

American Railroad Stocks

From Henry Clews' Circular, July 23rd.

Liquidation in railroad stocks has been radical. Six months' decline has brought no important failures and produced no signs of real uneasiness. Foreign opinion is still critical of American securities and American management, yet the fact remains that Europe has made no better investment outside of its own domain than in the United States. Our credit abroad is good, and when the turn comes Europe will no doubt again be found a ready purchaser of our investments, having absorbed not less than \$180,000,000 during the first six months of the current year. The present is not a time for despair in Wall street. Readjustment has been going on for many months, and the unfavorable conditions now observable elsewhere have in many instances been fairly discounted. Our financial leaders are wisely indisposed to encourage any stock market boom at this time with a period of possible financial stringency before them. The probabilities however, are that high grade securities are scraping on rock bottom. Many such issues are selling at a level exceedingly attractive to investors, and current dividends pay more than present carrying charges. As for dividend prospects there is no reason for anticipating shrinkage, unless it be in the industrials, which have declined less than railroad shares, and will have to take the brunt of any business reaction, National Lead being an unpleasant example. It is true railroad expenses have increased enormously during the past half year, sometimes offsetting the increase in earnings, but a considerable portion of these outlays were for improvements and extensions, which, when completed, will be an assistance and not a burden to earning power. It is always within the capacity of the railroads to effect important economies in such expansions, hence talk of dividend reductions by the railroads at this time is premature and unfounded.

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His Sarcasmic Apology.

A well known New Yorker figured in a qualat encounter with a "puncher" not long ago. The fellow had asked him for a dime, when the following conversation took place: "You're a positive nuisance! Tuesday you struck me for a dime, Thursday I gave you another, and now you have the nerve to ask for a third!" "Excuse me, but are you the goat that gave me a dime on this corner the day before yesterday?" "Yes." "And now I've tackled you for the third dime?" "Yes." "Waal," said the hobo contritely, "I sincerely beg your pardon, old man. That's too much gall even for me. The only excuse I have to offer is that you have improved so much in your personal appearance that I didn't recognize you."—Cleveland Leader.

Both Stung.

Some time ago an eminent London physician requested an equally eminent surgeon to accompany him to see a distinguished but slippery patient. The patient was exceedingly polite to both the medical gentlemen, shaking hands with them and bowing them out of the room in the most affable manner. Soon after this professional visit the same physician called again on the surgeon, requesting him to accompany him to see another patient. On their way thither the surgeon observed, "I hope this patient will behave more liberally than the last did." "Why?" said the M. D. "Did he not give you a fee?" "Not a shilling," was the reply. "Indeed!" said the eminent physician, with a toss of the head. "Why, he borrowed 2 guineas from me to give to you!"—Tit-Bits.

Inertia of the Nerves.

The researches and experiments of a French scientist have led him to the conclusion that the cerebral nervous system is incapable of perceiving more than an average of ten separate impressions per second. After each excitation of the nerves a period of inertia follows, lasting about one-tenth of a second, and during this period a new impression cannot be made. According to the investigations of this scientist a person cannot make more than ten or at the most a dozen separate voluntary movements of any kind in a second, although the muscles, independently of the will, are capable of making as many as thirty or forty.

A Romantic Career.

The romantic career of a very remarkable man, John Gully, who succeeded Cribb in his battle with Molleneux, is thus summed up in the "Dictionary of National Biography": "Prizefighter, horse racer, legislator and colliery proprietor." Gully fought his first fight just before Trafalgar. He fought his last and retired from the prize ring in a blaze of triumph seven years before Waterloo. Gully rose to be a rich man and a member of parliament. He won the Derby three times and was the owner of a large and prosperous colliery. He died in 1863, the father of twenty-four children.

Coyote-Proof Pasture Secceeds in Colorado

The enclosure of sheep range within a coyote proof fence has been tried in Colorado by F. H. Taylor, of Mancos, with highly satisfactory results. An experiment begun by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Wallowa National Forest, in Oregon, to discover whether sheep could be advantageously pastured within such an enclosure, led Mr. Taylor to give the new method a trial. The outcome is set forth in a letter to the Department, as follows:

"After reading the description of your coyote-proof fence in Oregon, I constructed a fence to enclose about 500 acres in the same manner. The fence was constructed during the fall of 1908, and in the spring of 1909 and 1910 one thousand head of ewes were lambled in this enclosure. In the vernacular of the herder, "one hundred per cent of the lambs were saved," that is, a lamb to each ewe, "and one man did all the work. I think the per cent of the lambs would have been higher, but one animal, presumably a coyote, was inside when the fence was constructed. It was impossible to capture this animal even with hounds. Some of the herders thought the animal was not a coyote, but since coyote tracks were found in several places I am of the opinion that it was. Whatever the animal was it raised its young inside the enclosure."

Connecting his loss with the rapacity of this animal, Mr. Taylor says: "A great many of the lambs were killed and a small hole eaten behind the foreleg, and the remainder of the carcass was untouched. On the land outside of the enclosure it required the services of three men and a pack of hounds to care for one thousand ewes, and only 95 per cent of the lambs were saved. This per cent could not have been saved without the assistance of the hounds. "I consider this fence a splendid investment since it easily pays for itself in three years. On the other hand, it is often difficult and sometimes impossible to get men during the lambing season. For this reason the money value of the fence can hardly be estimated."

The Department of Agriculture entered upon the experiment of enclosing sheep range within a fence which would turn stock destroying animals in the belief that this method would save forage as well as stock and wages. This belief has been fully justified by the results. The Oregon enclosure carries more sheep than an equal area of range of the same quality outside, produced a heavier lamb crop, heavier sheep, and more wool, and at the same time resulted in a better condition of the range itself. These advantages are due to the different behavior of sheep pastured within such an enclosure from that of sheep herded in the ordinary way.

When a band of sheep moves about in charge of a herder, it must be kept from scattering much. As a result, much of the forage is wasted through trampling. Within an enclosure, however, the sheep soon learn to spread out and shift for themselves. Under the conditions it is not to be wondered at that a given area supports more sheep, puts them in better condition, and suffers less wear and tear. The success of the new method, however, depends on the extermination of all dangerous animals within the enclosure, and on the maintenance of a fence which will keep off outside attacks.

Mr. Taylor believes that the Wallowa plan of construction is open to improvement in one particular. He advocates placing a barbed wire on the ground before the woven wire is unrolled, and stapling it down. "I expect to build another enclosure soon," his letter concludes, "and will have a barbed wire stretched around the enclosure, and have the men place their foot on the wire and press it close to the ground and staple it. With the fence already constructed it seemed almost impossible to get the wire as close to the ground as is necessary on account of the uneven surface."

We Swear Too Much

We Americans swear too much. We Coos Bayites swear even more. Profanity has become one of our common vices. If you go upon the streets or into a public place, except a church, you need strain your ears but a moment to catch the sound of oaths and curses. Small boys swear, and old men, and men of all ages between. They swear on slight occasions as well as great; they swear in calmness as well as in anger; they swear at friend as well as foe, they swear in joy as well as in disappointment.

Lexicographers declare that Americans have invented and make use of more "cuss" words than any other people. In Japan swearing is practically unknown. When the Japanese is angry, instead of calling upon Deity to wreak terrible vengeance upon the thing or person that stirs him, the Japanese will merely utter such harmless explosives as "Here, here!" "There, there!"

We ought to be nationally ashamed of ourselves for our lack of poise and self-restraint, because that is what swearing means. We ought to be ashamed of our lack of reverence, because that is what swearing indicates. Swearing is downright vulgarity, and our national mouths need a scrubbing out with soft soap such as mother used to administer in the olden days when Johnny used swear words.—Coos Bay Times.

Live Stock Market

Portland, Ore., August 8th:—July is usually a dull month in Livestock Markets, but receipts at the Portland Union Stock Yards were fairly liberal.

The total number of cars were 414, in which were 6859 cattle, 6938 hogs, 15143 sheep and 331 horses and mules. As compared with last year there was a decrease of 785 cattle, an increase of 5604 hogs, an increase of 1336 sheep and an increase of 80 horses and mules.

The July cattle market closed as strong as it opened on good qualities, while half finished animals reached a lower level of prices. Top cattle were in strong demand at \$6.00. The hog market in July rallied to \$10.30 and closed at about \$10.15; the sheep market for the month closed strong, with \$6.00 for lambs and \$4.00 for best wethers.

Items of interest in connection with the market include the building up of quite a business in the purchase and sale of milk cows. Dairy-men are looking to the Portland Union Stock Yards as a market place for the reason that all cows offered for sale here are tested by a government inspector free of charge.

James J. Hill of the Hill Lines and Robert S. Lovett of the Harri man Line will be Vice Presidents of the Fat Stock Show to be given at the Yards, March next. A number of distinguished stock men in the Pacific Northwest and throughout the United States will act as officers of this show.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore.,
June 24, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Stonewall J. Wilson, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on August 27, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 13019, Serial No. 03551, for SE 1-4 NE 1-4, NE 1-4 SE 1-4 of Section 7, and SW 1-4 NW 1-4 and NW 1-4 SW 1-4, Section 8, Township 30 S., Range 14 W., 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 1st day of September 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
R. F. Cox, of Bandon, Oregon.
R. P. Hunt, of " "
Eugene Pierce, of " "
J. A. Cope, of " "
Benjamin F. Jones, Register.

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Read the RECORDER and keep posted on the happenings in and around Bandon.

Bandon Recorder

THURSDAY

AUG. 11, 1910

Lodge and Professional Directory

Lodges are Requested to Notify this Office on Election of Officers and on Change of Meeting Night. Cards under this Head are 50c per in., month

Lewah Tribe No. 48, Imp. O. R. M.

MEETS every Thursday evening at 8 run at the Bandon Wigman. Sojourning chiefs in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
G. E. Wilson, C. S. Hubbard, C. of R. Sachem.

Masonic.

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J. A. Morrison, W. M.
G. T. Treadgold, Secretary

I. O. O. F.

BANDON LODGE, No. 133, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially invited.
L. J. Radley, N. G.
A. Knopp, Secretary

Rebekah Lodge No. 126.

MEETS in I. O. O. F. hall every second and fourth Tuesdays. Practice nights 1st Tues day of the month; Social evening the 3d Tuesday of the month. A cordial invitation extended to all members in good standing.
Clara Goetz, N. G.
Belle A. Kolp, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias

DELPHI LODGE, No. 64, Knights of Pythias. Meets every Monday evening at Knights hall. Visiting knights invited to attend.
C. R. Wade C. C.
B. N. Harrington K. of R. S.

Woodmen of the World

Seaside Camp No. 212 meets every first and third Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors cordially invited.
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C. R. BARROW

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
COQUILLE, ORE
Office over Skeels' Store
Office Phone, Main 335; residence, Main 346

DR. E. W. BOSSITER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
BANDON OREGON
Office and residence in Panter residence property next door to Bijou Theatre

DR. J. D. KELLEY

Physician and Surgeon
Office in Donald Charleston home, opposite Presbyterian church, Bandon, Oregon

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