

ACTORS MAY PLAY TWICE A DAY IN THE FUTURE

By Sir HENRY IRVING



THE OLD ACTORS HAD TO PLAY FOUR TIMES A WEEK AT MOST—THAT IS, THOSE WHO HAD TO PLAY HEAVY PARTS. THE ACTOR OF TODAY HAS TO PLAY NEVER LESS THAN SIX TIMES, GENERALLY SEVEN, SOMETIMES EVEN EIGHT. It is within the present generation of players that the matinee has arisen.

TWO MATINEES A WEEK DELIGHT THE HEART OF THE MANAGER. PERHAPS HE DREAMS SOMETIMES OF A PLAY WITH SUCH MAGNETIC ATTRACTIONS THAT THE PUBLIC WILL WANT TO SEE IT TWICE A DAY FOR AT LEAST SIX MONTHS.

That is not beyond the bounds of possibility when you consider the multitude of playgoers and the increasing facilities of communication. THEATERS ARE SPRINGING UP EVERYWHERE. * * * THE TRAMCAR AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS, THE OVERHEAD AND UNDERGROUND RAILS, HAVE BROUGHT EVEN DISTANT SUBURBS INTO IMMEDIATE TOUCH WITH THE HEART OF THE GREAT CITIES, and there are 500 towns where the same conditions apply in greater or less degree.

THE NEW SHIP COMBINE MAY PRESERVE THE WHOLE WORLD'S PEACE

By Vice Admiral Lord CHARLES BERESFORD of the British Navy



NE of Great Britain never should commit ourselves to any act likely to irritate any foreign power, more especially the United States.

IT IS ONLY RIGHT AND NATURAL THAT AMERICANS SHOULD HAVE STRONG SUSCEPTIBILITIES AS REGARDS THE MONROE DOCTRINE. IF I WERE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD UNQUESTIONABLY FIGHT IN SUPPORT OF IT.

As a British subject I do not want to see an acre more added to the British empire, as our imperial responsibilities are enormously in excess of our organization for defense. There are many reasons why the two great English speaking nations should forget the irritations of the past and come closer together in the future.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC SHIPPING COMBINE MAKES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL BENEFIT OF BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, AND MAY IT NOT HAVE A FARREACHING EFFECT FOR INSURING PEACE FOR THE FUTURE?

During my visit to America what has impressed me most is:

1. The genuine friendly feeling toward Great Britain.
2. The sentiment often expressed that combinations of trading interests between the two countries would prevent war in the future.

At present in the interests of peace neither Great Britain nor the United States can afford to relax its energies for maintaining its navy in such a sufficient and efficient state that it would be able to carry out the work which would be thrown upon it in time of war, but IF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN FORM THAT NATURAL ALLIANCE WHICH I HAVE INDICATED CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY PART OWNERSHIP AND PROFIT SHARING IN GREAT TRADING COMBINATIONS, IT WILL CERTAINLY PLACE THEM IN SO POWERFUL A POSITION THAT THE WHOLE WORLD WOULD THINK TWICE BEFORE ATTACKING EITHER OF THEM, AND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE MIGHT PERHAPS HAVE A GREAT MORAL EFFECT IN PREVENTING WAR BETWEEN OTHER NATIONS.

UNCLE SAM'S PUBLIC LAND AND THE HOME BUILDERS

By J. D. WHELPLEY of Washington

THE tremendous increase in wealth resulting from the rapid settlement of the 1,000,000,000 acres of public land has blinded the people of this country to the serious defects which have existed in the laws governing the disposal of the same. NOT 100,000,000 ACRES OF THE 500,000,000 REMAINING ARE SUITABLE TO PROFITABLE AND COMFORTABLE OCCUPATION BY AMERICAN CITIZENS UNDER EXISTING ECONOMIC, PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS. Every secretary of the interior for twenty-five years past has recommended a curtailment of the land privilege.

A VAST MAJORITY OF THE LAND ACQUIRED UNDER THESE FILINGS IS FOR OTHER THAN THE LEGITIMATE PURPOSES OF SETTLEMENT, OCCUPATION AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Those who are building up large land holdings in the west realize that public sentiment is aroused, and they are crowding in every direction to secure title to as much land as possible before congress takes this matter in hand. The cream of the people's land is being skimmed each year, and with less than 100,000,000 acres, which may be considered as reasonably possible of settlement, it can be but a very short time, at the present rate of segregation, before this has disappeared and THE AREA WHICH CONGRESS PROPOSED TO IMPROVE FOR THE HOME BUILDERS WILL HAVE BEEN INCLUDED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF GREAT PASTURES, PRODUCING NOT A THOUSANDTH PART OF THEIR POSSIBLE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WEALTH AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

JOIN THE NEW CHAMBER.

The MAIL publishes today the circular letter which is being sent out to a large number of gentlemen, who it is hoped will be glad to take part in the movement for a new and large and vigorous Chamber of Commerce.

The signatures appended to this letter are sufficient guarantee that the proposed body will be organized on the right lines, and that it will take hold with a will to advance the interests of Coos Bay.

The need of such an organization never was so pressing as it is now, and the necessity will increase as the year passes. Had this movement been started six months ago, it would have been of the utmost value right now. The influx of Eastern people coming on the cheap excursion rates is already commencing, and it is greatly to be regretted that Coos Bay is in no position to reap her share of the benefits.

There should be some machinery in operation right now to meet these home seekers and investment seekers, with information about this section, the most promising in the state for the intending settler or investor. There is work waiting now for just such a body as is about to be organized, and a harvest awaiting its sizzle.

There should be no hesitancy or delay on the part of any of the gentlemen invited to join the new organization. The fee which it is proposed to collect is a mere bagatelle compared with the benefits which would flow from the proper application of the fund. One thousand dollars, or as much more as may be raised can be judiciously expended in ways that will bring returns out of all proportion to the outlay.

The new Bureau of information just established in Portland offers an opportunity to place information about Coos Bay in the hands of the very people we desire to reach, and our response to the invitation extended can not be too prompt. In the rooms of this Bureau could be placed, without much expense, an exhibit of the products of this section that make a strong impression on every visitor. The Bureau offers an agency for the distribution of printed matter descriptive of Coos Bay of which full advantage should be taken.

This is work that calls for the services of just such a body as is being organized. When we see the good results that have come in the past from the efforts of a few wide-awake men acting together, it can readily be understood that a body of perhaps several hundred of our foremost citizens, acting together can accomplish great things for the immediate future of Coos Bay.

The reception of the proposal, so far, has been very gratifying to the promoters of the movement, and there seems every reason to hope that the spirit of progress will sweep every thing before it.

The Periods of Growth.

Children born between September and February are, some authorities state, not as tall as those born in summer and spring months, and the growth of children is much more rapid from March till August. The extremities grow rapidly up to the sixteenth year; then there is a slow growth until the thirtieth year. The legs chiefly grow between the tenth and seventeenth years. Comparing the general results, it appears that there are six periods of growth. The first extends up to the sixth or eighth year and is one of very rapid growth; the second period, from eleven to fourteen years, growth is slow; the third period, from sixteen to seventeen; the fourth period shows a slow growth up to the age of thirty for height, up to fifty for chest girth; the fifth period is one of rest, the sixth a decrease in the body.

Instinct Stronger Than Will.

A curious story is told of Darwin and snakes. He used to go into the London Zoological Society's gardens, Regent's park, and standing by the glass case containing the cobra de capello, put his forehead against the glass while the cobra struck out at him. The glass was between them. Darwin's mind was perfectly convinced as to the inability of the snake to harm him, yet he would always dodge. Thus after time he tried it, his will and reason keeping him there, his instinct making him dodge. The instinct was stronger than both will and reason.

Ancient Roman Statute.

The provision of the Virginia, 1785, exempting from service on the grand jury the owner or occupier of a grist mill, says Lyle Notes, is an interesting example of a law which has been allowed to remain on the statute book long after its usefulness and the condition that called it into being have ceased to exist. When the statute was passed, serious inconvenience to the citizens of the surrounding country might have arisen as a result of summoning a mill owner from his work, but the mill owner is no longer so important a member of the community.

The Fisherman of Coos

From the Salem Journal.

FROM the days of Isaac Walton to the days of Grover C., the fisher-folk have been the best of all the folk that be: All lovers of the mountain streams and of the dimpling pool— Of shady bars and mossy banks, and bowers green and cool— All living close to Nature's heart and loving all her moods, The blustering time of budding spring and peaceful autumn woods And by the names of Walton and Cleveland there is room To bring from Carry and from Coos, and add the name of Hume.

To Hume, whose hundred miles of nets are everywhere in vogue From Bayview, on Columbia, to Gold Beach on the Rogue— Who runs both of that river's banks, and owns his little bed— Who is—to speak in metaphor, its mouthpiece and its head— His father and his father's sire from out the bonny Doon Have plucked the royal salmon with the tackle and the spoon. And now where the Pacific throws across the bar its spine— The salmon meets his master, and its master's name is Hume.

Long may he yet be with us, this jolly fisherman, Who can the lordly salmon, with a "Coop C" on the can. The streams of Scotland knew him and the Eastigochee's vales Have seen him drag the salmon out and wash him on the scales, And many a time his whirling reel has held his fish in check. We are pious down from the hills of Maine and lordly Kennebec. But only the Pacific shores give such as he full room Unless—well, back in Washington, they'd find a place for Hume.

Circular Letter Inviting Citizens to Join The New Board of Trade

MARSHFIELD, OREGON, FEB. 12, 1903.

DEAR SIR:

Greater opportunities for advancement and expansion never offered themselves to a community than those presented to the people of Coos Bay at the present time. A country so vastly rich in natural resources, as is the Coos Bay country, can not fail to attract the eyes of capital if these resources are systematically placed before those who are seeking new fields of investment. Our wonderful deposits of coal, the hundreds of millions of fir, spruce and cedar timber, which are tributary to our shores, our hundreds of thousands of agricultural land, our splendid harbor with its miles of water front, especially adapted for manufacturing and the splendid condition of the bar at the mouth of our harbor, if placed through some reliable agency before capitalists will be certain to result in the establishment of additional manufactures upon our shores, and who knows but that it may result in securing for Coos Bay the one thing she needs most; i. e., railroad communication with the outside world. Storms such as we have experienced this winter show how isolated we are and how much to be desired is a railroad to Coos Bay.

In order to accomplish the best results for Coos Bay as a whole, we must make up our minds to drop sectional feeling and put our shoulder to the wheel. Believing that such results can best be accomplished by a good, live, representative Chamber of Commerce, organized on broad principles and including representatives from the different sections of Coos Bay and vicinity, the undersigned have formed themselves into a committee to solicit membership, preparatory to the organization of such a body.

We believe that in order to accomplish the best results that such an organization should not be limited to any one section or locality, but should include all the various interests of Coos Bay and vicinity. The upbuilding and advancement of Coos Bay as a whole should be the prime object. With the accomplishment of this end all the different towns and sections shall receive direct benefits. We believe that a progressive Chamber of Commerce organized on these lines, can with concerted action, materially advance the interests of Coos Bay, and this object, we believe, should appeal to every property holder and citizen who has the interests of Coos Bay at heart. In order to carry on such an organization successfully it is necessary to raise funds to defray the various expenses which will naturally be incurred. Therefore we have deemed it advisable to fix the annual dues at \$10.00 a year, payable in advance, as it will be necessary to obtain funds from the start to carry on the work.

We also deemed it desirable to make the new organization a social as well as a commercial body and with that end in view we favor an annual banquet as a feature of the organization, the expense to be defrayed out of the annual dues.

We respectfully ask you to become a member of this organization by filling out enclosed blank and forwarding to Mr. J. S. COKE before Feb. 16th., 1903, at which time undersigned committee meet to formulate plans for organization.

Signed:

JAS. H. FLANAGAN	} Marshfield.
JOHN S. COKE	
HENRY SENGSTACKEN	
L. J. SIMPSON	} North Bend.
T. W. RENNIE	
PETER LOGGIE	
C. F. MCCOLLUM	} Empire.
R. E. SHINE	