

**The Disadvantage of Misunderstanding Among Three.**

By A. B. SEARLE.  
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If anything goes wrong among associates the more persons in it the worse the trouble and the less chance of an explanation and reconciliation. In the most important episode of my life I became involved with two other persons to my permanent discomfort. If my dealings had been with one the trouble would not have occurred.

It was the very common case of two fellows after one girl, and the two fellows were friends. I was one of the fellows, and Bob Hoyt was the other. Eileen Gilbert was the girl. It was Bob who introduced me to her, but he didn't tell me that he wanted her, so I wasn't obliged to keep off his account. Bob was a quiet, backward sort of fellow, while I flattered myself I have that gall about me which wins with a woman.

There are several principles that I considered. The first is, "Don't show your hand to others;" the second, "If you want anything don't make it appear valuable." I determined to keep Bob in the dark as to my intentions and to lead him to believe that Eileen was no great catch. Of course this was difficult for me to do and at the same time see enough of her to win her. But I handled the matter so well that I got in a number of visits without Bob knowing anything about them. How far I succeeded in leading him to believe that she was not worth trying for I couldn't find out. He wasn't much of a talker. I knew very well he admired her and that I'd better do what I could to head him off.

Eileen lived at her father's country place, about fifty miles from the city, and during the summer I made hay while the sun shone, spending a number of week ends in the village near her home ostensibly for the fishing which was good in the neighborhood. Finally I sounded Eileen sufficiently to discover that a proposal was liable to be accepted. This was by letter, and I resolved to go to her and close the matter. As luck would have it, who should be at the station to see his mother off on a train but Bob. I had to confess where I was going and whom I was going to see, but I intimated that I had promised to go to make one of a house party and expected to be much bored. Bob told me he thought I'd have a good time if I only made up my mind to do so, but I refused to be convinced.

I made my proposition to Eileen, and it was graciously received. But girls never like to give an answer on the moment. They like to keep a fellow worried. It's an awful suspense to a man, and the more feverish a man is under it the better the girl likes it. I told her that I wouldn't go back to the city without an answer. I remained two days, but the answer didn't come. I wished I hadn't said what I did about waiting for it and began to think of an excuse for breaking the embarrassing position. Besides, I couldn't remain away from my duties. I hit on what seemed an excellent plan. I would telegraph Bob to call me back "on business." This would convince him that I was being bored and enable me to await my answer in the city. I sent a message to Bob as follows: "Inconceivably bored. Get me out of this by wiring me to return as important business."

I directed the telegraph operator to send the reply to me at the Gilbert residence. I told Eileen that I would go on a tramp during the day and hoped that by my return at evening I would receive the long deferred answer. She would not promise definitely, but gave me to understand not only that I should have it, but that it would be favorable. I hoped to find my recall at the house when I came in from my tramp and get away on a night train.

I tramped all day, returning about 5 o'clock. I expected to see Eileen on the piazza dressed for the afternoon and hoped to be made happy. But as I approached I saw that the piazza was vacant. I went up to the front door and rang for admittance. A maid came, opened the door and poked a telegram at me, with the ominous words:

"Miss Gilbert says to tell you that she opened it thinking it might be best for her to send for you. Please accept her apologies."

I took the bit of yellow paper from the envelope and read it. Horror of horrors! It was my telegram to Bob. It had been sent to me indorsed, "Party not in town." While I was staring at it the maid shut the door in my face.

As I said at the beginning, it was having a third party in the matter that brought trouble. If it hadn't been for Bob I'd never have sent that telegram. And if it hadn't been for Bob I might have made it up with Eileen. She was just mad enough to write him an invitation to visit at her father's house with other friends, and when, after repeated efforts to see Eileen, I went to the city I saw Bob passing me on a train going to have the whole field to himself. When he returned he announced his engagement.

**Humor and Philosophy**

By BUVIAN N. SMITH

**LIBERALITY.**

Listen to the other man,  
Though perhaps you cannot see  
Anything in what he says  
And with it cannot agree.  
Do not for a cause like that  
Be afraid to hear him through,  
Though he shatters your beliefs,  
Is the truth too strong for you?

In the little private rut  
That so placidly you glide  
You may have a glimpse of truth,  
But the outlook is not wide.  
Rub against the other man,  
Stay and talk the matter over.  
You may learn a thing or two,  
That you never knew before.

All of truth is not confined  
In one little private sack,  
Just as honest men there are  
Who are on another track.  
And perchance if they are wrong,  
Groping blindly in the night  
Getting at their point of view,  
You may help to set them right.

Truth is somewhere in the world,  
Here and there are fragments small,  
And it's not to be presumed  
You have chance to get it all.  
In the workshop or the mart  
Take your fellow man aside,  
You will broaden for it be  
If not so self satisfied.

**Knew the Reason.**  
"But my man," protested the purring philanthropist, "do you know why you are so wretchedly poor?"  
"You bet," cheerfully replied the persistent proletarian.

"Why?"  
"Because some other people are so scandalously rich."

**An Octopus.**



"What is the matter with your face?"  
"I had a slight difference of opinion with a man."  
"He must have been larger than you."  
"No, but he had about sixty hands, as near as I could count."

**Applying Science.**

"Are you afraid of dogs?"  
"Not of the fercest one that ever lived."  
"Hypnotize them?"  
"No; I use a little ventriloquism and make a noise like a bone in the back yard."

**Her Profession.**

"She is living with her third husband."  
"Is she happy?"  
"Well, she is resigned. You know she didn't plan when she started out in life to run a school for husbands."

**Later On.**

Hope springs eternal in the human breast.  
That's when said breast is young,  
But after life has put it to the test  
Hope only mutters "Stung!"

To Get at Them.  
"We must stamp out the flies. They carry disease."  
"Going to stamp them out?"  
"Yes."  
"Won't you have to learn to walk on the ceiling?"

**PERT PARAGRAPHS.**

When the merry spring time comes, bills spring with astonishing rapidity too.  
A baby is something that you can't give away nor buy for any amount of money.  
The other fellow may be a fool, but we sometimes think that we can do as he does and still prove our wisdom.  
A feeling of superiority gives great comfort sometimes, but still you can't use it to pay the rent with.  
Still the man who dies game is just as dead as any other dead man.  
There may be nothing new under the sun, but what of it as long as we have such excellent something just as good cateners?  
Some people can learn quickly, but at unlearning they are apt to be more speedy.  
Nothing can equal the supreme innocence of the man who has a jolt coming to him.  
It is to be lamented that when a man's brain stops expanding his estimate of his own abilities doesn't take the hint and follow suit.  
All the exercise some people ever have is what they get in taking life seriously.

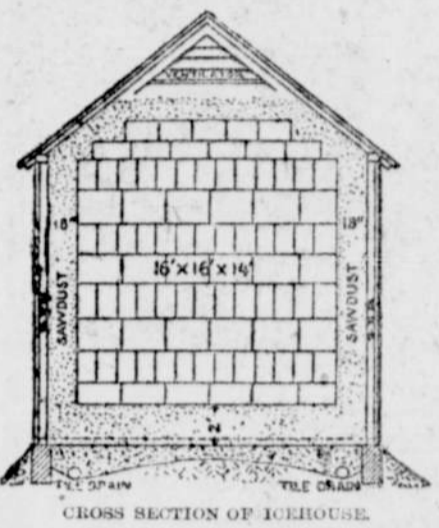
**Farm and Garden**

**THE COUNTRY ICEHOUSE.**

An Important Adjunct to the Up to Date Farm.  
By PROFESSOR OSCAR ERF, Ohio Agricultural college.

In this age of advanced farming the icehouse is an important adjunct. The most economical building is the one so constructed that it will preserve the greatest amount of ice in proportion to the amount of ice stored. Waste in an icehouse is largely caused by meltage from the top, sides and bottom. In a properly constructed icehouse and when the ice is properly packed and cared for no waste should take place from the inside of the pile of ice. The melting from the sides, bottom and top is caused by insufficient insulation.

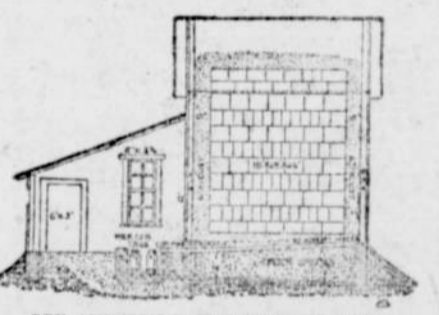
To insulate to such an extent that no meltage would take place would be impracticable, but with a thorough



CROSS SECTION OF ICEHOUSE.

understanding of the construction of an icehouse a minimum amount of meltage can be obtained. The waste from the bottom is generally considered to be the greatest. The amount of ice melted in the bottom of the icehouse varies from one to six feet during the year, depending upon the construction of the floor. If the icehouse is provided with an air tight floor, with the ice laid on at least eighteen inches of dry sawdust, the bottom waste rarely exceeds twelve inches during the year. On the other hand, if the ice is piled in the icehouse on the bare ground without any insulation under it or any provision made for drainage the meltage frequently is six feet. The side and top meltage is not so great, but it frequently ranges from one to three feet, depending upon the insulation. The manner of insulation is shown in the cut of cross section of icehouse.

The icehouse should be located in the coolest place possible and always above ground. The size of the building must be determined by the amount of ice used during the year. For a



ICE AND MILK HOUSE COMBINED.

man who keeps about twenty cows and sells the milk an icehouse 14 by 14 by 12 feet high is of sufficient size. However, in no case should an icehouse be smaller than 12 by 12 by 10 feet high, because the outside surface is too great compared with the volume, and therefore too much ice is wasted in proportion to the amount used.

In the plans submitted the framework is made by laying a 2 by 4 sill on the concrete foundation. Fasten this to the foundation by cementing a few bolts into the concrete and allowing them to extend through the 2 by 4 sill. Two by four studding is then placed upon this sill sixteen inches apart from center to center. The rafters for the roof are likewise made of 2 by 4s, placed the same distance apart as the studding, but the purlin plate upon the 2 by 4 studding should be at least six inches wide. The outside of studding may be boarded either with common sheathing and paper, upon which poplar siding is nailed, or with patent siding or ship lap siding, the latter being the cheapest and requiring only a single thickness of board.

The roof should be made with not less than one-half to one-third pitch and preferably covered with shingles, for shingles are better insulators than either slate or metal. However, paper may sometimes be used to good advantage. A cupola or dome should be built upon the roof to allow for the removal of the warm air from the top of the ice. The ventilator may be placed in the gable end instead of the cupola and when so placed acts for the same purpose.

A continuous door should be cut in one end to allow the ice to be put in. This door may extend from the gable down to within five feet of the bottom. In the cut, ice and milk house combined, the side elevation shows how the scheme has the advantage of utilizing the water from the icehouse here shown for cooling the milk. No ice needs to be removed from the icehouse. It operates automatically. If the weather is warm the ice melts more rapidly and keeps water in the tank at the required temperature.

**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.

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

To J. H. Price, Sara E. Price his wife, Carl J. Foad, Christopher Nottley, Havside, Nottley & Davis, a corporation organized under the laws of California doing business in San Francisco, William McKay, Mary 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 on file 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 7th day of July, 1908, for 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 for insurance on the buildings on said premises 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 entire suit.

That the said 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 this 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 sums 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, Coos county, Coos and State of Oregon; running thence 35° 20' east along low water line of Coquille river, thence 35° 45' 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence 35° 20' east along the western boundary of the county road; thence 35° 45' 170 feet; thence 35° 20' 180 feet; thence 35° 45' 170 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, Coos county, Coos and State of Oregon; running thence 35° 45' 280 feet along low water line of the Coquille river; thence 35° 45' 520 feet to the western boundary of the county road; thence 35° 45' 46.5 feet along the western boundary of the county road; thence 35° 45' 208 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 35° 45' 143.5 feet; thence 35° 45' 180 feet; thence 35° 45' 208 feet to the western boundary of the aforesaid county road; thence southwesterly along 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 little Giant compressed air machines; thirty ship augurs (all sizes) seven tons iron (all in bulk including bands, straps, etc.); twenty ring bolt keys; twenty ring bolts screws; all lines and blocks; twelve box rollers; one ton spikes; all plugs, tree nails, wedges, etc.; thirty top mauls and sledges; one lope and bellows and all blacksmith tools; two hundred dogs of all descriptions; all chain, including rings, etc.; three derricks, complete; fifteen peaves; fifteen cross-cut saws; one twenty-four inch knife cut-off saw; one Fay & Egan band saw; one cut-off saw; one Gardner air compressor; one bolt cutter and punch; one cylinder air tank; one 12HP Fröa engine; one locomotive type boiler, all oil including engine and paint oil; all drafting, 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, incumbrancers 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

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