

Local Lore

"FIFIELD"—The "ONLY WAY." 42-44

See ad of First National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Goff are the proud parents of a fine baby boy born Sunday.

St. Valentine's Ball, Bank Hall, by Pythian Sisters, Sat. eve, Feb. 11th. Supper will be served. Music by Kausrud's orchestra. 11f

Stanley P. Bartlett, secretary of the Randolph Lumber Co., has returned from a four week's visit at his old home in Minnesota.

S. B. Anderson was down from Prosper Monday and made the RE-CORDER office a pleasant call.

A fine ten pound daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Kennedy, Sunday.

We are prepared to furnish estimates on cost of wiring and lighting your house with electric lights. Let us talk it over with you and give you figures.

621f —Bandon Light & Power Co.

The advertisement of the First National Bank changes every week. Watch the space.

Mrs. Agnes Daily came home from McMinnville, Saturday evening, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Stott, returning to McMinnville again Tuesday afternoon.—Monmouth Herald.

"Star FIFIELD. The Popular Packee for Particular People." 54f

The committees are hard at work preparing for the big Forester's ball, January 28th.

Mrs. Will Sweet, and sister, Miss Margaret Hanly, were Coquille visitors last week.

H. E. Boak has gone to Portland where he will attend business college for some time. Mrs. Boak remains in Bandon.

Don't forget that T. W. Robison is handling all kinds of hay, grain, feed, etc., at the very lowest prices. 40-41

Miss Agnes Tupper came down from Coquille last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Kenneth Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Zeek left this morning for Coquille where they will install the officers of the G. A. R. and W. R. C.

The G. A. R. hall has recently been repaired and otherwise renovated on the interior, and now presents a very neat appearance.

Ralph and Clarence Holman, Milton Cox and Jack Miller left this morning for the Siuslaw where they will be employed on the government jetty works. —Ralph Holman has been on the works since it was started, but came home just before Christmas for a short vacation and to visit his family.

W. H. Perry and wife, and E. E. Lyons and family have left for Forest Grove where they expect to make their home for some time at least. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have not sold their Bandon property yet, and we hope may see fit to return to this city to live again, as also the Lyons family, as they are all excellent people and a credit to any town or community.

N. C. Medley, of Coquille, is in Bandon today shaking hands with old friends and attending the hardware convention.

Coos Bay parties have received word from San Francisco that Capt. R. J. Dunham, a former Coos county man, but now master of the Roanoke, is critically ill at a hospital there.—Coos Bay Times.

A press dispatch from Salem says: "Senator Chase of Coos county, proposes to introduce a bill that all school children should be kept clean. His ideas as yet have not been fully developed."

While playing near the lagoon last Saturday with some other boys, the little son of Harry Nelson, fell in, and only for the fact that Mr. Tucker happened by and took him out, the little fellow would probably have been drowned. He was not injured however, a fact for which friends and relatives are exceedingly thankful.

Storm Hits Coast.

The storm that has been raging here for the last two days is said to be general all along the coast, but as yet no reports of any serious damage have come in. It is reported that the wind is blowing eighty or ninety miles an hour outside.

Hardware Men Meet

The Coos County Retail Hardware Men's Association are holding their annual meeting in Bandon today and will have a big banquet at the Hotel Gallier to night.

Out of town hardware men who are present are Chet Huling of Myrtle Point, Milo Sumner, Mr. Eckbald and Mr. Neff of Marshfield, N. C. Medley and J. A. Lamb of Coquille. The local hardware stores are represented by A. McNair the hardware man, and B. S. Swengel and Thos. Nelson of the Bandon Hardware Co.

Fight for Passes

Eugene, Ore., Jan. 16.—The crew of surveyors under Engineer Goerl, who left here a few days ago working westward, and who are generally supposed to be Southern Pacific men, are now in camp at Elmira, having run a line as far west as that point. They are reported to be following the general line of the Lane County Asset Co. survey, and apparently are headed for the same passes. The crew is not the same that recently made the survey from Junction City to the coast, and apparently are working entirely independently.

Sill To Be Returned

Pressure has been brought to bear upon the slack method Curry county has in getting parties for breaking the law. The matter of getting Mert Sill, charged with a statutory offense on a 13 year old girl on Floras creek a short time ago, was referred to the new sheriff who knows where Sill is at present and will proceed at once to get his man and bring him to justice.

The parties that are pushing the charge the hardest are not directly interested in the case, but are taking the matter up as a protection to their own daughters and will endeavor to convict Sill as an example to other wayward married men.

It is hinted that several in Curry county would just as soon not see Sill brought back as he might incriminate them in his evidence. But it is not likely that the court would stand for anything like that.—Lakeport Banner.

Occidental Chapter, O. E. S. installed officers Saturday night as follows: Anna Craine, W. M.; W. N. McKay, W. P.; Louise M. Boyle, A. M.; Alice McKay, Con; Adelaide Reynolds, A. C.; Merta Mehl, Sec.; J. L. Sidwell, Treas.; Belle A. Kolp, Adah; Lizzie Manciet, Ruth; Alice Gallier, Esther; Susan Cox, Martha; Mary Gallier, Electa; Rose Bingham, War; Wm. Bingham, Sen.; Viola Rosa, Chap.; Grace Smith, Mar.; Merta Mehl, Organist.

H. F. Morrison has purchased the inside half of the Mrs. Mann property, occupied by Walker the tailor and Newhaus the shoemaker. This is good property and will be an excellent investment for Mr. Morrison.

Mrs. W. F. Disher, who has been ill for some time was very low yesterday, but is reported some better today. Her many friends hope that she may soon entirely recover.

Mrs. Rachel Elliott is having a neat residence built in Azalea Park. J. W. and R. A. Felter are doing the work.

Billy Taylor, a mill hand in the C. A. Smith mill at Marshfield, was drowned in Coos Bay last week, his body being found Sunday.

Riverton Locals

O. A. Kelly has been dangerously ill for the past four weeks. He has been suffering from gall stones for nearly three years. This has been an exceptionally hard attack, and for a few days his life was despaired of.

Little Charles McCormick is suffering from an abscess in his head.

Mrs. Harrington's little son has been very sick. Dr. Richmond was called in. He is improving slowly.

Steve Steward had the misfortune of breaking his leg again. At this time he is doing quite well.

Last Monday, the 9th, a son was born to Mrs. Daisy Farnum of this place. The mother is still in a precarious condition.

We are informed that the Oakland company that has been handling the Gage coal, has leased the mine and intend making great improvements there. They expect soon to be taking out 100 tons of coal per day.

Mr. McDonald, late of Aldrich, Montana, has leased the Riverton hotel and has the building well fitted up with new furnishings. He will furnish his customers with the best the market affords. None can complain of his hospitality as he is an old hand at that business.

Mrs. D. Prewett, of Bear Creek, was visiting her sister, Mrs. C. C. Price, on Sunday last.

Mrs. C. A. Peterson, who has been visiting her parent in California, returned home last week.

C. C. Price and son Floyd are now working in the Lyons & John son mill on the lower river.

J. R. Magee is making great improvements in his residence.

John Meador has purchased the Jos Elvy property and will soon make that his home.

VERITAS.

Mrs. S. J. Mann has been up from Langlois a few days visiting friends and looking after business affairs.

Coos County Directory.

Representative.....Ed. Rackleff
Sheriff.....W. W. Gage
Clerk.....James Watson
Surveyor.....A. N. Gould
Treasurer.....T. M. Dimmick
Assessor.....J. Thoft
Coroner.....Dr. Golden
County Judge.....John F. Hall
Commissioners, G. J. Aradson, W. T. Dement

BANDON CITY DIRECTORY

Mayor.....J. W. Mast
Recorder.....F. B. Kausrud
Treasurer.....C. Y. Lowe
Municipal Judge.....Geo. P. Topping
Attorney.....F. J. Feeney
Councilmen, C. Bask, M. Breuer, P. C. Steynson, H. Manciet, R. W. Boyle, R. W. Windsor.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon,
December 16, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Koon, of Bandon, Oregon, who on Feb. 2, 1909, made Homestead application No. 14842, Serial No. 04475, for S. E. 1-4 S. E. 1-4 Sec. 9, and W. 1-2 S. W. 1-4, and S. W. 1-4 S. W. 1-4, Section 10, Township 30 S., Range 14, W. W. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. D. Morris, United States Commissioner, at Bandon, Oregon, on the 4th day of February, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
James A. Cope, of Bandon, Oregon.
Herman DeLong, of Bandon, Oregon.
Hayden D. Jackson, of Bandon, Oregon.
Elbert Dyer, of Bandon, Oregon.

63-46-T BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register.

Notice of Hearing of Final Account of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given the final account and report of Nels Rasmussen, as administrator of the estate of Madison I. Swift, deceased, has been filed in the County Court of Coos County, Oregon, and that the 6th day of March 1911, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. thereof, has been duly appointed by the court for the hearing of objections to such final account and report and the settlement thereof, at which time any person interested in such estate may appear and file objections thereto, if any, and contest the same.

Dated at Bandon, Coos County, Oregon, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1911.

NELS RASMUSSEN,
Administrator of the Estate of Madison I. Swift, deceased. 3-46-T

TEN DRY FARMING COMMANDMENTS.

Some one in the semiarid section of the west has formulated a set of commandments supposed to be helpful in achieving the largest measure of success in dry farming operations. While the injunctions are not supposed to be all inclusive, a casual inspection of them shows that they are of sufficient practical bearing so that every "dry" farmer might well cut them out and tack them upon his stable door, while with two or three exceptions the principles suggested would be quite to the point if followed by farmers in humid sections where rainfall is sufficient. The ten commandments are as follows: (1) Thou shalt plow deep. (2) Thou shalt keep the surface soil loose. (3) Thou shalt cultivate level. (4) Thou shalt summer fallow when the rainfall is less than fifteen inches. (5) Thou shalt add organic matter to the soil. (6) Thou shalt keep down the weeds. (7) Thou shalt grow early maturing crops. (8) Thou shalt grow corn every three to five years. (9) Thou shalt grow clover and alfalfa every few years. (10) Thou shalt keep live stock. Deep plowing and keeping the surface soil loose and finely pulverized are based on the well known fact that such layer of soil is in effect a reservoir in which moisture is to be stored and that this supply of moisture from winter rains and snows can be best caught and held by maintaining a loose and fine pulverized blanket of surface soil. Adding organic matter to the soil means, in other words, applying homemade fertilizers, which presupposes the keeping of stock, which is pertinent in all sections of the country, whether the rainfall be seven or seventy inches. Without ditch water, clover and alfalfa cannot be grown in many sections, but wherever possible the injunction is one that should be carried out, for both of these plants are soil enrichers. The command to grow corn every three to five years is hardly applicable to strictly dry farming conditions, though a fair degree of success may be had where there is an annual rainfall of fifteen inches.

ALFILARIA AS A FORAGE PLANT.

The Arizona experiment station has of late been making a study of forage plants as a means of restoring the overstocked range or increasing the forage production of grazing areas. Of the plants tested alfilaria, also called filaree or pin clover, is given first rank. The plant is a native of the Mediterranean region and seems to have been introduced into California by the Spanish explorers. It has spread since that time into practically all of the extreme western states, where mild winters are the rule and where the fall and winter precipitation is sufficient to insure germination and growth. There are some eight species growing in the United States, three of which are native to the Pacific slope. Of these the most valuable and the one which has spread over the territory mentioned is the red stemmed alfilaria, scientifically known as *Erodium cicutarium*. During the winter the plant forms a many leaved rosette, from which the leaf stems, bearing purple blossoms, are thrown up during the spring months. The mature seeds are borne in a pin shaped pod and are equipped with spirally twisted awns, which coil and uncoil with change in the weather, thus hastening the progress of the seed into the soil, or which become attached to the coats of domestic animals, thus insuring distribution of the seed. In fact, one method recommended of seedling new ground is the herding of sheep which have pastured on filaree, thereon enough seed becoming detached from their wool to do the job. If seedling is done in the usual manner three pounds are required per acre, the cost of the seed being \$1 per pound. Alfilaria will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre, and in the tests by the Arizona station it was found to contain 2.22 per cent more water, 1.87 per cent more ash, 1.88 per cent more protein, 14.18 per cent less crude fiber and 47 per cent more fat than bright alfalfa hay of equal grade and quality.

ISOLATION AN AID.

Many an animal husbandman could reduce the losses sustained from tuberculosis and other diseases in his hogs and cattle if he would practice the simple precaution of isolating individual units which have the appearance of being diseased, whatever the cause of the trouble. We are led to make the above apparently trite suggestion from visiting not long since a herd of mixed feeding and dairy cattle kept under decidedly nasty and insanitary conditions, among which were circulating a number of animals that were very plainly in well advanced stages of tuberculosis. Experimenters have proved conclusively that an animal thus affected may discharge not only virulent feces, but nasal discharges. On another farm we know of a steer that was far along with lumpy jaw being allowed to mingle freely with other cattle, the exudation from the open sore befouling not only the ground, but the feed which the other cattle in the yard ate. Many a serious epidemic of hog cholera could be prevented or considerably lessened were dumpy pigs isolated at the start and kept so until they recovered or died. The type of precaution referred to costs little and has a merit entirely apart from medicine or veterinary attendance which should also be made use of if occasion requires.

The Biggest Bargains

EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY AT OUR

STORE

We don't need to CUT PRICES to move our goods, for they are always on the move. People know just what they are getting when they come here.

If you want an Overcoat or a Suit we have it.

If you want a Hat or a pair of Shoes, we have them.

If you want a New Dress you can get the goods here.

If you want anything to eat you can get it here.

Just give us a trial and see what we can do for you.

O. A. Trowbridge

"The place where your money goes farthest."

SWEATING COINS.

Gold Pieces Cleverly Robbed of Their Precious Metal.

THE SYSTEM IS A FINE ART.

Nowadays Chemical Baths, Splitting and Abrasion Take the Place of the Old and Cruder Plugging—Finding the Lightweight Money.

A drilled or "plugged" coin has become something of a curiosity. Every one remembers the inconvenience of these mutilated coins. It was a matter of daily occurrence to find one self in possession of a silver, gold or even nickel coin defaced in this way. Sometimes the hole was filled with some baser metal; often it was left open. This system of mutilating coins had the advantage, however, of being perfectly obvious, and no careful person need be deceived.

Nowadays the work of defacing coins is reduced to a fine art. The old, crude method of plugging the coins will not suffice, since the general public and the government are far more intolerant of the practice than ever before. If the precious metal is to be robbed from the coins it must be done so cleverly that even the expert will be deceived. If no longer pays to mutilate nickel or even silver coins, so, except in exceptional cases, it is only the gold coins which are mutilated.

This practice, commonly known as "sweating" requires considerable skill, and the ingenuity displayed is often amazing. The "sweating" must be done in such a way that the coin will appear perfect, even to the closest observer. The federal government will not permit any gold coin to circulate the weight of which is below the point of legal tolerance, which is fixed at one-half of 1 per cent. If a coin is found to be lighter than this it is stamped with a large L to indicate its lightness, and is returned to the bank or the individual who last handled it. The only redress of the owner is to have the coins sent to Washington to be reminted. The owner must stand the loss in weight, which is often considerable. In cases where the coin has been "sweated" an investigation may follow, with criminal prosecution.

One of the most insidious methods of "sweating" and perhaps the most difficult of all to detect is the electroplating method. The gold coins are placed in a chemical bath, and part of the gold is detached by electricity and deposited on some other object. In this way the gold is removed with perfect evenness from all parts of the coin. The letters and general design of the minting may be slightly dulled in the process, but only as it might be from general wear and tear. The lightness of the coin will be detected by the scales at the treasury, but in the meantime such a coin may pass from hand to hand for a long time without arousing suspicion. It is obviously exceedingly difficult to trace the offender.

Another baffling method is to split the coin and remove the gold from the inner surface. The hole is then filled up with some baser metal, so that the weight will be the same, and the two sides are then welded together. It is possible to take a dollar's worth of gold or more in this way from a twenty dollar gold piece. If the work be skill-

fully done it is impossible to detect such a coin by its weight, and the only clue will be in some flaw in the milling. Naturally it takes a trained, experienced eye to pick out such a coin. Meanwhile the gold piece has probably circulated for days or even months, and it is exceedingly difficult to trace the offender.

One of the commonest methods of "sweating" is to shake up a number of gold coins in a chamols bag and preserve the dust and microscopic particles which have been loosened. The bag is then moistened, so that the gold will adhere to it, and is afterward burned and the gold assayed. The bruises or dents on the coins will appear to have been made in the ordinary handling. The profit from this treatment is small, but many people seem to find profit in it. The question arises if the ingenuity and labor thus expended would not bring a larger return if devoted to some legitimate work.

The men who handle the gold become marvelously expert in detecting the "sweated" coins. In handling millions of dollars' worth of gold a defaced coin will rarely get past them. The coins are spread out in trays before them and turned over and the light coins picked out. A slight flaw in the milling, a dulled appearance of the lettering or a suspicious nick on the surface will be quickly identified. As a final test the scales, which will weigh a single hair, are resorted to, and if the slightest discrepancy can be found every coin is examined separately until the faulty one has been discovered.—New York Times.

Slurring the Biscuit.

"Thanks fer de biscuit, mum," remarked Rusty Rhodes, "but you mistake me errand in dis community." "What d'ye mean?" "I'm studying social conditions, not geology."—Pittsburg Post.

He Got His.

Mr. Flubb—This affair is horribly dull. I guess I'll go home. Miss Clip—That would remove some of the dullness, Mr. Flubb.—Boston Transcript.

Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles; have no friends not equal to yourself.—Confucius.

Too Empty.

Bonney (morning of the second day out)—Come, old boy, let's go out on deck. Breakfast won't be served for half an hour yet, and a brisk walk on an empty stomach will do you good. Klubber (feebly trying to smile)—Take a walk on yours, if you like, chapple. Mine is entirely too empty.—Chicago Tribune.

In Art Circles.

"That picture is by an old master," the owner stated proudly. "Umph, umph," commented the critical visitor. "What was he master of?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tales of Cities.

Marseilles is one of the few large cities of the world which show a persistent increase in infant mortality.

London is twelve miles across one way and seventeen the other. Every year about twenty miles of new streets are added to it.

Though the accidents in the streets of New York are increasing in number, the proportion of fatalities is growing less. Out of the last 17,000 accidents 1,200 were classified as serious.

J. E. Prigg