

# Bandon Recorder

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THURSDAY.....March 17, 1910

## Points on Port Law

Editor RECORDER; Dear Sir— You have had several editorials in your paper on the benefits of a Port Commission but have failed to give any information about this Port Commission law, simply the benefits it may bring.

Now how can the people vote intelligently on this question, if they do not know somewhat about the law, and the powers it confers on the five men that make up this commission? You have not informed them that the only vote they will get, will be for or against commission, never a vote on tax; I have taken the liberty to do so.

Port commission means a corporation formed according to law, for the purpose of regulating navigation and improving the harbors and navigable streams, where this is adopted.

This commission is granted the power with certain restrictions to bond and tax the property within any certain watershed where this is adopted.

"The bonding cannot exceed in the aggregate ten per cent of the assessed valuation for state and county purposes. The bonds cannot draw over six per cent interest."

"They can levy and collect each year, a one per cent or to mill tax on all real and personal property in said watershed that is assessable for state and county purposes."

"They can also levy and collect a special tax, to pay interest on bonds and take up such outstanding bonds as have matured."

How this may affect the tax payers of the Coquille watershed, as far as taxation is concerned, will to some extent be shown by the following: The coming assessment will show about \$8,000,000 valuation in the Coquille watershed. Ten per cent means a bonded debt of \$800,000. This amount ought to be got for five per cent, which means a five mill tax on the \$8,000,000 valuation or the sum of \$40,000 for interest. Now, understand, the ten mill tax cannot be used for interest. For the law reads it must be used for any improvement which the law empowers this commission to make. A bond issue will compel this commission to levy this special tax. Nor is this tax likely to be as low as a five mill tax, for when the bonds begin to mature it will be higher for a year or two. So there is in sight a fifteen mill tax or more if this commission is so disposed.

The power is also given this commission to draw this money out of the hands of the county treasurer and "deposit in such bank or banks as they choose." It is no wonder that some of the bankers as well as the saw mill men are so mightily in favor of this scheme. A deposit as large as might come from this bond issue, would be quite an item in the business of any bank.

This law gives greater powers of bonding, and tax levying, to five men, than are possessed by any body of men in the state, except where they are trying this scheme.

Those in favor of this scheme tell us that the commissioners will not go as far as the law permits in bonding and tax levying. How do we know they will not go as far as the law permits; their mere protestation to that effect does not amount to much.

Why is not this commission put under bonds, as are the sheriff and other county officials who handle public money?

Better have given salary and required bonds, than to ask them to do the work for nothing. "Is not the laborer worthy of his hire?"

We, the tax payers are not to blame that this law is so loosely

gotten up, as to be very objectionable. The blame must attach to those who represented us in the last legislature.

There is so much commercialism connected with this scheme that the spirit of equity and fairness is wholly lacking.

Section 10 of this law reads: "It is hereby adjudged and declared that existing conditions are such, that this is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety. Therefore an emergency is hereby declared to exist." It looks very much as if the last legislature took us for a lot of fools to pass us up such a law with this foolish clause attached to it, but it is the work of a slick Portland lawyer that has always bucked the initiative and referendum, and recall. This emergency clause was undoubtedly put in to beat the initiative and referendum.

FRED N. PERKINS.

## Economy in the Household

In considering the "cost of living" question the matter of economic use of meat has been mentioned. The waste of meat by its unscientific use is a powerful contributor to household expense. It is a trite remark that Americans throw away what would keep a European family. In this connection there was an interesting exhibition of scientific carving at the Transit house in this city Monday night when the chief steward demonstrated the best manner in which to cut a side of beef in order to equalize the price of the various cuts. While this primarily was for the benefit of butchers, who are said to be as wasteful as any other class, housewives, too might attend such an exhibition with benefit to themselves.

A German official recently said after investigating household conditions in New York and Philadelphia that 60 per cent of the meat and other food thrown away by American housewives could have been used with as good results as that which was kept in the kitchens. His investigations also led to the conclusion that much improper cooking among us led to shameful waste. A great proportion of our families reject as unfit certain cuts of beef which with proper kitchen treatment are not only as nutritious but as savory as those counted more desirable.

Certain condiments in common use among Europeans are apparently unknown to American kitchens. They are kept in stock by a few grocers, but there is little call for them. These the European cook uses freely all the time, and it is these condiments which give to foreign dishes their piquant charm. That which they savor is often material which the average American would not preferably buy.

There are Greek, Italian, Hungarian and Yiddish restaurants in Chicago to which Americans think it is a great lark to go occasionally, but they do not carry away any of the recipes for the dishes they admire or learn the lesson in economy which those dishes teach. —Chicago Tribune.

## Correspondence Invited

The RECORDER has placed itself on record as favoring a port commission for the Coquille river and we expect to continue to advocate the idea until the commission is established, because we believe it to be the best thing that could possibly come to the Coquille valley at the present time, however, this does not mean that we will totally disregard the opinion of those who may honestly differ from us on this subject.

The question has been asked of us, whether or not we would publish anything bearing on the opposite side of the question, and our answer is, we surely will. It is the desire of this paper to put any subject of vital importance squarely before the people so that they can vote intelligently on it. We consider the port commission question a vital one and every voter should understand it thoroughly, therefore we will publish communications from the opposition, providing the writers are willing to make their identity known, and further providing that their articles are not so long winded as to be an encumbrance on the paper and upon the readers. Short spicy articles to the point are always welcome. We invite correspondence both of those favoring and those opposing, and we assure you that your contribution will receive courteous treatment. We, of course, reserve the right to edit all copy, from whatsoever source, so as to conform with the style of the paper, however we will in no way change the idea which the article intends to convey.

## Railroad Talk

The news that the Hill interests are to compete with the Harriman lines for the business of the Willamette valley through traffic arrangements with the Oregon Electric railway will be received by the people of Oregon as additional good news that the Harriman lines are to no longer have a monopoly of this rich but practically virgin state. The invasion of Hill through the Deschutes valley was the first move to draw the glad acclaim of the Oregon people and this new move shows additional interest by the Hill lines in this state. Every move seems to bring the Empire Builder nearer to this long isolated region and the assurance that we are soon to have a way out. The Hill forces, seem to be taking advantage of the Harriman forces in crowding into neglected territory and it is almost certain that the advantages of Coos and Curry county as a traffic maker will not be long overlooked, and unless the Drain extension is soon built, the Hill interests may be the first in, with all the advantages that such a move would carry with it. —Myrtle Point Enterprise.

## The Report Will Ruin Many

J. A. Patten, the grain and cotton speculator, has sailed for Europe, announcing that he has money enough. The firm with which he was connected has gone out of business, announcing that they do not need any more cash. The careers of these speculators will be the ruin of millions of men who think that they can do the same. The public hears about the successful speculator but does not learn anything in relation to the millions who lose their money. Occasionally there will be a man like Patten. The rule is that

men who attempt to do as he did, lose all their money and go to the poor house or to the grave of a suicide!

We warn young men against speculation. There is nothing that will beat straight, honest, hard work. Millions of men acquire a competence by hard work. They acquire enough to keep them. More money would do them no good. Patten's success should be regarded as a warning and not as an example. —Des Moines Capital.

## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

### To Clean Wool Garments.

To remove grease from woolen cloth sponge the stain well with equal parts of ammonia and water, then with clear water. The ammonia forms a soap with the fat or grease, and this is soluble in water and will rinse out. If the stain is obstinate, arm suds of white soap and ammonia will do good work in most cases.

When the garment is of a color which will not stand water or ammonia the housewife may resort to dry powders. For thin clothing of delicate this pure white starch makes an excellent cleaner. It is rubbed into the spot and allowed to remain until it has absorbed the grease. Dry magnesia works in the same way, but costs more. A paste made of magnesia and water may be allowed to dry on some colors and will brush away, taking the grease with it.

White wooleens of almost any kind are best renovated by washing with white soap suds and borax. A mixture of four parts of alcohol and one of common salt makes an excellent cleaner for men's and boys' garments.

Turpentine is necessary when there is grease in any quantity. The stain is wet with the turpentine, then pressed dry between clean blotters, which absorb the compound.

In cleaning, experiment upon a sample of the goods before attacking a garment of value.

### Hints For the Sickroom.

Keeping the patient's feet warm will prevent headaches.

Oil all locks and soap window cords to make them work easily and thus save any undue noise.

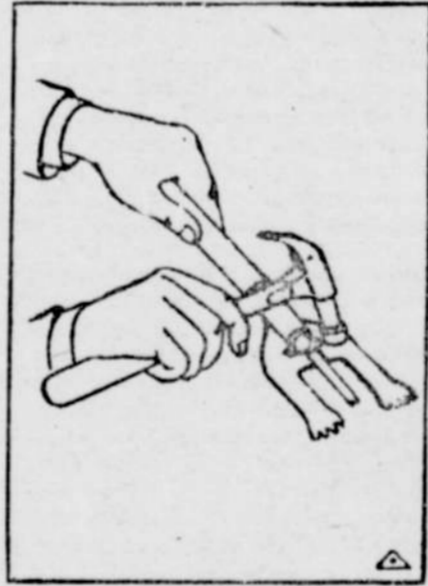
When the sickroom is being ventilated a screen should be passed in front of the window to prevent the danger of a draft.

People in general are not aware how essential it is to the health and happiness of the patient that there should be a free admission of light in the sickroom.

Flowers should be always kept fresh in a sickroom and the water frequently changed. Avoid all flowers with a strong scent.

### Improved Carpet Stretcher.

The secret of the success achieved by the professional in laying carpet consists chiefly of the use of implements which have not heretofore been altogether available for use by the amateur. This is not so any longer, for there has been devised a tack holder and carpet stretcher, which functions are combined in a single



LAYS CARPET SMOOTHLY.

Implement of such simple and inexpensive construction that it will soon take its place among the household implements which are regarded as essential.

This apparatus provides a third hand, which holds a tack in the right place for driving while the carpet is stretched on the floor. It also obviates all danger of crushing the fingers with the hammer in the effort to drive the nail.

### Suet Pudding.

Measure one cupful of suet chopped fine, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of cold coffee, two cupfuls of raisins, seeded and chopped; one and one-half cupfuls of currants, washed and dried; one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful each of your favorite spices. Mix flour, raisins, currants and soda together, then add other ingredients. Pour into a well buttered one gallon bucket or divide into smaller pails, cover tightly and set in a kettle of boiling water and boil five hours. The longer you boil it the better.

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little house-maid says there's no more comfort than a good mattress.



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you know that you enjoy a good mattress when you come home from your work. you spend lots of time in bed and you may just as well be comfortable. a soft springy mattress will add to your comfort. the mattress we sell does not lump. we get them fresh; have new ones coming in each week, so our mattresses are clean.

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yours truly,

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## Notice For Publication

Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,

March 5, 1910  
Notice is hereby given that William A. De Long, of Bandon, Oregon, who on April 6, 1908, made Homestead Application (04468), No. 14828, for lots 6, 7, 10 and 11, Section 4, Township 30 South, Range 14 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before A. D. Morse, U. S. Commissioner, at Bandon, Oregon, on the 22d day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
George W. Rea, F. F. Baird, George Tyrone,  
H. A. De Long, all of Bandon Oregon.

BENJAMIN I. JONES,  
Register.

9-6t

60 YEARS EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

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## Notice to Contractors

Bids will be received at the residence of R. Pomeroy, near Lampa up to and including April 10, 1910, for the grading of one mile of road in district No. 20. Grade to be 14 feet wide with a turnout every 100 feet.

9-41x R. POMEROY, Supervisor.

FOR SALE—A lot of two and three year old heifers. All coming in this spring. W. S. Marshall, Langlois. 9-4t.

House and two lots for sale, inquire of C. W. Young. 8-4tx

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