

VALUE OF NEATNESS.

Good Way to Help a Store to Attract Trade.

CLEAN UP OUTSIDE GROUNDS.

How a Small Grocery Storekeeper Made His Back and Front Yards Attractive and Kept the Cream of the Trade in His Town.

During the summer months especially a grocery store keeper cannot be too particular as to the outside condition of his store and the grounds immediately surrounding him. If he allows fruits and vegetable matter to remain along the sidewalk and in the back part of his lot an unhealthy and disagreeable condition will necessarily result. Even though it may not be bad enough to draw the attention of the board of health officers it is bad enough to drive away customers. No one likes to go to a store where one must pass by disagreeable odors and refuse matter.

Even though the storekeeper may keep the inside of his store and his fruit and vegetables therein in a perfectly sanitary condition, complying with all the requirements of the various pure food laws, he cannot be too particular with the condition of the premises surrounding his store. If you want to attract trade, make everything in connection with the store attractive as possible. The majority of the grocery buyers are women, and they probably are more particular in this respect than men. If you have a little room at the side or in the back of your store, keep the grass well cut, make it look clean and attractive; if possible plant a few flower beds so that it will be a pleasure for one to approach your store and not a disagreeable necessity.

One of the most attractive country stores that the writer ever saw was a little grocery store in a small town of about 1,500 inhabitants. This enterprising grocer had a lot of about 50 by 150 feet. His store was very unpretentious and set about twenty-five feet back from the street. This front twenty-five feet of the lot was seeded to grass and always kept well cut and green. Flowers were planted along the walk which led to the main entrance, and in the back was a very clean, attractive looking vegetable and flower garden. He disposed of his old boxes and crates in such a careful manner that no one ever realized that he had any. It is unnecessary to state that this man had and kept the cream of the trade in his town. It certainly paid him to go to a little extra pains to make it attractive for people to come into his store. If that will pay in one town, it will pay in every town. Just try it and see if a larger trade does not result from increased cleanliness and neatness about the outside of your store.—Agricultural Southwest.

LOCATION OF CEMETERIES.

Factors to Be Considered When Selecting Sites in Growing Towns. The location of projected cemeteries in relation to growing towns is a matter for very serious consideration. The mere question of location is a study in itself, for the future of the cemetery may depend in considerable measure on two factors at least—a desirable and satisfactory site and the selection of that site in regard to the direction of growth of the adjacent town and the quality of that growth. While distance from the town limits should be reasonable from many points of view, at the same time an important fact must not be overlooked, that of permanence. Experience teaches us that no cemetery can lay valid claims to permanence that will finally find itself within the town limits. A few there may be that thrive under the prospect of such a privilege, but it rests in the long run upon a very uncertain tenure. Beauty of site and quality of improvements should at any time offset the slight inconvenience of a longer journey, and it would seem a matter of but common business to present in attractive form available arguments to induce fair patronage to any cemetery situated a few miles outside the limits of one of our phenomenally growing cities or towns. No cemetery organization should despair under such a condition, provided its business is conducted on progressive lines. The rest and peace of the country so eminently harmonize with the spirit of the cemetery that distance is no disadvantage where proper transportation facilities exist to minimize the objection.

An Aid to Outdoor Improvements. Announcement is made of the formation of the Illinois Outdoor Improvement association at Urbana at the suggestion of President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. This association is now in temporary form. A committee upon organization has been named, with President James as chairman, that will submit to a general state meeting in the fall a plan for work. The purpose of this association is primarily to gather and distribute facts which will help owners and municipalities in a more artistic improvement of their properties, this distribution to be accomplished by literature and lectures. It is essentially the officers of the association would like to be of personal use to local improvement organizations. The association will also take a lively interest in the preservation and development of any beautiful or historical landscape.

WATER WITH MEALS.

Experiments by Physicians Prove it to Be Beneficial.

Dr. C. C. Fowler and Dr. P. B. Hawk of Urbana, Ill., at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association described an experiment designed to throw light on the tissue change influences of copious water drinking with meals.

"Only one man was studied from lack of help in working up material," says the New York Medical Journal. "During a preliminary period of six days he was given a fixed diet; then for five days the same, except one liter of water was taken with each meal, the food being carefully masticated before it was swallowed; finally for a period of eight days the original diet again."

"They found nothing to support the general view that water drinking during meals was injurious, though the experiment was not based on enough cases to be conclusive. To the contrary, the study indicated that so large an amount of water during meals was a desirable feature of nutrition. The man was in an improved physical condition after the water period and weighed two pounds more."

Fewer bacteria were generated in the system during the water period and also during the third period, indicating that digestion had improved.

Commenting on this experiment, Dr. A. MacFarland of Albany said that from a clinical standpoint it was not right to say that in general one should drink a liter of water with each meal. It would not do in persons with a tendency to dilatation of the stomach, he asserted. It was questionable whether mastication would be carried on properly if this be done. Experiments should be made with water drinking between meals, he declared.

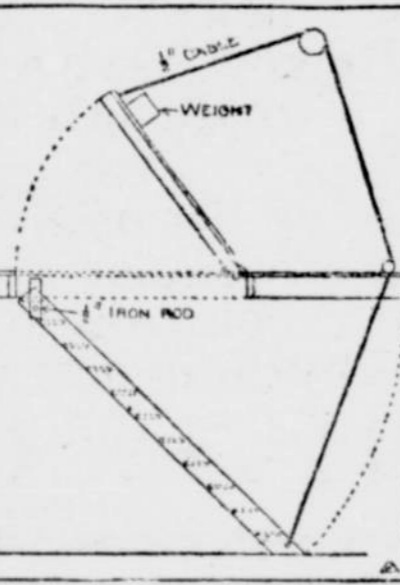
Dr. Hawk closed the discussion. He said that he looked upon the metabolic changes as due to stimulation and hence a good feature. Increased cell activity resulted in increased weight. As to Dr. MacFarland's statement, he said a point before being applied to clinical cases must be orientated by finding the normal; this was the endeavor in the experiment.

Even if food were swallowed more hastily, Dr. Hawk said, it must be remembered that saliva was not also absolutely necessary for digestion; it had even been shown that saliva acted better when it was diluted twenty times. As to diminution of bacteria, they had not the material in the intestine on which to grow.

A SPACE UTILIZER.

Happy Arrangement of a Stairway in a Limited Area.

The accompanying sketch shows how to construct a stairway in a corner of a barn where space is limited. The stair stringers are hinged on an iron rod, while the cover is hinged with ordinary strap hinges. The cover closes the opening in the floor when



STAIRWAY AND COVER. The stairway is raised and, vice versa, it opens when the stair is lowered to its proper position.

There are two cables connecting the lower end of the stair and the upper end of the cover and are attached one to each stringer. The upper pulleys are of iron nine inches in diameter. If it is found that the stairway is heavier than the cover a weight may be attached to the cover to secure the right balance. The weight may consist of a box filled with a sufficient quantity of gravel.—Popular Mechanics.

Aluminum Powder Explosive.

The danger of explosion of mixtures of air and combustible dust is well known. Explosions of this character occur in flour mills and frequently in coal mines. Mixtures of air and aluminum powder are very liable to explosion. The combustion of aluminum powder produces a very high temperature. On this fact is based the process of autogenous welding of iron rails which is known as aluminothermy. Recently, in a factory near Nuremberg, where a metallic surface is given to paper by means of aluminum powder, the breaking of the globe of an inclosed arc lamp caused an explosion which killed two men and wounded several others.

The Pearl Harbor Drydock.

The final dimensions of the great drydock which the United States navy is building at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, show that the government is wisely building for the future, says the Scientific American. The dock will be 1,152 feet long from the coping to the outer sill, 140 feet wide at the top and will have thirty-five feet of water over the entrance sill at mean high water level. There will be a sill at the middle of the dock for an intermediate caisson, which will divide it into two docks, 575 feet and 532 feet long respectively.

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Syrian Wild Goat.

Wild sheep and goats are always interesting because of their resemblance to our common paper eating Billy. But one would hardly think the aoud, or Syrian wild goat, a real member of the family of humble billygoats, so dignified and beautiful is he. Have a good look at him next time you are at the menagerie. Notice his rich sand color, his large hazel eyes and long dewlap and beard.

But it is his horns that merit attention now that he is lying down in the hot sun this warm morning. The fore feet are tucked under him goat fashion, and he is in apparent idleness, tossing the sand about, digging a hole in it as if to find out hidden treasure. First on this side he digs in his horn, then on the other side, making the sand fly. But we must not judge him harshly or say, "What a silly, lazy thing!" for now you can see thousands of tiny gnats whirling around him, and a moment's thought brings respect for this Syrian prisoner. He is bothered by those gnats, whose "hot feet sting him"—that is, their tails do. And so he is simply covering his back up with a layer of sand, as we ourselves would do had we no other clothes to protect us from the gnats.

Vegetable Ivory.

The plant yielding the vegetable ivory is known to botanists as Phytolophas macropoda. It is a native of South America, found chiefly along the Magdalena river, in Colombia. It is a stoniness, palmlike plant, the top of which is crowned with from twelve to twenty very long leaves. The fruit consists of a conglomerated head in six or seven sections, the whole being inclosed in a woody covering forming altogether a globe as large as a man's head. A single plant sometimes bears six or eight of these heads, each weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds. When young they contain a milky fluid which, with age, hardens until it becomes valuable as a substitute for real ivory.

Queer Policemen.

In London the policemen carry no clubs and attached to the middle of their belt, behind, is a dark lantern. The cuffs of their coats have vertical stripes, white and blue, signifying their rank and number of years they have been in the service. In Paris the police wear blue caps and coats and in the summer white trousers. They carry short swords, more as a matter of authority, but when in danger use the flat side as a club. In the rain the Paris policeman takes off his cap, hangs it on the back of his belt, then pulls the hood of his coat over his head. German policemen wear helmets and have a distinctly martial air.

Buttonhole Trick.

Pass a string about two feet long, with the ends tied together, through a buttonhole of your coat. After hooking a thumb in each loop of the string hook the little fingers into the upper strings of the opposite hand. To pull out the string loose the hold of the right thumb and left little finger and draw the hands apart smartly. Then the string will appear to have been pulled through your buttonhole.

I Apprenticed My Son.

In this game the players begin by each saying in turn, "I apprenticed my son to"—any trade he may choose, say a greengrocer—"and the first thing he sold was an A." The next one asks, "Was it an apple?" "No." "Was it an apricot?" "No." Each person in turn has one question. At last one may ask, "Was it an artichoke?" "Yes." The one who guesses rightly is the next one to apprentice his son.

A Distinction.

Swamp and marsh are sometimes used without due thought as to their difference. Can you say offhand in what that difference consists? We shall help you. A swamp produces trees and shrubs, while a marsh produces only small plants and mosses. So, you see, there is a real distinction.—Chicago News.

The Candle Lighters.

This is a balancing trick. Two boys face each other, each with a candle, one of which is lighted, the other not. Kneeling on the right knee only and keeping the left leg entirely off the ground, they try to make one candle light the other.

His Letter.

Dear father and sister and mother (Especially mother), it's night. Scuse pen; I can't ask for another. It wouldn't be hardly polite. I got here at noon, and they met me—Aunt Fannie and Teddy and Nell—It took all the family to get me. There's so much to tell!

For dinner we had roasted chicken and all the ice cream we could eat and a cake with the plums very thick in it. For me a surprise and a treat! I wish that you all might have shared it (Especially mother—twas fine—I'd have begged her a piece had I dared it Or sent to her mine).

We think we'll go swimming tomorrow. Don't worry; there's no need at all. Ted knows of a suit I can borrow. I left mine at home in the hall. This house is so big and so pretty. I wish you were here, every one (Especially mother). A city To live in is fun.

I shall sleep in the blue room by Teddy. Alone, but I guess I share care. Aunt Fannie says, "Bedtime. Be ready." I'll ask her to stay for my prayer. Much love, and for all of you kisses (Especially mother). From Bert. P. S.—Excuse inkiness—this is A pen that will squirt! —Youth's Companion.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN R. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

WHEN to an exaggerated ego we add an exasperated ego the result is positively alarming.

Even an earthquake would make no impression upon the placidity, inertia and self-satisfiedness of some people.

Be not forgetful to entertain the chance comer, for it may be that she has a long tongue and a short temper.

Why is it that the things that ought to be seem to bear no sort of relation to the things that are?

Sometimes we are so contrary that it is a positive pleasure to have people thoroughly dislike us.

We look before and after and sigh for the money we didn't earn and gloat over that which we threw at the birds.

Wisdom isn't indispensable if you have money to back up your foolishness and buy off your critics.

When a man is called upon to harvest his crop of wild oats he is apt to sneak around after dark and ask for help.

Some people learn by experience, and others won't even acquire the experience.

It takes a lot of auto suggestion to make us think we like it when we are working hard and other people are reaping the benefit.

Importuning. The song of Simple Simon is of a foolish guy Who thought but for the asking To get a hunk of pie. It may sound rather silly, But how is one to say Without polite requesting What his politeness is asking?

It takes so little effort, It doesn't cost a sou, If something's very lovely To get a hunk of pie. Of course you may not get it Right off, without delay, Presented on a platter, And then, again, you may.

But just take this for granted, A gentle tip from me— That few things worth the having Come to you C. O. D. But if you ask a favor, One you may not deserve, The person asked may grant it And say, "I like your nerve."

True merit oft may languish While gall takes off the prize, Goes packing home the favor Before it's very eyes. So do like Simple Simon, For, though the man may frown And say his pie cost money, He can but turn you down.

His Equal. "How does it feel to be drowned?" "I don't know; I never was." "Well, you haven't got any edge on me." "Why not?" "I never fell out of a balloon."

Still Better. "How are you feeling?" "I am able to go to my meals." "That's distressing." "Why so?" "Can't you arrange to have them brought to you?"

Getting Ready. "What are you going to make of your son?" "A puglist." "Is he taking boxing lessons?" "No; he is practicing on the typewriter."

Lots of the Sort. "Are you a disciple of beauty?" "You bet I am." "What special form does your liking take?" "A beautiful curve and a swift bit."

Very Useful. "I believe no use has been discovered for the appendix." "Oh, yes, there has." "What is it?" "To give the surgeons exercise."

Thorough Job. "They tell me he is a jailbird." "Yes; he has done time in a dozen penitentiaries." "He ought to have it well done by this time."

Poverty's Inconvenience. "I notice he laughs at his own jokes." "Just a matter of economy." "How is that?" "He can't afford to hire a man to laugh at them."

Aggravating. "What's all this flurry about?" "I have lost my umbrella." "Was it a fine one?" "It was, and I only stole it this afternoon too."

So Innocent. A man may smile and smile and smile And be a villain, more or less. A woman could do it, though. She isn't such a villainess.

CIRCUSES.

The Old and the New and the Greatest Drawing Card.

Before the one ring days and going back a few centuries the circus was represented in the person of a mountebank, a thin visaged, clean shaven man who hitched his trapeze to the sturdy limb of a village oak and did feats to the ill concealed amazement of a people who respected God somewhat, but the devil and his black magic a great deal more.

A long and high jump this—from mountebank to modern hippodrome, from a man who lived under his hat to a tented city which houses as many as 25,000 people in one day and regularly furnishes food, shelter and transportation for 1,200 more, to say nothing of a hospital, a postoffice and a commissary where one can purchase almost anything from a postage stamp to a suit of overalls.

The big show today is as highly specialized and deviously organized as its our greatest business institution. Its maintenance costs a thousand dollars an hour. Yes, it's a long jump from the mountebank; but, after all, things haven't changed so much in some ways.

A man who was running a trick pony and dog show last year added a "thriller" to his program in the way of a dangerous flying trapeze act. To the delight of his pockets, but the intense disgust of his trainer's soul, the door receipts almost doubled. He had two men at the door one night who asked the outgoing crowds which part of the show they liked best—the trick animals or the acrobats. They answered as one, "The acrobats!"

Danger—danger to other human lives and limbs—that's the drawing card, after all, excepting only the children who are too young to be gory minded and who find most delight in the clowns. We growups like the "thrillers"—the more deadly the better.—William Allen Johnston in Harper's Weekly.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Honey is said to be a good substitute for cod liver oil. Celery is a good nerve tonic. It also contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

To take the soreness out of a soft, painful corn try binding it up each night with baking soda moistened with a little water. If the hands are large do not wear tight sleeves. The pressure on the arms will make the hands swell. A tight wristband is as unbecoming to a large hand as a low heel is to a large foot.

An excellent home remedy for burns is pure vaseline. Olive oil will serve the same purpose. The point is to exclude air and dirt from the burned surface, and this either oily substance will do.

Many persons do not know that callous places upon the feet may be kept smooth by the use of the pumice stone. It must not be rubbed heavily, nor must it be allowed to remove too large a callosity. If you employ it daily you will get the best results, and you should buy the smoothest procurable.

Superfluous hair is a very usual affliction, and many requests come for something to remove this unsightly growth. All such remedies must be used with great care, unless one is wise enough to prefer an herb preparation, when no harm need be anticipated. One of the best of these herb depilatories is thecelandine leaf. The plant must be steeped in a quart of water, and after the mixture is cooled it should be strained and the liquid used as a wash or a compress, which may remain upon the hair all night. This process is sure, but very slow. In time the hairs will disappear, and should they show any signs of reappearing thecelandine may again be used.

Hot Water Cure. "There would be less indigestion and fewer sick headaches," said a London doctor, "if people would stick to the hot water cure. The first dose should be taken half an hour before breakfast. This cleanses the alimentary canal and leaves it ready to digest the breakfast. If you don't care to eat fruit for that meal squeeze half a lemon in the water, and that will give you the requisite acid.

"Most sick headaches will disappear before copious drafts of hot water. If you wake up with a headache take a tumblerful of hot water and go back to sleep, and you are almost sure to wake up feeling all right. The water should be freshly boiled."

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY THE TOLEDO BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore., September 11, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Thomas B. Wheeler, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on November 29, 1907, made Homestead Application, No. 14721, Serial No. 04389, for sec 1-4 of sw 1-4, s 1-2 of ne 1-4, and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, section 33, township 29 south, range 14 west, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. T. Treadgold, U. S. Commissioner, at Bandon, Oregon, on the 27th day of October, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Robert Walker, of Bandon, Oregon. Edith L. Strader, of " " " E. L. Spalding, of " " " Kenneth Perkins, of " " " BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Notice of Sale of Tide Lands

Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon, will sell to the highest bidder, at its office in the Capitol building at Salem, Oregon, on December 14, 1909, at 10:00 a. m., of said day, all the state's interest in the tide and overflow lands hereinafter described, giving however, to the owner or owners of any lands abutting or fronting on such tide and overflow lands, the preference right to purchase said tide and overflow lands at the highest price offered, providing such offer is made in good faith; and also providing that the land will not be sold nor any offer therefor accepted for less than \$5.00 per acre the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Said lands are situated in Coos county, Oregon, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the meander line of the Coquille river at the northwest corner of lot 6, which said point is 1320 feet east and 1965 feet north from corners—sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, running thence along meander line as follows, to-wit:

S 84° 0' E 130 feet. S 74° 45' E 492 feet. North 36 feet to low water line. N 75° 15' W 257 feet along low water line. N 73° 10' W 232 feet. N 80° W 137 feet.

S 100 feet to place of beginning, containing 1.31 acres, being tide land fronting on west half of lot 6, sec 17, T 28, S R 14 W of W.M. Applications and bids should be addressed to G. C. Brown, Clerk State Land Board, Salem, Oregon, and marked "Application and bid to purchase tide lands."

G. C. BROWN, Clerk State Land Board. Dated this Sept. 28, 1909.

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