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PEANUT-EATERS IN CARS.

A Public Nuisance That Most People Would Like to See Put Down and Out.

"If I could have my way about it," said a sensitive citizen, according to the New York Sun, "I would have a law passed forbidding the eating of peanuts in elevated or surface cars, and requiring the guards or conductors to eject from the cars any person so offending."

"Men, strange as it may seem, not children, are the chief offenders in this direction. You may see grown men sitting in a car, and, regardless of their fellow passengers, calmly eating peanuts and dropping the shells on the floor."

"To many persons the odor of peanuts within a confined space, as in a railroad car, is unpleasant, as the sight of the litter of shells on the floor must be to all. But the men peanut eaters go right on eating, and so disposing of the shells. Why, I have seen a district messenger boy eating peanuts in a car do better than they in one way anyhow. This boy put his empty shells back into the paper bag from which he had emptied the peanuts into his pocket."

"I have seen men eat apples in an elevated car and throw the core under the seat. I have seen a man eat an orange in an elevated car and not even take the trouble to do that with the orange peel, but just lay that down on the vacant seat beside him. But such men as these I regard as fine gentlemen as compared with the grown man who eats peanuts in an elevated car and drops the shells on the floor. Him I regard as—"

"Well, the peanut eater I would have firmly, even if gently, put off the car."

WHITE WATER IN THE OCEAN.

Singular Phenomenon Witnessed at Rare Intervals in the Tropical Regions.

Of the many sights witnessed in the oceans of the globe, one of the most curious and most weird is that described by sailors as "the milky sea." Ships being surrounded for several hours by water that appears to be a snowy whiteness. Compiled from experiences recorded during the last 70 years, an interesting account of the phenomenon is given on the North Atlantic and Mediterranean Pilot Chart. The spectacle is restricted to the darkness of night and rare occasions, and, while it is limited mainly to the warmer waters of the tropical belt, it appears to be more common in the Indian ocean than in the Atlantic and Pacific. From the white water the light is so strong that ordinary newspaper print can be read on board ship, but the scene all around is of an awe-inspiring description. The horizon is blotted out, sea and sky seem to be much lower. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

About the Pepper Plant.

The pepper plant—*piper nigrum*—which produces the white and black pepper of commerce, is a climbing vine-like shrub, found growing wild in the forests of Travancore and the Malabar coast of India. Pepper is entirely tropical in its requirements. The white pepper is the black pepper decorated by maceration and rubbing.

New X-Ray Machine.

A nickel-in-the-slot X-ray machine has been invented. The observer places a coin in the slot, moves a lever, puts his hand, or whatever he wishes to examine, into a box without any sides, and looks down at it through a fluorescent screen which forms the top of the box.

MOVING BY INSTALLMENT.

Strange Way of Changing Quarters Revealed by a New York Expressman.

He looked like a truthful man, yet nobody would believe him when he said he did not know where the trunks were going, relates the New York Times.

"It is very strange that you don't know," said the landlady. "You are the expressman. If you don't know, who does?"

"The fellow that will finish the hauling, probably," he returned, serenely. "Aren't you going to do the whole job?" she asked.

"No, only half of it. I will take the things to our office and somebody else will take them the rest of the way. The boss at the desk will know the address. I don't know it. The moving is done on the installment plan to keep you folks here from finding out where the other people went. They were afraid to trust me with the number for fear you might worm it out of me, so they told it to nobody but the manager. Lots of people who move often make the trip in sections like that. Half the time when I take a trunk away from a boarding-house I don't know where it will wind up. That is generally done when there has been a row and the folks who leave don't want to be followed. Been a little trouble here, I imagine," he added, tentatively.

"Yes," sighed the landlady, "a little."

Great Britain Leads.

Up to now Britain retains from 20 to 25 per cent. of the total trade of the universe. No other nation has yet come within half of this remarkable percentage. Nearest is Germany, with nearly 11 per cent.; France claims about nine per cent.; the United States secures rather more than nine per cent. If we add the output of the colonies the British empire shows a record of about one-third of the trade of the whole world.

Pharaoh's Chariot Discovered.

Pharaoh's chariot, in which he rode at Thebes, has been discovered in a perfect condition in the Valley of the Tombs of the kings at Thebes, along with the tomb of Thothmes IV, which is nearly 4,000 years old.

WARDROBES OF ROYALTY.

Ladies of Nobility Who Have Costumes Enough to Change Several Times Each Day.

The empress of Germany and the czar's wife, the most fortunate women in Europe, if good fortune means the ability to wear fine garments and to change their costumes as often as it may please their fancy. It is said that to keep the wardrobe of the German empress properly replenished requires the constant service of a dozen dressmakers, and that on occasions of court festivities or when her majesty prepares for an important journey this regular staff is increased to 50. We are informed that this wonderful wardrobe consists of 100 evening and state dresses, at least two visiting and carriage costumes and more than 150 house and demitoides annually. All these are made by hand down to the minutest particulars.

The empress of Russia is said to be the most extravagant dresser in Europe, although naturally simple in her tastes. Her adherence to plain dress provoked so much grumbling among the ladies of the court during the first few years of her marriage that she went to an extreme of magnificence which one finds it difficult to associate with the daughter of the mild Princess Alice of Hesse.

Nationalities and Suicide.

Shooting is by far the most popular method of ending life, with poison and drowning in the order named. The percentage of suicides is highest among those whose mothers were born in France, with Germany and Russia-Poland second and third. The death rate from suicide of those whose mothers were born in the United States was much lower. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

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Lucilla—It is said that beautiful women depend wholly on their looks for social success.

Caroline—Perhaps that is true. It is not every girl that can talk as entertainingly as you, dear. —Kansas City Journal.

FISH COME WHEN CALLED.

Curious Species Brought by a New York Naturalist to This Country from Asia.

Otto Eggeling, a naturalist of New York, has finally succeeded in importing from Asia the first specimens of the curious fish known as the anabas ever brought to this country, says the Times.

The special peculiarity of the anabas, which inhabits the streams of interior India, is that it travels for miles on land in search of water when the streams are dried up.

Lovers of aquariums have for years endeavored to secure specimens of this fish, but without success, as they always died in transit, especially when in the vicinity of the Suez canal, owing to the intense heat.

Mr. Eggeling conceived the idea of placing the fish in earthenware vessels, containing a sufficient quantity of water-soaked earth, and two months ago he corresponded with friends in India, who secured several fine specimens and shipped them. The fish arrived last week, and when the earthenware pots were opened, the earth therein was found perfectly dry and the fish were in a lifeless state. Several hours after being placed in water, however, they came to life, and are now as well as ever.

These fish are beautifully marked, and when the light strikes them at certain angles their whole bodies assume all the colors of the rainbow. They average about two and one-half inches in length, and, unlike other fish, breathe through the lungs instead of the gills, thus enabling them to live on land.

It is said that the anabas can be tamed as any domestic animal, and come when called to, eating food out of one's hand. These fish have what might be called "erowers" on the lower part of their bodies, thus enabling them to travel over land.

Man of Simple Tastes.

"Did you enjoy your trip abroad?" "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox; "but I must say I missed the kind of cooking I'm used to."

"Couldn't you get anything you wanted?"

"Possibly. But you see mother and the girls hadn't taken the trouble to learn the French for pork and beans."

—Washington Star.

WRITES MAYOR FOR A WIFE.

The News of the Lack of Young Men at Kenosha Brings a Proposal from the East.

William H. Moist, of Verona, Pa., writes to the mayor of Kenosha, Wis., stating that as marriageable young women are scarce down his way he would like to wed a Kenosha girl. "I see by the papers," he says, "that the young women of your city have to act as their own escorts owing to the lack of young men. Therefore, I would be glad if you can secure me a wife among them." Moist adds that he is sober, industrious, and of marriageable age. As his letter has been made public it is expected that he will get a deluge of proposals.

Prepared for Trouble.

Joseph Chamberlain is going to South Africa on a mission of peace. He will make the trip on a warship, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and in addition to being strongly guarded will have a gun in his boot.

THE UNGUIDED BRIDEGROOM.

There is Room for Instructions for Him on How to Look Properly Happy.

A thoughtful young man of Washington was heard to deary the fact of the other day that while there is a deluge of don'ts and do's for the bride to follow—how to enter the church, how to behave during the ceremony, what to wear, and so on—the bridegroom must shift for himself, says the Post of that city.

"There is absolutely nothing to guide a man but his own awkward self, and it isn't fair," he said. "From the time a girl is old enough to hear, she understands the importance of having things done properly at a wedding, while the prospective groom is something necessary to complete the picture, but a secondary consideration, and nothing short of inspiration can get a man through a marriage ceremony gracefully."

"In order to impress the bride and spectators that he is enthusiastic about it, he appears with a sort of frozen grin on his face that you expect to melt at any moment and run down his collar. If he is too frightened to respond in a loud voice some of the bride's girl friends will whisper that he 'was unwilling from the first'—again, if he replies in a loud, stern voice, another bunch in another direction of the church will huddle together and express how glad they are that they are not marrying him, while the attitude of many is that they are signing away their life and all worth living for. So I think it about time," continued the thoughtful young man, "that somebody is writing a few hints on how to behave that we may appear enthusiastic about being married without being ridiculous and a target for the people to knock at."

SHARPENING OF SABERS.

The Secretary of War Announced That It Is Not a Violation of the Laws of War.

The question has come before the war department whether the sharpening of sabers is a violation of any law, or custom of war, or of the Geneva convention. The inquiry came from Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, Fifteenth cavalry, now at Siasci, P. I., says a Washington report.

That officer reports a well-circulated opinion among officers that it is not permissible to grind sabers when fighting a civilized enemy. The judge advocate general of the army found nothing which brings the character of this inquiry within the exception of paragraph 847 of the army regulations and the secretary of war announced that the sharpening of sabers is not a violation of the laws of war nor of any of the conventions which have been accepted by the United States, either expressly or by implication for the government of its military forces when engaged in actual military operations.

The Geneva convention and its modification relate to the care and neutralization of the sick and wounded in time of war.

Honeymoon and Jail.

The jailkeeper at Fort Scott was astonished the other night when a good-looking young couple asked for permission to stay in one of the cells till morning. It was explained that they had just been married over in Missouri and were going into southern Kansas where the man had work. They ran out of money and had no place to sleep. The monitor says the bride was good-looking and cheerful and seemed to regard the matter as something of a joke. But think of honeymoon commencing in jail.

PLACED DUTY BEFORE WORK.

Man in Need of Employment Refused Job to March with the Unemployed.

A London preacher had an interesting experience not long ago with a hungry man. The mendicant explained that he had found it absolutely impossible to get work. He had applied everywhere, always to be turned away, and at last nothing remained for him but to beg from door to door for the food that was necessary to keep life in his body.

The clergyman's heart was filled with pity. The poor man seemed to be honest, and after being furnished with a good meal he was asked where a message would reach him. He gave an address and went away.

Then the preacher set down to think the matter over. He knew of no work that he could find for the man, but he decided to invent a job.

Accordingly the next day the preacher sent a message to the luckless man, saying:

"Come at once. I have a position for you. We need a man to clean our school house and keep it in order."

He received an immediate reply as follows:

"Sorry I can't come. I have to march with the unemployed today. Would to-morrow do?"

GUN FIRED BY ELECTRICITY.

Germans Are Deeply Interested in Birkland's Electro-Magnetic Cannon.

Birkland's electro-magnetic cannon, the one described in dispatches from Norway a year ago, is now engaging the attention of German artillerymen as an improved shape. Although it is only available in forts and is too complex to be trusted to an ordinary gunner, the German experts regard it as the forerunner of a new type of ordnance. The principle of the gun is the passing of a powerful current through wire spirals in the bore without heating. It throws a 50-pound projectile more than three miles with accuracy. But Birkland says he can increase the distance fourfold. This is the first electric gun German artillerymen have found practicable.

Oldest Family in the World.

"The oldest family in the world lives in Bell county, Ky.," said B. F. Creech, a prominent merchant of Four Mile. "I do not mean that they have the longest pedigree, but that they have been here a long time, and have a family history that is perhaps the most unique in the world. Lewis Green is 93 years old; his wife, Virginia Green, is 92 years old. They were married 73 years ago, and went to live on a farm at the mouth of Bingham's creek, in a bend of the Cumberland river. They are still living in the same house to which they went as bridegroom and bride three-quarters of a century ago. They have ten children, the youngest is now 43, and there has never been a death in the family. All of which makes me believe that Bell county is the healthiest place on the face of the globe. The Greens live about ten miles from Pineville." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

CHIMNEYS OF CONCRETE.

Material Now Used in Combination with Steel in the Construction of Lofly Smokestacks.

"One of the latest uses of the combination of steel and concrete for building purposes was exemplified at Los Angeles, Cal., a few months ago. An enormous chimney for the power station of a number of electric roads was constructed of that material, reports the New York Tribune. The height of this chimney from the base (which was 15 feet below ground) was 180 feet. The lower portion was 18 feet square, outside measurement, but at an elevation of 51 feet the structure assumed a cylindrical form and had a diameter of 15 feet, two inches.

Because unequal heating of various parts might lead to unequal expansion, resulting in fractures (or at least unnecessary strains), and perhaps for other reasons also, it was decided to adopt a double wall system. The outer shell begins with a thickness of nine inches just above the square portion, later gets along with six inches and finishes with five inches. For the inner shell the thicknesses at corresponding elevations are five, four and one-half and four inches. In consequence of the reduction in both walls the space between them increases with height. It begins with 11 inches and ends with 16 inches. For the outer wall the ingredients of the concrete were mixed in this proportion: California portland cement, one part; sand, two parts, and fine broken stone, four parts. The formula for the inner shell was 1:2:6. Perhaps the most common ratio for concrete is 1:2:5, but engineers vary it frequently to suit special conditions. Employing slightly different compositions for different parts of the same work is a practice often followed.

In order to give greater strength to the structure twisted steel bars were arranged in the concrete, both vertically and horizontally, in accordance with a well known patented system. On the outside one cannot detect the metal, but it is there.

MESSAGES IN MERCHANDISE.

Many Instances Are on Record, Among Them Being Some of a Tropical Nature.

In regard to the story which has been going the rounds of the English papers lately as to a Liverpool man finding a message written upon an egg by the packer, a widow in Manitoba, whom he ultimately married, the London Chronicle remarks that many true incidents of the same kind could be related. In 1909 a message was found in a barrel of apples that had come from New Zealand. In this message the packer of the fruit, a young woman, stated that her ancestors, whose names were given, came from Kent, and she asked the finder to ascertain if any of her name and family still remained in the country. As stated in the papers of the time, the finder was able to give her full particulars as to surviving relatives. But Mr. Tew, of Leeds, a member of a Yorkshire banking family, had at one time a collection of these "messages in merchandise," some of them being very trivial, and being a survival of the days when peaceful traders were caught by Algerian pirates and sold into captivity and slavery. One such message had been written in blood on a coarse canvas bag that had contained gum arabic; another appeared as a sort of tattooed stain on a large cork that had fastened up a vessel containing attar of roses.

MORE THAN FIVE SENSES.

The Number Possessed by Man Exceeded by Those of the Lower Animals.

Many of our scientists, until quite recently have been reluctant to admit that a number of the lower animals possibly possess other senses than ours. So much new and undeniably affirmative evidence is, however, now being offered on this point, that there can be no longer any substantial reason for doubting that the five senses man imperfectly exercises are by no means all that are possible to sentient creatures, says the Scientific American.

One such sense not possessed by human beings, but to a greater or less degree almost universally present in mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and insects, is what perhaps may be called the sense of localization. It enables its possessor, apparently by its sole use, to find a desired spot. It is evidently closely connected with an instinctive and perfect memory of distance and direction. That the homing pigeon exercises it to some extent, though undoubtedly aided by the landmarks it recognizes, is indisputable; that the honey bee has it in its fullness and perfection cannot, after the careful experiments of Albrecht Bethe in Germany, be doubted.

Examples of insects that possess an X-ray sense, not only among European but our own hymenoptera, can be multiplied indefinitely. Only one or two of the senses peculiar to the lower animals are here noticed. Lubbock suggests that "there may be 40 of them."

How to Clean Doors.

Rub the finger marks with a clean piece of flannel dipped in paraffin oil, and the marks will disappear like magic. Wipe with a cloth wrung out of water to take away the smell. It is far better than using soap and water, as it does not take off the paint.

How to Sharpen Scissors.

When scissors get blunt sharpen them by opening and moving backward and forward on a piece of glass. The stem of a wineglass is suitable. It sharpens the bluntest scissors and can be repeated when necessary.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

The Mooted Question of Using Water With Silo Corn.

Some five or six years ago I built a building after a plan I saw in Hoard's Dairyman and divided it in the center, making two silos of about 100 tons capacity each, says a correspondent of the paper mentioned. The plan called for the frame going horizontally around and spiked together, with corners inside cut off, which I did not do, and I wish to say that the silo has never sprung out of shape. It was boarded double inside, with tar or wax paper between, and clapboarded on the outside on to up and down slats of three or four inches in width.

Now for the experience. One of my neighbors who had a silo told me my corn was so ripe (it was all glazed and fit to cut for the old way of harvesting and husking) that if I did not put out some water it would heat and dry out, or, as we call it, "bre frag," and be worthless. He did not say how much to put on, and I calculated that the heat would be great and it would need quite an amount; therefore I put forty barrels on each silo of 100 tons. I had very fine ensilage, and, feeding two bushel baskets to each cow per day with all the grain that grew on the stalks, they improved in flesh and gave a good supply of milk. The milk was fine, and there was no taste of ensilage either in the milk or butter made.

A friend of mine who put his in the silo in the milk stage of the corn had to stop feeding his ensilage because of the milk tasting so that his customers would not take it. We have continued to let the corn ripen and wet it when put into the silo, with the exception of one year my son thought he would not wet it, and the consequence was that we lost several tons of ensilage, and it was largely in the square corners, which I could hardly account for, but while inside mending the bottom of the silo last year (by the way, seven and one-half feet of the silo is in the ground, or as low as the bottom of the cellar where the cows are tied up) I had some water left, and as I stood there I threw it up against the hemlock siding inside and was surprised to see how quickly it dried off, and then it came to me that the dry siding, drawing so much moisture from the ensilage and double the amount in the square corners, was the source of the loss of so much ensilage in the square corners as is complained of every year. I concluded to try an experiment on last year's ensilage when put in and put on sixty barrels of water to each silo and put fully one-half of it into the corners and against the siding. The result was all I could ask, not a hushel of spoiled ensilage. Rather than put on less water I would put a barrel to a ton of ensilage.

I would suggest to all that have silos to thoroughly saturate them with water or wet the ensilage and let the tramping of the silage go, as it will be heavy enough to take care of itself.

Raising Dairy Calves Without Milk.

The Pennsylvania experiment station finds little difficulty in raising prime dairy calves without milk after they are two weeks old. The cost of raising calves on a milk substitute up to the time they can be put on a hay and grain ration, or when three or four months old, need not exceed \$10, exclusive of care. Calves from high class, well bred dairy stock when raised in this way are worth much more than they cost and are the only means by which a milk dairyman can raise his herd to a high standard.

Men.

Here is little Johnnie's composition on "Men." "Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear and have ever so many pockets, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they might. They are more logical than women and also more zoological. Both men and women have sprung from monkeys, but the women certainly sprung farther than the men." —Bloomfield (Ind.) Democrat.

A Honeymoon Experience.

The Groom—Would you mind if I went into the smoking car, dear? The Bride—What! To smoke? "Oh, dear, no! I want to experience the agony of being away from you so that the joy of my return will be all the more intensified." —Brooklyn Life.

I don't care to meet the man who has never made a mistake, for that infallible individual has likely never made anything else. —Macaulay.

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