her husband. We regard these precedents as distinctly dangerous. If no protest is entered, who knows but cruel employers may bar high heels and knee-length corsets, or some judge may refuse to regard snoring as just cause for divorce?—Chicago Journal.

SLOW BUT POWERFUL REVOLUTION.

THERE need not be, however, the slightest doubt in the mind of any man that political, commercial and financial affairs in this country are in a state of transition, and that the machinery of the preceding centuries has become antiquated and obsolete, no longer responsive nor suited to the new and more potent forces of the present time, and must give place to forms and methods, to reforms and betterments, that the people, who after all are the controllers of politics, commerce and finance, desire and will have. The age demands better results for the masses and insists upon the limitation of the power of the few in all political, commercial and financial affairs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Useful Tent Pin.

Any person who has ever camped out and experienced the difficulty of pitching a tent on stony or wooded ground will appreciate the value of the tent pin invented by a Virginian. This new pin will not only penetrate any kind of soil with ease, but will stand firm under great pressure.

The pin is CORROSION-RESISTANT of heavy wire and formed like a corkscrew, on the principle of which it acts. The upper end has an elongated eye, over which the guy rope slips. All that is needed in putting one of these pins in place is to screw it into the ground as you would bore a hole with a gimlet. Instead of rebounding from stones and roots of trees, it worms its way around them and the rougher the ground the harder it is to pull the pin out. Indeed, it cannot be pulled out like an ordinary stake, but must be unscrewed in order to be removed, making it unusually firm. As will be observed, no mallet is required to drive this sort of pin into the earth.

New Corset Clasp.
An invention of interest to women is the new corset clasp here shown, which is designed to add much to the comfort of the user. These clasps are so shaped that when a corset provided with them is fastened on the wearer, they incline slightly upward, from about the waist line to the top of the corset, and because of this outward inclination the sieves cannot press uncomfortably against the wearer. In some makes of corsets this fault of inward pressure is so pronounced that it causes real suffering and the after effects are sometimes serious. It frequently happens that corsets, after they have been worn only slightly, develop this fault and have to be discarded. In this new design, on the left hand



CORSET CLASP.

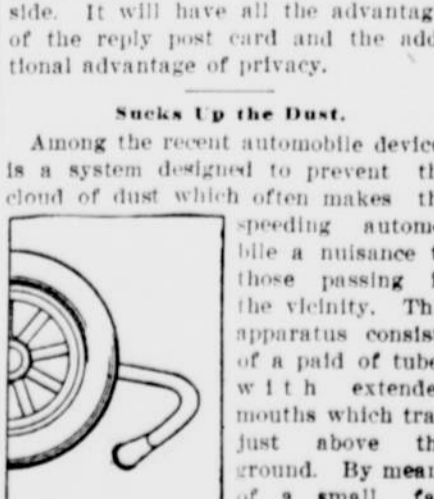
clasp on the inner edge, near the top, is a little tongue or clip, that acts as a locking means and prevents the clasps, when hooked, from coming unfastened, which is another annoying feature of many of the old style clasps.

Reversible Envelope.
Correspondence should be quickened by the reversible envelope put forth by a man in Illinois, which enables a person to turn inside out the envelope he has just received and send his reply in it. The envelope is so made that when it is opened it spreads out in four flaps, gummed and marked to show how they should be refolded. When gummed together it forms a clean envelope, ready to be addressed and sealed and mailed to the sender. The latter, to further insure a prompt reply to his letter, may affix a stamp to what will be the reverse side of the new envelope and the receiver will have no excuse for dereliction. This form of carrier will no doubt be largely used in advertising, as it can be made with the name and address of the firm sending it out printed on the inside. It will have all the advantages of the reply post card and the additional advantage of privacy.



REVERSIBLE ENVELOPE.

Sucks Up the Dust.
Among the recent automobile devices is a system designed to prevent the cloud of dust which often makes the speeding automobile a nuisance to those passing in the vicinity. This apparatus consists of a pair of tubes with extended mouths which trail just above the ground. By means of a small fan



GATHERS ITS DUST. mounted on the vehicle, a suction is created and the stream of dust raised by the passage of the wheels over the ground, is drawn into a receptacle from which it is deposited in the road at a point some

BIG HATS MEAN GOOD TEETH.

Specialist Advises Stomach Smiles for a Pretty Expression.

Of all the apologies for the Merry Widow hat the newest is the most novel. It is advanced in its favor that it is responsible for the even greater care women are bestowing on their teeth. Of course all women of the last two generations, even those careless in other respects, have been particular in regard to their dental charms, but it is asserted that since the advent of the Merry Widow they have been more attentive to them than ever, the New York Press says. A cosmetic dentist explains this by pointing out that when a woman wears a large hat her hair is almost covered except at the sides, when it is puffed out; her forehead is hidden, and her temples are merely suggested, so that nothing stands out clearly save her nose and mouth, and as a result the teeth are noticed as they never were before.

This state of affairs is brought about in a great measure by the hats with large round crowns and drooping brims. Most girls, when they want to show their teeth, think it necessary to smile broadly, says the cosmetic dentist, and thus proclaim their intention in a most patent manner. They should learn to show them without making their intention obvious. It is not necessary to smile broadly; in fact, a far more effective result is obtained if the lips are only slightly parted in the center when the emotions of amusement or happiness are to be expressed.

To teach his patients to improve the expressions of their mouths this specialist tells them to think pleasant things before going to sleep. They are instructed to smile sweetly, with the lips just touching, so that when they wake they have a happy aspect of countenance. He considers it is a good plan to make them assume the exquisite shape known as Cupid's bow. The lips should be pressed in the center also and should be kept rosy of the signs of thoroughly good health.

Legal Information

The manager of defendant mill in the case of Hine-Hodge Lumber Co., 46 Southern Reporter, 685, posted notices forbidding its employees under penalty of discharge to trade with other concerns. Plaintiff brought an action for damages to its business caused by these notices. The supreme court of Louisiana held that as defendant had not combined with others, and as its object was not to injure plaintiff, but to protect and safeguard its own interest, its methods were not unlawful.

Deeds to certain lots contained the covenant that the title to the land should never vest in a person of African descent or colored person. The lots were purchased by a corporation whose stockholders were negroes who intended making a pleasure park for their race. In People's Pleasure Park Co., Inc., et al. v. Rohleder, 61 Southern Reporter, 794, an action to cancel the deed and enjoin the sale, the supreme court of appeals of Virginia held that the transfer was not a breach of the covenant as the corporation, though composed of colored persons, was not itself a colored person.

A widow, 56 years of age, married a man 60 years old, thus losing her pension. Becoming dissatisfied, she sought annulment of the marriage on the ground of her husband's physical incapacity, which the supreme court of New York in Hatch v. Hatch, 110 New York Supplement, 18, declined, saying that, because of advanced years of the parties at the time of marriage, the desire for support and companionship, rather than the usual motives of marriage, must have actuated them, and that the widow, having lost her pension by gaining a husband, could not exchange again.

The Kentucky statute provides that railroad companies shall furnish separate compartments for white and negro passengers on passenger trains. It further provides that companies operating roads more than five miles in length shall run at least one passenger train a day each way. In Southern Ry. in Kentucky v. Commonwealth, 110 Southern Reporter, 372, it was contended that appellant violated the compartment law in failing to suitably divide a caboose attached to a freight train where there was no other train run. The court of appeals of Kentucky held that a freight train to which a caboose, carrying passengers, was attached was still a freight train, and although the company may have neglected to furnish the requisite number of passenger trains it had not violated the compartment law.

The American College Student.

Privy Councillor Zuntz, on his return to Berlin, after a three months' visit to the United States, delivered a lecture before the students of the Industrial high school of that city, in which he had much to say in praise of American students and of the college system under which they were trained.

"Our students," he said, "can help themselves financially only by teaching. The American student has the advantage in this respect, because, without losing caste or dignity, he can break stone, act as a waiter or porter, or do work at any trade. It is not an infrequent occurrence, that a young man acts as a waiter at a gathering of people where he is received as an equal as soon as his mental duties have been performed."