

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Turnip Pudding.

Wash and peel two large turnips and scrape the same weight of carrots. Cut into slices and throw into boiling water with a little salt and boil until tender. Then rub them through a sieve, add pepper, salt, paprika, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a pinch of sugar. When well mixed and smooth add two well beaten eggs and one heaping tablespoonful of fine white breadcrumbs. Pour into a well buttered mold, cover with buttered paper and stand in boiling water in a baking tin. Cook in a moderate oven for one hour. Turn out and garnish round with hot mashed potatoes or with boiled beans that have been fried in a little hot butter. Serve hot with white sauce.

Strawberry Ice Cream.

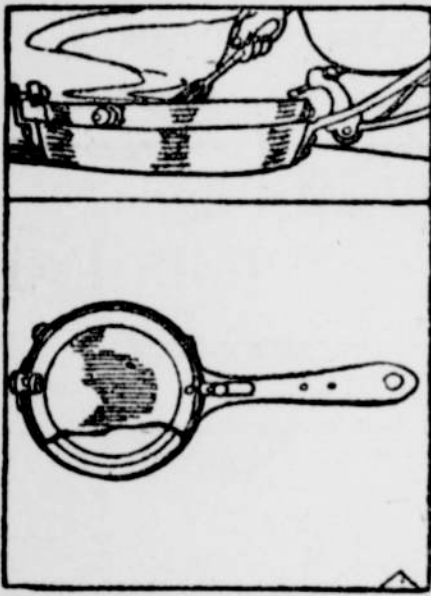
Sprinkle two cups of sugar over two quarts of strawberries, mash and let stand one-half hour. In the meantime prepare the freezer, then strain the berries through a large square of cheesecloth as long as any piece or pulp will come through; then empty the pulp and seeds into a dish and pour on about a pint of milk. Mix thoroughly and squeeze until nothing but a ball of seeds remains in the cloth. Add to this juice about a pint of milk and one-half pint of cream whipped. Freeze at once. Raspberry ice cream may be made the same way.

For Perspiring Feet.

Two quarts of water, one tablespoonful of carbolic acid, one tablespoonful of powdered alum. Bathe the feet night and morning. These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed before using, since the acid sinks to the bottom of the water and might burn the feet unless this precaution is carefully observed. The cause of the trouble is that the sweat glands are unusually enlarged and become infested by a microbe which sets up actual putrefaction. The carbolic acid disinfects the glands and the alum shrinks them.

Revolving Frying Pan.

In an improved cooking utensil designed by a Chicago man the danger of burning the food during cooking is reduced to a minimum and the perfect preparation of the food is assured. This skillet, or frying pan, is made in two parts, an inner and an outer section. The latter contains a handle in the usual form. The inner section is made revolvable, running on small rollers. This is of distinct advantage



INNER SECTION REVOLVES.

where a portion of food, such as meat, is liable to be cooked or finished on upon one edge previous to its opposite edge, thus necessitating the constant moving of the food in order to insure all parts being equally cooked and prepared. With this utensil the necessity of moving the meat is obviated, thus retaining the juice or essence of the food until its preparation has been completed. A slight twist with a fork is sufficient for turning the inner section.

Potato Salad, Hotel Limerick.

Boil small waxen potatoes in their skins until you can just pierce them with a fork. Peel at once and cut them into pieces like little straws. Pour over them while still warm a French dressing seasoned with salt, paprika, celery salt and flavored with onion juice. Let it stand until cold. Then mix with mayonnaise. Turn into a dish lined with lettuce and sprinkle a little finely minced parsley over the top. Garnish with rings of green and red sweet peppers and serve.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Crystallized Popcorn.

Pop three quarts of corn. In a kettle put in a heaping tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water, a large teaspoonful of pulverized sugar. Boil until it threads, taking care not to boil too long. When the thread is reached throw into the sirup the popped corn, stir briskly until it is evenly coated, take the kettle from the fire and stir until it is cooler and each grain is crystallized with sugar.

To Clean Brass.

Four strong ammonia on it, then scrub well with a brush, rinse in cold water and polish with a soft dry cloth. Lacquered brass should be washed occasionally with warm, soapy water and then dried with a soft cloth and polished with a dry chamomile skin.

Frozen Bananas.

Cut four bananas crosswise in thin slices, add two-thirds of a cupful of powdered sugar, let stand an hour, then add one quart of water and the grated peel of a lemon. When the sugar is dissolved put all in a freezer and freeze as you would ice cream.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

Li Hung Chang and the Men Who Tried to Poison Him.

When Li Hung Chang was Chinese premier and was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the tsung-li-yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crime being traced to three men, of whom one at least was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested and brought to his yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced with the remark that politeness forbade his tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence. Li cut the cake, and one of his servants handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignly and said to the man who had not eaten, "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to preserve your head as a souvenir to transcendental genius."

The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."

As they were led away the statesman said to his retinue, "It is a pity that a man who can eat a deadly corrosive poison with an unmoved countenance should so misapply the talent wherewith heaven has endowed him."

ICEBERGS.

How Those Found in the North Atlantic Are Formed.

The distance covered by an iceberg of the north Atlantic from the time it is formed until it reaches the banks is fully 2,500 miles. It may have been afloat for a year, exposed to wide changes of temperature, battered by ice floes, possibly other bergs and ceaselessly washed by the waves. Yet some of those seen 2,000 miles south of their starting point are nearly 200 feet in height and truly of majestic proportions, often 1,000 or more feet in length, while it is an established scientific fact that so much more of the bulk is under water than is visible that the largest bergs may extend into the ocean to a depth of over half a mile.

Their enormous size when they become detached from the glaciers is proved by the observations of explorers along the Greenland coast. A few years ago a berg was measured as nearly as possible around the edges. This distance was about five miles. It had several peaks estimated to range from 300 to 500 feet high. Judging from its appearance, it was a solid mass that had separated in its entirety from the glacial edge of Greenland. As arctic navigators who venture far north often see a score or more of great bergs in a day, the tremendous glacial activity in this region can be appreciated. The majority of these that drift to the Grand banks come from Melville bay. Some of the distinct glaciers that terminate the Greenland ice cap on this coast extend along it a distance of fully twenty-five miles. Their thickness or height can only be estimated, but in places near the open sea it is believed to be several hundred feet.

Recent examinations of this coast show that during the short summer the formation of bergs in the bay is almost continuous. The glacial movement keeps pressing the ice forward until a thick stratum often projects many feet beyond that beneath. After a time the great weight overcomes the tensile strength of the mass and it falls into the sea, and a berg is created.—Day Allen Willey in Scientific American.

A Frog's Nest.

In Brazil a species of tree frog constructs in the water a curious nest, or fortification, to protect its eggs and young from the attacks of fish. Starting at the bottom of a pond, the mother frog erects a circular, tubelike wall of mud which at the top projects above the surface of the water. In the water thus inclosed the eggs are laid, and when they have hatched out the frog's young are secure from enemies until they are able to take care of themselves.

Puppies Both.

"I would give half my fortune to be in your little dog's place," said a "smart" young man in a railway carriage to a girl who had a toy terrier in her arms. "And it would be the right place for you," she retorted, "for I am taking him to have his ears cropped!"—London Express.

A Natural Inference.

"Matrimony," said the lady who had just secured her third divorce, "is, after all, an uncharted sea." "I take it, then," her friend replied, "that you have not engaged in your various ventures for charting purposes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Manners form at last a rich varnish with which the routine of life is washed and its details adorned.—Emerson.

THE BIRTHMARK.

By GWENDOLIN ADAMS.

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"My dear," said Sir Huntley Hurst, but soon after his marriage to his American wife, "why is it that you, who have very pretty round arms, never show them uncovered?"

"I have two dresses made without sleeves."

"Yes, but when you wear either of them I have noticed that you wear a band of black velvet midway between shoulder and elbow."

"That's to make me display that ancient buckle which belonged to your grandmother."

Their eyes met. There was distrust in the husband's and fear in the wife's. He had not only noticed what he had referred to, but that robbing or disrobing his wife had never uncovered her right arm above the elbow. They had been married three months before he had made this discovery.

"Hunt, dear," she said, going to him and endeavoring to caress away a cloud resting upon his brow, "I will confess that I am hiding something from you, a blemish."

"A blemish—a blemish on you! Such a thing can't be."

"Nevertheless there is something on my arm that I wish to conceal from you."

"A birthmark?"

She hesitated, glanced out of a window and finally answered:

"Yes."

She lied, and he knew she lied. A good woman or a good man may tell a lie. The man will tell it with all the appearance of a clear conscience. The woman will spill it by trying to soften the deception or betray it in her look.

Sir Huntley arose and, without looking at his wife, went out to his club. He had met her in England, fallen in love with her and married her without visiting her native land or inquiring as to her antecedents. He knew that she was but fairly educated, fairly refined and had no money. What had fascinated him was an appearance of sterling worth there was about her. Somehow he had felt that she was to be relied on under any strain. And now when it was too late he had discovered that she was hiding something from him and that she had lied to him.

It was early morning when he returned. His wife was sleeping with a troubled look on her face. Her right arm lay extended. Could he not lift the sleeve and, without waking her, get a view of what she was concealing? He advanced to do so and shrunk back. He was above possessing himself of what she would not willingly give him. For a moment he hesitated, then went to his own room and to bed.

A cloud hung over the Hurbuts. Neither mentioned the secret, yet both felt that it was turning their love to bitterness. There were no reproaches, no hot words. The husband was scrupulously deferential, the wife obedient to his slightest wish, attentive to his slightest comfort. Yet there was an absence of that delightful interchange of sympathy which had existed up to the moment the husband had discovered that his wife had a secret which he was not permitted to share. Meanwhile his imagination was conjuring all sorts of probabilities. She might have committed some sin of which this so-called birthmark was an unerasable token. He thought of crossing the ocean to hunt up her record. What hunt a record he dreaded to know! He thought of leaving her, losing himself in the wilds of some distant continent. This, too, he flung away as impracticable. He could not get on without her till he was assured there was some crime connected with her past, and to know of that crime would drive him mad.

One day while he was about to enter his house something flitted before him and fell on the walk. He picked it up. It was a clipping from a newspaper. He glanced at it, then crumpled it in his hand, intending to throw it away. The door opened, and his wife met him, with an anxious look on her face. After a hasty greeting, such as passed between them since the secret came, she hurried out, and through a pane of glass he saw her looking for something. Then he knew the clipping had blown from her window. He went up to his room, locked himself in and read under a date of ten years past:

Yesterday she brave girl who pulled out with a rope in the storm that wrecked the Clara Jones submitted to have tattooed upon her arm a memento of her daring exploit. Bill Peters, an expert in such work, did the tattooing, and it was exhibited last night at a reception given the wearer at the Sailor's Snug Harbor.

Sir Huntley went downstairs and met his wife, who was returning from an unsuccessful hunt. He handed her the paper.

"Are you that girl?" he asked.

"Yes," she said, paling.

"Why have you kept this from me?"

"Because you are so proud of your lineage I knew it would wound you to learn that you had married one who had belonged to fisher folks."

"You told me you were concealing a birthmark."

She hung her head.

"Pull up your sleeve."

She raised the sleeve and displayed an anchor tattooed in blue ink. Across the anchor was the letter H.

"What does the H mean?"

There was no reply for a time, then a faint "I don't know."

He advanced and took her in his arms.

"Lying again," he said. "You know very well it stands for"—He paused.

Again she hung her head, but for shame.

"Heroiné."

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for the County of Coos.

The Bank of Bandon, a corporation duly organized and doing business under the laws of Oregon, Plaintiff

vs. J. H. Price, Sara E. Price, his wife, Carl J. Ford, Christopher Nottley, Havaside, Withers & Davis, a corporation organized under the laws of California doing business in San Francisco, William McKay, May T. Carpenter and Cody Lumber Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, Defendants.

Suit in Equity for Foreclosure

To J. H. Price, Sara E. Price his wife, Carl J. Ford, Christopher Nottley, Havaside, Withers & Davis, a corporation organized under the laws of California doing business in San Francisco, William McKay, May T. Carpenter and Cody Lumber Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of Oregon, defendants.

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 suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons which prescribed time is six (6) weeks, the last day of which time will be Thursday, the 9th day of September, 1909, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint or herein a succinct statement of the relief demanded in said complaint being as follows, to-wit:

Judgment against the said defendant, J. H. Price, in the first cause of suit, for the sum of one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 27th day of July, 1908, for an attorney's fee of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars for the sum of eighty and 92/100 (\$80.92) dollars taxes paid for the year 1908, on the premises mentioned in said first cause of suit and interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1909, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, for the sum of one hundred and forty seven (\$147.00) dollars insurance premium paid by plaintiff for said defendant J. H. Price and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 24th day of April, 1909.

Against the said defendant J. H. Price in the second cause of suit herein set up for the sum of \$1101.92 and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 23d day of December, 1908, for an attorney's fee in said cause of suit of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

Against the said defendant J. H. Price in the third cause of suit for the sum of one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 28th day of July, 1908, and for an attorney's fee of one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars in said cause of suit, and against said defendant J. H. Price for plaintiff's costs and disbursements in this cause of suit.

That the usual decree may be made for the sale of said mortgaged property described in said three causes of suit or either of them by the sheriff of Coos county—according to law and the practice of said court, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of this suit and the said sale and attorney's fees; and secondly to the payment to plaintiff of any sum that may be found due it under those proceedings or that the proceeds of the sale of the property mentioned in each separate cause of suit be applied severally to the payment of any sum which may be found due the plaintiff under each of said causes of suit severally. Said mortgaged premises being described as follows to-wit:

Beginning at a point on low water line of the Coquille river 1134.7 feet north and 205.4 feet east of the southwest corner of block number 2 in Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon, county of Coos and state of Oregon; running thence n 35° e 200 feet along low water line of Coquille river; thence s 35° e 45' e 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence s 35° e 20 feet along the western boundary of the county road; thence s 35° e 45' w 170 feet; thence s 35° w 180 feet; thence n 35° e 45' w 350 feet to the place of beginning, including the tide land and water frontage abutting and fronting said land to ship channel of Coquille river.

Also beginning at a point on low water line of the Coquille river 1298.5 feet north and 320.1 feet east of the southwest corner of block No. 2, in the Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon, county of Coos and state of Oregon; running thence s 35° e 46.5 feet along the low water line of the Coquille river; thence s 35° e 45' e 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence s 35° e 45' w 46.5 feet along the western boundary of the county road; thence n 35° e 45' w 520 feet to the place of beginning, including the tide land and right to the use of the water frontage fronting and abutting to ship channel of Coquille river.

Also beginning at a point on the western boundary of the county road leading from Bandon to Bullard's Ferry and 733.7 feet north and 493.7 feet east of the southwest corner of block No. 2 in the Woolen Mill Addition to the town of Bandon in the county of Coos and State of Oregon; running thence n 35° e 45' w 143.5 feet; thence n 35° e 180 feet; thence s 35° e 45' e 208 feet to the western boundary of the said western boundary of the said county road to the place of beginning.

Twelve ceiling jack screws, more or less; four house moving screws, more or less; twenty ship clamp screws, more or less; two lumber trucks; three large Giant compressed air machines; thirty ship augers (all sizes) seven tons iron (all in stock, including bands, straps, etc.); twenty ring bolts key; twenty ring bolts screw; all lines and blocks; twelve box rollers; one ton spikes; all plugs, tree nails, wedges, etc.; thirty top mauls and sledges; one large and bellows and all blacksmith tools; two hundred dogs of all descriptions; all chain, including slings, etc.; three derricks, complete; fifteen peaves; fifteen cross-cut saws; one twenty-four inch knive buzz planer; one Fay & Egan hand saw; one cut-off saw; one Gardner air compressor; one bolt cut-ting and punch; one cylinder air tank; one 12x16 Ford engine; one locomotive type boiler; all oil including engine and pump oil; all shafting, pulleys and belting, and all other fixtures, together with a friction hoist, belonging to the shipyard of J. H. Price, Bandon, Oregon. Also office building and fixtures, including chairs, tables, desks, typewriter, safe, check protector, etc. Also all stage plank horses and all lumber in yard belonging to J. H. Price, in his shipyard, in Bandon, Oregon.

That all of said defendants and all persons claiming under them subsequent and second to the execution of this mortgage, either as purchasers, incumbents or otherwise, be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim and equity of redemption in and to the said mortgaged property and every part and parcel thereof, and that the mortgage liens of plaintiff be adjudged to be the first and only liens against said premises.

That plaintiff have judgment against the defen-

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dants J. H. Price and Sara E. Price for any deficiency that may remain after applying all the proceeds of the sale of said property as herein demanded, and as in said notes and mortgages covenanted and provided.

And the over, as if any there be after satisfying the demands of said judgment, be paid over to the defendants J. H. Price and Sara E. Price or their legal representatives; that the plaintiff or any other party to this suit may become a purchaser at said sale of all or each parcel of said property described in each cause of suit; that the sheriff making the same execute a bill of sale to the purchaser within the time, manner and provisions of law, for the personal property mentioned herein and that the said sheriff execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises in the time and manner and according to the provisions of law. That the purchaser or purchasers be put into possession of said property or premises by the sheriff, making the sale upon the production of the sheriff's bill of sale or certificate of sale, and that the plaintiff may have such other and further relief in the premises as the court may find to be meet and equitable.

This summons is published in the Bandon Recorder, a weekly newspaper published in Coos county, Oregon, for six consecutive weeks, beginning July 29th, 1909, and ending September 9th, 1909, by order of the Hon. John F. Hall, county judge of Coos county, made the 28th day of July, 1909.

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