A NEW TYPE OF **COUNTRY HOUSE**

Needs of the Times Stated by Dean of Illinois University.

OUTLINES IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanitation and Labor Saving Machinery-Ornamental Planting Has Much to De With Making Rural Life More Attractive and the Plainest Home an Ideal Garden Spot.

Eugene Davenport, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives some very interesting views on the question of improving the country home. He says.

In general we need a new type of home architecture, better adapted to country conditions than are the types that have been universally employed and that have come with more or less modification from the towns. The country house should be relatively low and large and arranged with reference to conducting the labor of the home with the least possible outlay of energy both in travel and in heavy work. All labor matters should be considered at this time by every one who contemplates building on the farm, and some of the newer designs that may now be had should be carefully studied by prospective builders before deciding

on the final plans, However, relatively few houses are erected in any one generation, and the principal improvements that can now be made in country living will be independent of absolutely new construction. Moreover, we want to attack first those which can be accomplished with the least outlay of funds and suggest lines of improvement.

Lines of Improvement.

In general these lines may be roughly sketched under three principal headings sanitation. labor saving machinery and ornamental planting.

Wherever people establish a permanent residence there all questions of cleanliness and health are double both in difficulty and importance,

The disposal of the waste of the home in such a way as shall not endanger the bealth is an almost impossible problem in the city. In the country it is easily managed-so easily that in the past it has been ignored to a degree that has left typhoid and many other infectious diseases more prevalent in the country than in the city. The time has come when something must be done on this point, and proper sanitary sewage disposal on the farm is one of the first questions that must be considered in improving the conditions of country life.

cheapty solved. The cost of a top ouggy is in general sufficient to supply his own name and titles were followthe country home with sanitary sewage disposal equal to that of the best city residences.

By labor saving machinery is meant the outfitting of the home for doing the heavy labor, especially of cleaning with machinery that is competent to do the work and that compares somewhat favorably with that which is used on the farm outside. This machinery is not simply labor saving; it is necessary to the conduct of the business. Originally the reaper was intended as a labor saving machine, but it has become a necessity, for without it the harvesting of the American wheat crop would be impossiblethat is to say, it would be impossible to secure the labor necessary to harvest the American wheat crop by the oldtime methods, and wheat production on the present scale is possible only with modern harvesting machinery.

Home Machinery.

So it is with the labor of the farm home. We have reached the time when this labor has become excessive, and the installation of proper machinery for doing the heaviest portions is not simply a favor to the women of the household; it has become an economic and social necessity in order that the American farm women can discharge in safety to their bealth and in comfort to their everyday life the obligations that are now resting upon them.

Without a doubt the proper distribution of ornamental planting would do more to beautify country life than would any other means at our disposal, certainly with anything like a similar outlay of money. It is the most difficult of all the improvements to effect, largely because we are without proper ideals of procedure and are obsessed with the conviction that anything to be beautiful must be bought of an agent and grown in a nursery some distance away.

When it is possible for country peopie to acquire really practical methods of using native material, that which is certainly pardy, in moderate amounts, but in sufficient quantities really to produce an effect, we can revolutionize the atmosphere of country homes, even the plainest of them. What is needed is not here and there a solitary tree or a bush fighting for life among the grass and weeds, but masses of planting which make a background and a setting for the house, in which case, may the house be ever so plain, the picture as a whole will give the feeling of

The problem of country living is its own problem, quite distinct from that of any other form of modern life. It must be studied from its own standaint, solved with its own material.

DIFFICULT NAVAL FEAT.

Big Field Guns on Shore by the Trolley Route.

That the landing of field guns and munitions of war on shores which vessels cannot approach closely is one of the exciting tasks for the men on the warships of the world's great navies is thrillingly demonstrated. The maneuver is especially necessary in the navies of the colonial powers, which must be in readiness to land fighting forces on any of the unapproachable shores of their colonies. British, German and French sailors have long been trained in making such landings, and since the United States has become a colonial power the crews of American battleships are likely to be called upon for similar service.

The battleship or transport carrying the guns anchors as near the shore as possible, and a cable is stretched from the vessel's deck to a tripod derrick on shore. A two wheeled trolley from which are suspended the various parts of the guns is drawn along the cable by a rope running to the men on shore. The guns are dismounted, and several trips are necessary to land all the parts of one gun. The most thrilling part of the work is carried on by the men who ride on the load to keep it from swaying or becoming unfastened from the trolley.-Popular Mechanics.

SECRET OF GOOD BREAD.

Flour Should Be Aged In a Dry, Well Ventilated Place.

Here is a secret that many housewives do not know and even some professional bakers do not understand. Flour should be kept in a dry, well ventilated place. The temperature should be about 70.

To make good bread flour should be aged-that is, it should be kept dry and preferably where the air can reach Some persons warm a sack of flour and think that this will dry and age it, but such treatment does not reach the middle of the floor.

Experiments show that when flour is aged properly there is a slight loss of moisture, but the flour will absorb more water. In one test a freshly ground sack of flour after sixty days lost a little over one pound in weight, but it gained so much in absorption that it made a gain of several pounds in weight of dough over the original weight. The gluten, which is the life of the flour, also becomes more elastic,

and the flour grows whiter. There is no better way for the housekeeper than to keep a barrel or sack of flour where it will be dry and exposed to the air and also to keep a quantity of flour sifted and ready for use .- New York Sun.

Trivial Cause of a Bloody War.

In the year 1654 a Polish nobleman became obnoxious to the laws of his country by reason of his having committed a crime. He fled to Sweden, whereupon John Casimir, king of Poland wrote to Charles Gustavus, king ed by two "et ceteras," while the name of the king of Poland was followed by three. The missing "et cetera" so enraged the king of Sweden that he at once declared war against Poland. The war was carried on with great bitterness until 1660, when a peace was signed at Oliva, near Danzig. A contemporary writer (Kochowsky) poured out his lamentations on the war in these terms: "How dear has this 'et cetera' been to us! With how many lives have these two potentates paid for these missing eight letters! With what streams of blood has the failure of a few drops of ink been avenged!"

Oh, Wait Till He Returns!

"Why, my dear," exclaimed the good friend on finding Mrs. Newed in floods of tears, "what is the matter?"

The young wife wiped her eyes and tried to compose herself and be inhumanly calm.

"Well," she began, with folded hands, "you know John is away for a

"Yes, dear," helped the lady friend. "Well, he writes to me regularly, and in his-his last letter he tells me he gets my photo out and kisses it ev-

ery day. "But that is nothing for you to cry

about!" excinimed the good friend. "Yes, it is," cried Mrs. Newed, bursting into tears afresh. "be-because I took my picture out of his ba-bag bebefore he started ju-just for a jo-joke and put one of mo-mo-mother's in its

Not Guilty.

A woman sald to her grocer: "I'm going to stop dealing with you. You mix bad butter with your good," But the grocer, lopking very much hurt, replied;

"Oh, madam, how can you misjudge ne so? It's true I sometimes mix a little good butter with my bad to make it better, but I'd never dream of mixing bad butter with my good to make it worse!"-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Cited Her Authority. "Now, children, can you name any other creature that belongs to the brute creation?"

"I can, teacher." "Then name the creature." "My papa. My mamma says so."-Baltimore American.

Ngt Studied. Louise-Does oyour husband 'treat No: his unconcern is quite natural.-

Deferred duties, as a general ruse. mean neglected duties.

WOMAN FESTS INCOME TAX LAW

Miss Elsio De Wolfe First to Fight Statute In the Courts.

"VIOLATES CONSTITUTION."

Graduated Scale Discriminates In Favor of the Very Wealthy, Says Declaration - Attorney General Called Upon to Answer Allegations and Establish Precedent.

Charges that the income tax section of the new tariff law constitutes class legislation and is unconstitutional have been made in a test suft filed in Chiengo against the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings bank on behalf of Miss Elsie De Wolfe of New

The United States government probably will be asked to aid in defense of the bill, according to Levy Mayer, counsel for the bank, who said he would seek a conference with Attorney General McReynolds to discuss carrying the action to the United States supreme court for a ruling.

The declaration filed for Miss De Wolfe alleges that the tax violates the fifth amendment to the constitution, in that it deprives her of property without due process of law, and the fourteenth amendment in denving her equal protection under the New.

Calls Graduated Scale Unjust. The graduated scale of taxation, the declaration alleges, discriminates unjustly against persons of incomes under \$100,000 a year, "usually gained from industrial and artistic pursuits," in favor of those with incomes more than \$100,000 a year.

Miss De Wolfe retired from the stage in 1905 and is at present in Paris. The suit was brought to compel the bank to pay the interest on thirty bonds of a power company, which the bill stated the bank had declined to pay unless Miss De Wolfe filed a certificate of ownership as provided by

the income tax law. Damages of \$1,000 are asked in each of five counts. The plaintiff alleges that the income tax is not uniform and that the law is therefore unconstitutional-first, because it is imposed on only 423,000 in a population of about 90,000,000, and the persons who would pay the tax have

not consented to its imposition. The plaintiff points out that she, being an unmarred woman, was subject not only to a tax of 1 per cent on her whole income in excess of \$3,000, but was subject to an additional tax of 1 per cent on that portion exceeding \$20,of Sweden, demanding the surrender | 000 and less than \$50,000, an additional Fortunately the problem is easily and of the criminal. The king of Sweden | 1 per cent between \$50,000 and \$75,000 on reading the dispatch noticed that and an additional 1 per cent between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

"Richest Pay Lower Rate."

"On the other hand." the declaration sets forth, "if all persons whose incomes exceed \$100,000 a year were taxed in the same proportion as the plaintiff those with incomes of \$250,-000 would be subject not to the additional penalty of 5 per cent which this statute imposes, but 10 per cent; those with incomes of \$500,000 a year would be subject not to a penalty of 6 per cent, but 20 per cent; those with incomes of \$1,000,000 would be subject not to the penalty of 7 per cent, but 40 per cent, and those with incomes of \$2,500,000 and over, instead of being subject to the penalty of 7 per cent which the statute imposes, would be compelled to pay 100 per cent-that is, the entire excess of their incomes over \$2,500,000-into the public treasury."

Incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$100,-000 a year were mainly the fruits of laborious industry, the declaration added, and usually the entire incomes were expended by those who earned them in supporting their families, while incomes exceeding \$100,000 were enjoyed mainly by persons of enormous fortune who collected them without pecuniary risk, serious responsibility or fruitful

CARNEGIE "POOR," IS REPORT.

Plan to Save \$25,000,000 Abandoned to Have Own Way About Bequests. Andrew Carnegie oas given away all

his fortune with the exception of \$15,-000,000, according to a Wall street correspondent for a Boston news bu-The story is that Mr. Carnegie had

planned to save \$25,000,000, but found that as some of the trustees of his various funds differed with him on some of his ideas he was forced to take \$10,000,000 from his private fortune in order to have his own way about certain bequests.

The remaining \$15,000,000 fortune is declared to exist in the form of bonds of the United States Steel corporation. "Of course," says the news bureau

story, "he has provided handsomely for Mrs. Carnegle and Miss Carnegie. but he has given away nearly all those millions upon Millions of United States steel corporation bonds" o

Heart Displaced, Writes Backward. Birmingham, England, physicians were puzzled at the case of abnormality on the part of a girl who insisted upon doing everything backward, writing from right to left, until an X ray examination revealed the fact that her heart is on the right side, and some of her other organs, including the brain are also displaced.

HIGHLY COLORED HILARITY. Queer Kind of Fun That Goes With

One Hindu Festival. The "Holi Festival," as celebrated annually by the maharaja of Patiala. India, is described by Charles Ber-tram in his volume, "A Magician in Many Lands." Mr. Bertram writes:

"Early in the morning I went to the club, where I found many of the guests, who were taking part in the ceremony for the first time. We were provided with a complete new suit of Hindu garments, and our dressing was superintended by the maharaja's servants. We had camels, elephants and victorias provided for us. I was on an elephant, in a kind of box, and we drove in procession to the palace of the native city.

"We were received with great acclaim by the natives, and I was led to believe that it was to be decidedly a dignified occasion, but I was woefully mistaken. The fun had not begun Certain formalities had to be gone through before the signal was given.

"We took our seats in the courtyard of the palace at a long table that was loaded with large gflt dishes filled with different colored balls as large as oranges and filled with holl powder. At a signal the brother of the maharaja came to the front of the table and salaamed to the prince, who took one of the balls and threw it gently across the table, striking the officer on the breast.

"The ball broke and scattered the powder over his costume. Then there was a general scramble and in less time than it takes to write hundreds of balls were flying about, their many colored contents scattered broadcast on the crowd. Next baskets of loose powder were thrown upon us in hand-

"It was no use to expostulate; the moment you opened your mouth somebody filled it with powder. The battle grew fast and furious, when suddenly an enormous stream of water from a fire engine drenched everybody. The colored powders became wet and, mingling together, dyed us all in brilliantly variegated bues.

"After this sort of thing had gone on for half an hour it ceased by mutual consent, and we returned to the private gardens of the maharaja, where we were most unceremoniously pitched into a tank of running water. I was dyed a deep scarlet all over my body, and it was fully a month before the color entirely disappeared from my face and bands."

Maddening Calmness.

A New Yorker who had planned week end trip with his wife fumed and fretted without avail on the morning set for their departure because she made such slow progress in getting ready for the journey. At last be fairly dragged her from the house and into a waiting taxicab, although she kept protesting that there was no occasion for hurry, as they had plenty of time. Arrived at the station, the couple dashed for their train and were just in time to see it pulling out. "There." said the irate busband, "didn't I tell you that we'd never catch that train on account of you?"

"Yes," said his philosophic spouse calmly, "but we didn't miss it by much."-New York Tribune.

London's Kennel Club. The London Kennel club has pedigrees of 500,000 dogs on file. The club was organized in 1873. At the annual show of the Kennel club in London about \$40,000 is awarded in prizes. A committee of the club meets twice a month, and the chairman and members of the committee sit as judges and jury in every disputed case passed up to them by the judges of shows. Witnesses are called in the ordinary way and sometimes the sentences are very severe. Not infrequently the owners of dogs are prohibited from ever taking part in a show afterward.

He Unburdens Himself.
"Can you bear it if I tell you some thing serious?" ventured the young

husband. "Yes. Don't keep anything from

ne!" gasped the bride. "Remember, this does not mean that my love for you is growing less." "Don't break my heart. What is it?"

"Well, my dear, I'm getting tired of angel food every day for dinner, Would it be too much to ask you to have liver and onions?"-Kansas City

Ocean Derelicts. Abandoned vessels have often floated for many months waterlogged, but carried far by winds and currents. There was the Fanny E. Wolston, deserted on Oct. 15, 1891, which traveled about 4,000 miles before she was last reported in December, 1893. And the W. L. White was a derelict from 1888, when she was near New York, till she ran ashore on the Hebrides a year

could not sink her. "Have you heard what Mabel's fra-ternity did to her?" "They have terrible initiations, i un-

later. Forty vessels saw her, but

"That's what. They ordered her to help her mother with the dishes for a month."—Washington Herald.

derstand."

Relatives of Success Luck and Industry met on the highway of life. "I understand we are reinted," remarked Luck.

"Yes, in a sort of a way," replied industry. "I am the mother of Success, while you are a distant relative." -Philadelphia Record

It is the hatred of narrow miuds for iberal ideas that fetters the march of progress.-Victor Hugo.



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