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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1907.

THE "FINANCIAL CLIQUES."

A message from London informs us that "financial London as a whole is beginning to believe that the real moral of the crisis has been lost on America, and it anticipates resumption of triumphant control of your enterprises by manipulative cliques."

It is a reasonable apprehension, but there is ground to believe that the financial cliques will "go broke," nay, that many of them have gone broke already. The difficulty experienced in resumption of business in New York, by this class of people, is an eloquent story. And it is presaging.

s tho broke the back of credit and brought on the panic. It is the gan; whose or banks to which the gang had access-are loaded up with "securities" of imaginary value, upon which there is no possibility of realization. The members of the gang are holding on desperately, but they will be forced to liquidate. The West and South, with the splendld resources, are prepared to take care of themselves.

On the annual report of the Union Pacific, published last week, the New York Evening Post makes this comment: "History repeats itself, and the annual report of the Union Pacific makes confession, though not very frankly or plainly, of that company's own part in the reckless inflation which finally broke the back of the credit market. Confronted in July, 1906, as all intelligent railway men knew that the industry was confronted, with heavy demands for new expenditure in the face of a vanish ing demand for new securities, the company was lucky enough to posin cash or in readily convertthie demand loans, no less a sum than \$55,968,000. Instead of applying this surplus to its own urgent needs, the management plunged the whole of it into purchase, at the extravagant prices then prevailing, of stocks in a dozen other railways, some of them situated at the other end of the Continent from the Union Pacific's ter-

Nor was this all. Continuing the Evening Post says further: "The company then proceeded, within the same six months, to throw \$75,725,000 more into similar purchases, raising temporary loans for the purpose. To make these obligations good, this prosperous railway company-earning, as this week's report sets forth. 174 per cent on its common stockhad to sell its bonds at sacrifice prices, in the face of the gathering financial storm last July, and to the extent of \$75,000,000. The annual report at hand this present week confesses that the loss on these \$131,693,000 investments of Union Pacific funds in Stock Exchange securities, as gauged by comparison of the purchase price with that of June 29, 1907, the end of the fiscal year, was \$23,149,000. Since that date, the loss has been nearly doubled. Considering what imitators the Union Pacific had, and what use was made of its speculations in promoting the mad exploits on the Stock Exchange towards the end of 1906, we chapter in the story of the panic of

One would say so. Moreover, we see here-all of us-what has become of the immense sums extorted from the traffic of the whole West, includ ing Oregon. This sort of thing has been going on among the whole body They are in the hole-a thousand fathoms down. What won- self-respect and autonomy of the der? When will the Union Pacific re- States have come from the predatory

of making betterments and exten-

SOME FIGURES TO LOOK AT. In Great Britain the government ax on liquors produced, in the year 1906, \$166,161,300. This sum is exclusive of the municipal taxes, of which we have no recent compilation.

In the United States the general tax on liquors, collected by the United States, amounted during the fiscal year, ended last June, to \$208,353,-448. Municipal taxes on the sale were probably more than double this sum. In both countries the taxes on liquors were by far the largest of the tems of revenue. Tobacco is anther source of revenue that delights 'the committee of ways and means.' The duties on tobacco in Great Britain last year yielded \$66,904,370. In the United States the excise or internal tax on tobacco brought in \$51,-811,049.

In addition to the great sun. collected on liquors and on tobacco manufactured in the United States, many millions more are collected yearly from liquors and tobacco imported from other countries. When our prohibitionists shall permit no longer the manufacture or importation of IIquors, we shall doubtless find new and asy sources of revenue. People take kindly to direct taxes, and will not mind the annual addition of a few hundred millions and loss of employment to some hundreds of thousands of persons.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Yesterday Admiral Dewey rounded out the allotted span of human life." He has numbered his three score years and ten; but by reason of pleasant surprise, since none of its will probably reach four-score and then some before he takes his depar- have the common schools a voice in ture to the world where there are no battle fleets and no wars. Nor will these latter years of his be full of partments of the educational world tribulation, as the sad old writer says can be taken care of by the college they must be. There is every reason presidents better than they could take to hope that Admiral Dewey's declining age will be hale and calm, darkening gently to the end like a Summer fore it is wholly night.

Surely the American people love the liberty to smile at them, though in college requirements as the colleges the smile was kindly. When he forgot themselves are; and, indirectly, the played for a moment at being a poll-tician the old sea hero was as amus-Unless college entrance requirements But a great man without a foible tory demand made upon the high human. We like them better with bug and nothing more; but the time just such reminders of the common has probably come in the educational now and then.

Admiral? "To the man who has done There are men now living who miral Dewey. Modestly probably preing who one of them was when he made his fine toast for the Admiral. reflected greater glory on America. One almost fancies that such a man rewards of merit come to be apportioned according to the deeds done in the most unfading. Dewey has done his share. He has done much for his country and he has reflected glory upon her, which is more than can be said for some men

here has for some time past. Here's wishing Admiral Dewey any happy returns of the day. May the glory of his great victory never be forgotten and may the occasion for winning such another one never arise.

ARE WE CENTRALIZING?

When one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States condescends to step out of the murky chamber where they rule the Nation without control or appeal, the figure he cuts in the open day differs very little from that of common men. Like Justice Brewer, he may utter dark hints of what his tribunal is likely to do to defend the letter of the Constitution, or he may rail at the President. Brewer has done along these lines is very much the same as any man a little light in the upper story and little vain would do under temptation. Or again, the Justices of our highest tribunal may express themselves in wise and statesmanlike speech, as Mr. Harlan did at his

golden wedding festival last Monday. Mr. Harlan's topic was the ever perplexed one of the relations between the State and Federal govern-He believes strongly in the ments. infallible excellence of the "dual sysem" which has made us so much trouble from the beginning of our history and holds that its benefits far outbalance its inconveniences. It would be interesting to know what statesmen will have to say upon this subject a hundred years from now, when the dual system has borne its inevitable harvest of entanglements in our foreign relations. So long as we were a stay-at-home people complicated governmental machinery could produce nothing worse than civil war. Now that we have become a world power with tentacles stretching everywhere, it may conceivably create an alliance of the civilized

world against us. But all such thoughts aside, it is interesting to learn that Justice Harlan is not frightened by the so-called 'centralization," which is one of the bitterest reproaches made the plutocrats against the President. He does not believe that it is centralhave in these figures an instructive | ization at all in the true sense of the word. He thinks that all the President has done is the mere working out of the inherent meaning of the Constitution and that our developing civilization has made it necessary. Certainly no fair man can say that Roosevelt has ever sought to diminish the rights of the States or of plungers and speculators in New impair their sovereignty. The truth that all recent attacks upon the come and follow them. When he had

Has Mr. Roosevelt ever annulled a State law at the request of a corporation? Has he ever forbidden a State ommission to exercise its powers? Mr. Roosevelt ever impugned the injudiciary? The Federal courts do it tirely rid of. every time they remove a case from do not believe the State judges are learned and impartial enough to try

the case justly. When the matter is envisaged fairly and squarely with intent to know the truth and nothing else, is it the President or the judiciary that has recently been impairing the self-respect and sovereignty of the States?

COLLEGE ENTRANCE.

The committee on college entrance requirements, which is to meet at Eugene on January 23, seems to be tolerably representative from one point of view at least. Three denominational colleges, the State University and the State Agricultural College are represented on the committee by their presidents. Thus the college interests of the state may look for impartial treatment in the report which is to be presented to the State Teachers' Association next July. Very likely all other educational interests will also be treated fairly, for these college presidents are men of wide outlook and catholic principles; but if the committee deals with education as a whole in its broad relations to life, it will be a or a secondary school. its proceedings. The supposition seems to be that all these varied decare of themselves.

Perhaps they can. Still it would have been more gracious to have sunset, and lighted by stars long be- made the committee a little larger and chosen its membership with a little more attention to the importance nobody better than their grand old and complexity of the problems to be Admiral. To be sure, he has not been solved. The normal and secondary without his foibles and we have taken schools are quite as much interested rustle of silks on the streets and in the true sphere of his greatness and primary schools are more interested ing as Nelson when he fell in love. are sheer humbug, they are a perempwould not be human, and after all we schools and academies of the state. should not care to have them super- In too many instances they are humclay as Admiral Dewey has exhibited history of Oregon when the colleges are strong enough to give orders to What could be more generous than the lower schools and also to enforce the President's toast to the noble old them. Such a time comes sooner or as to permit any person absent from later in every state. Apparently our more for and reflected greater glory highest institutions of learning begin on America than any other man now to feel their power and they are pre- for public officials at the state capital living." Of course the toast must not paring to say to those lower down be taken quite literally-what toast can the line, "Thus you must do, or your students cannot enter our doors." have done more for America than Ad- This is not necessarily a bad thing, though we cannot help remarking vented Mr. Roosevelt from remember- that it is a great deal more important tration by mail would open the way to what a student gets after he enters college than what he has when he There are men now living who have goes there. Some of the energy which ice to register in that manner. colleges, both in the East and the West, have spent of late years in domas Andrew D. White will be found to ineering over the state high schools shine with a more brilliant halo when might have been more usefully conthe roll is called up yonder and the sumed in reforming their own antiquated methods. But let that pass.

It is a defensible position, however, the body. The laurels of war are not that the natural and proper order of Still Admiral things is reversed when the college dictates to the secondary school and the secondary school to the grammar school concerning subjects to taught and methods of teaching. The who occupy a much larger place in fundamental question to be answered the public gaze than our modest sea in laying down a course of study arises in the lowest grades of the primary schools, and it is propounded by "What must these chillife itself. dren learn in order to become economically independent creatures?" This is the first and foremost educational question and it ought to be answered without cavil or evasion in the child's first school year, while the branches taught in every subsequent year ought to be chosen with direct reference to it. Of course other quesone is fundamental, and if anything must be slighted for want of time or money it should not be the economic

interest. In other words, the educational problems of the lower schools should e solved by taking into account the child in his relations to life, and without the slightest regard to what the college does or does not want. It would then be the duty of the college to take the student as he comes from the school and continue the work which has been begun, carrying it on into nobler realms and wider ranges of thought.

Thus education would cleave to life see results that would make a new era in human history. As things are now their orders from the high schools, the high schools take theirs from the colleges and the colleges take theirs from a world long dead and gone. The result is an education which has lost its touch with life and which fails more and more to command the respect of the young. Of course it will be answered that there were never so many young people in college as now; but this is not very relevant. It has become socially desirable to be a college graduate. Degrees are sought automobiles, and from similar motives. Young people who have the economic motive in mind go to technical schools, not to college. observation the colleges always answer that they dwell in a realm far, far above the sordid economic motive, and so they do; but the great body of mankind cannot afford to in- i the amount of funds in the banks. habit that rarefied region; and therefore we say it is wront for the colleges to seek to impose their educational ideals upon the schools below them, where men who must work for a living ought to begin to learn how

to do their work. The ideal college would perhaps have no entrance requirements. It would offer such and such courses of instruction and any person who had the ambition would be welcome to trees. done his best the college would state upon its certificate what that best cover its squandered resources and be corporations and have been made amounted to. If it were much the carping criticism.

ble to resume its legitimate business through the machinery of the courts. college would say so; likewise if it WHAT CHANCE HAS MR. BRYANT were little. Such credit or discredit honestly given would bear a substantial value in the world, while the college degrees which people how parade Has he ever imprisoned the legally are, commonly speaking, purely ornaelected officers of a State for doing mental, with no vestige of real helptheir duty under the law? It has fulness. Degrees of all sorts display become habitual with the Federal very open traces of that caste and courts to do all these things. Has fetich worship which have always been the twin curses of the world and telligence and honesty of the State which perhaps we shall never get en-

The effort of the colleges to mold the State courts at the instance of a the lower schools after their own anticorporation. The unavoidable infer- quated type is directly opposed to the bring the schools of the people into immediate relation with the people's life and work. What could a college do with a youth who had learned how plant, nurture crops, manage aniserve capably and live uprightly? This is what the lower schools ought hexameters and Latin grammar?

The general readjustment of prices stringency is already in evidence. Work has commenced on a \$3,500,000 hotel in Chicago, and it is announced that the cost will be \$500,000 less than would have been six months ago, this saving being effected through What this means on a basis, there being a saving of \$30,000 per year, or \$2500 per month more than would have been possible had the building been erected six months earlier. When the forces now working toward this general readjustment of economic conditions settle at the new level there will be a revival on a strength, as the good book puts it, he members comes either from a normal big scale of railroad work and other industrial enterprises that are now at a standstill

> According to the accepted idea of prosperity, illustrated by moving pictures, on the streets everybody silk last year. The returns and divi-dends of the New Bedford cotton mills tell a story different from that. They show an average of 13.73 per cent profit on a capital stock of \$18,-\$80,000 against an average rate of 8.92 in 1906, of 6.6 in 1905, and of 5.2 in 1904. Clearly somebody wore cotton stuffs last year in spite of the the homes. The truth is that the Hughes. people of the United States were exceptionally well clad, whether they wore wool, slik or cotton garments. They had clothes in abundance; the quality was good; the prices were high and the profits of manufacturers soared

Oregon's members of the United States Senate and House of Repreentatives must return to this state to register, as required by the election laws. The law should be amended so the state on public duty to register by mail. Provision should also be made to register in their several counties by mail. A citizen elected to office does not lose his legal residence by removal to the capital. While a general law permitting unlimited regisfrauds, there could be no danger in permitting persons in the public serv-

The late J. W. French, of The Dalles, was for nearly half a century a powerful factor in the development and upbuilding of that portion of Eastern Oregon in which he settled. Mr. French lived out the allotted snan of life, but died too soon to see very much railroad building in the vast empire that stretches away to the south and east of The Dalles; but his enterprise and business ability have left their imprint throughout that country, so that he will have a prominent place in local history as one of the builders of the commonwealth.

Seats in the New York Stock Exchange have advanced from \$51,000. while the panic was on, to \$63,000. Quite a number of seatholders were so dissatisfied with the show last month that they gave up their seats to their creditors. Now that the bulls and the bears have removed the splints and discarded the crutches, there is promise of more life on the stage and seats ions must also be answered, but this will again be in demand at higher prices.

One of the great ocean vessels that docked at New York just before Christmas brought more than 4500 bags of mall containing on an average of 5000 letters each, or more than 10,000,000 letters and parcels. furnishes some idea of the number of Americans who are abroad at this season of the year, and of the loyalty with which their thoughts turn toward home at Christmas time.

As New York millionaire has offered an Ohio town \$200,000 to join the ranks of temperance towns, and from beginning to end and we should by a vote of 266 to 188 the offer has been accepted. This is a new phase of the battle against the demon rum. conducted, the primary schools take If Andrew Carnegie should adopt the system and become interested in the work the hopyards and distilleries would have to retire from business.

Imports of walnuts into the United States last year amounted ot 32,000, 000 pounds. In addition to this, 12. 000,000 pounds were produced in Callfornia. There is apparently room for development of a walnut industry.

Greene and Gaynor, who conspired to defraud the Government on conwith something of the same ardor as tracts for harbor improvements, must serve four years in prison and pay fines of half a million. The big thieves are having their innings.

> issue a report of the condition of the public funds every month hereafter. Then he will not be in ignorance of Forest fires are raging in Colo rado. If they just had a natural fire

department such as Oregon boasts in

State Treasurer Steel says he will

the Winter time there would be no great loss of timber. stalled in the mountains on the way out from Marshfield at least had no trouble in finding plenty of Christmas

The latest report of progress or the Panama Canal should silence all

Democratic Opinion That He Cannot Do Much Against Republicans.

New York Times, Ind. Dem. If Mr. Bryan should be nominated at Denver, he will not find it easy, we do not think he will find it possible, to detach any considerable part of the Republican vote. In the first place, the Republican party is a very well disciplin organization. It loves power. Republicans vote their party ticket loyally because they have been bred to believe that power is safe only in Republican hands. Moreover, the Republicans will ence from such an act is that they great and wholesome movement to not nominate a "reactionary" candidate. There will be no reaction from Mr. Roosevelt's policies so far as they are sound, nor will there be any attempt to undo his work so far as it has promoted the public welfare. Such villainles as mals, use tools, vote intelligently, Mr. Roosevelt has exposed will not be permitted to thrive again, abuses he has corrected and malefactors he has brough to teach a boy; but how would such knowledge and skill fit him for Greek publican campaign next year. No can did man denies that Mr. Roosevelt has done good, a great deal of good. He might have done more good had he not which always follows a financial attempted so much, and his achievements would have been more considerable and lasting had he gone about them with less violence of speech and action.

From the President's raging and turbu lent methods there will be a reaction, and the country is quite ready for it. cheaper labor and cheaper building reaction has already come, as Mr. Roose velt very well understands. A Repub permanent investment is easily deter- lican candidate, therefore, who stands mined by figuring on a six per cent pledged to confirm and continue all those reforms undertaken by Mr. Roosevelt which are approved by sober public opin ion-and they will be found to be some what less numerous than is popularly supposed-will receive, we doubt not, the full vote of his party, and should Mr Bryan be nominated, in addition thereto the votes of enough sane and sensible Democrats to make his election altogether certain.

> Hughes Strong Outside of New York. New York Letter to Philadelphia Press. While Governor Hughes is the first choice of New York, he is undoubtedly to be the second choice of other delegaions who at first will be committed to o-called favorite sons. It was only last vening that at a great gathering in New Jersey, in the Oranges, one at which the Governor-elect, Judge Fort, was a guest, there happened to be present a considerable number of republicans who were competent to give judgment upon New Jersey Republican opinion. These all reported that New Jersey would surely be found marching proudly in the procession that carried the ensign of

So, also, from New England there cor similar reports. On the other hand, Congressmen will be able to tell their associates in Washington that until it is demonstrated in the convention that Governor Hughes cannot be nominated, the New York delegation will have no alternative choice. If they are compelled admit the defeat of Governor Hughes for the nomination, they may turn to Secre-tary Taft, some of them also looking approval upon Pennsylvania'; andidate, Senator Knox

Little Girl's Battle With a Buck.

Eugene Register.

A few days ago a 10-year-old daughter of Mr. Beckwith, who lives on Amos Wilkins' piace, near Coburg, while in the barn heard the hounds baying, and going to the door saw them drive a fine 2-year-old buck into a fence corner near by, where it turned and went to fighting the dogs. She immediately got a good-sized club and went to the dogs' assistance and sucfarther, when it was again driven to bay by the dogs, and she renewed the attack. This time the infuriated buck got the better of her, and getting her down went to stampling her with his sharp hoofs. Her screams brought her father with his gun and a well-directed shot ended the deer's career. The little girl was considerably bruised and cut by the animal's stamping, but no compared to the seven well and the strawberry rows.

Of about two dozen heads of cabbage, cut by the animal's stamping, but no compared to the strawberry rows. cut by the animal's stamping, but no serious results are expected.

"Punch" on Roosevelt.

New York Evening Post. When Mr. Roosevelt became President, the London Punch published a cartoon showing the Rough Rider, alert, in-genuous, aspiring, arriving on the scene. The work was so valued by its subject that Mr. Roosevelt was reported to have bought the original drawing. It is doubtful, however, if he will offer to purchase the full-page picture of "The Stationary musader" in the last number of Punch t represents a valorous but loquaciou right upon a rocking-horse, waving 5,000 words to that effect)." Truth permitted to the funmaker, though it oes not follow that the fun-maker always uncovers the truth. But it cannot be denied that the changed attitude of Punch, as respects President Roosevelt, s symptomatic of a general change. That is to say, enthusiasm is giving place to criticism: the President sees the beginning of the process by which history will make up its mind about him

Who Will Take Up the Standard?

New York Mail, Rep. There will be 14 months and 20 days more of Theodore Roosevelt as Presi-dent. During the next six months and four days the Republican party will be winnowing out the various candidates named to succeed him and concentrating on the man who it deems the most available as a standard-bearer, the efficient and trustworthy as the Na-tion's Executive. The bars are down and the boards are clear. The preliminar contest formally inaugurated by the statement of the President and the se-lection of June 16 as the date and Chiago as the place for the Republican National Convention, will be the most open contest that the party has had since Benjamin Harrison was nominated in 1888.

A FEW SQUIBS.

Wanted—By a great and proud people, a cheap substitute for wealth, to roll in tem-porarily.—Life. "I don't see your name in the magazine ny more." "No; I had to make a living o I'm selling the magazines on commis on."—Atlanta Constitution.

Lawyer (examing juror)—"Do you und stand the difference between character a reputation?" Juror—"Reputation is name your neighbors give you; charac-is the one they take from you."—Judge. "The early bird catches the worm," quot-ed the Wise Guy. "Yes," assented the Simple Mug, "and in these days often has it served piping hot for the breakfast of the late riser."—Philadelphia Record.

Neighbor—And what did the doctor say? Old man—E said no more medicine, but if ye take a little walk of a marnin' on the Common, and get the air, mebbe you'll live to be a oxygenarian.—Punch.

Chance Acquaintance—I suppose you get most of your lokes from the monologue men? Jokesmith (smiling)—Don't you think that would be stealing? Chance Acquaintance (in an injured tone)—Well, who the deuce do you get them from, anyway?—Puck. "Have you read the manuscript of my novel?" asked the would-be-author. "Only six chapters." "Well, can you tell how the story's coming out?" "I can tell you it isn't coming out." replied Critick. "How do you mean?" "In book form."—Philadelphia Press.

George Bruce Cortelyou says the man who George Bruce Cortes on as a take man who says he will resign from the Cabinet is a liar. The spirit of the statement suggests that he has been associating with Platt, but the phrasing suggests a Roosevelt influence.

—Louisville Courier-Journal. HOMESPUN IN CONGRESS.

Words That Have Been Coined by Congressional Statesmen. New York Sun

Somebody must look after the general health of the English language Hon, Andrew Carnegle has provided trained nurses for its orthography Here is Hon. Islder Rayner, of Mary

land, saying in the Senate: "That looks very much like the court and never expressed an opinion on the subject that bound them in any way."

Mr. Lodge may be said to represent the purist and Furitan-essentially the grammarian's-spirit. Even if he had quarreled with Mr. Rayner's numbers we should not; end as for the idloin with "like" it is racy of the South and the Southwest. Somewhat as "Father" Taylor, of Boston, said of his son-inlaw, we say of "like" in this use that while not a spint, it is one of the

sweetest little sinners in the world. Hon. Benjamin Ryan Tillman often has a homely, Bunyanese, Defoeian, downright speech that is most attractive. For instance:

"I am trying to clean my own skirts without throwing rocks at any one else."

He doesn't mean the everlasting rocks, but pebbles, such a "rock" as David "heaved" at Gollath. To throw "rocks," to "rock" the party of the second part, was one of the delights of boyhood when Plancus was President. "Rock," in the noun sense at least, overs a wide area. Maine prohibition and the Palmetto dispensary have both been "rocked." Mr. Tillman and the "Yankees" are at one on "rocks." Pos-sibly, however, Hon. Shelby Moore Cullom and other Occidentals may have heaved "dornicks" in boyhood's happy

Of "rocks" (the noun) in this sense one dictionary says superciliously: "Vulgar, U. S." Another word deposit vault calls it "collequial, local, U. S." Not too severely local; of larger range, perhaps, than the lex guessed. Colloquial? How lexicographer What is language for? And "vulgar" is only "common." We congratulate is only "common." We congratulate Mr. Tillman on being "colloquial," "vular," "local," and "United States." Now Hon, Champ Clark, the County Pitt, hits the ceiling of the House with his sublime head and says

We spent nearly the whole day lowering about corporations. "Jowering!" we thank Missouri for Jowering: We thank Missouri for the word. It speaks for itself. It looks like a first cousin of "jawing," a de-scendant of "jaw," or its brother "jow." One dictionary admits "jowering" as a

"(Dial, U. S.) a dispute, contention." "Dispute" and "contention" are pale and pasty fellows by the side of "jowering. Speaker Cannon had a jowering with the Senate." "Gen. Grosver vered with his constituents." Tillman is a great jowerer." The language is enriched. The pure air of the Ozarks makes the pages of the dictionary flutter. Now that homespun's the only wear, why doesn't Mr. Clark make a whole speech in Missourian?

SMALL GARDEN'S GOLDEN HARVEST Great Fruit and Vegetable Yield From

Part of Lot at St. John. PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 26.—(To the Ed-itor.)—Allow me to state what we raised this year in a small garden, 74 by 90 feet,

This garden was a patch of brush, logs, stumps and trees last year. From a little less than one-tenth of an acre, after home use we sold \$62.65 worth of strawberries. Many customers said they were the best they ever saw in any country. From a 5-cent package of sweet pea seed, we sold \$15.29 worth of flowers, mediately got a good-sized club and went to the dogs' assistance and succeeded in breaking one of the animal's legs and breaking off one horn. The deer started and ran several rods

some weighed as much as 12 pounds. There were 50 hills of two varieties of

sweet corn, a remarkable yield. and 10 bushels parsulps and carrots, and more turnips than a family could use; 15 fine Hubbard squashes the largest weighing 20 pounds; more than one dozen, pumpkins, of two varieties; Summer squashes, two varieties; cucumbers about two bushels; tomatoes, eight or 10 bushels; beans for home use and sold \$5

worth, and peas at five different plantings, \$5 worth.

Lettuce, radishes, spinach, rape celery, cauliflower, rutabaga, asparagus, beets, rhubarb, horseradish and watercress-enough of these things for use and more. Two varieties of blackberries, two varieties red raspberries; Burbank's phenomenal red raspberries; Loganberries, two varieties gooseberries; three varieties currants; two varieties grapes, and one bushel hops from two little roots planted in May.

Fruit trees: Two apple trees; two plum, one peach, two pear, three cherry, one quince. One swarm of bees, which produced 30 pounds of cap honey.
On this lot is a small house and one fir tree. Altogether 115 different things grew in this garden, excluding weeds.

We have sold \$100 worth for cash and have a large surplus left. The only fertilizer was several loads of coarse stabl litter. W. T. BUNNELL.

The Third Term Bogie. The Outlook.

litter.

The Outlook does not agree with Mr. loosevelt that the custom which limits the President to two terms is a wise one: it does not believe in rotation in office: it sees no reason why the people should not continue to re-elect to office any man whose service satisfies them as long as they are satisfied with that service-no adequate reason why a President might not serve his country as long as William Pitt served Great Britain or Bismarck served Germany as Prime Minister. It does not believe that there is any darger that a President would be able to re-elect himself to office if the people did not wish his re-election. This opinion, which this journal expressed when the question of a third term was raised by the proposal to re-elect General Grant for a third term, we have seen no reason since to think erroneous.

Where Hughes Stands. Brooklyn Eagle.

In New York Governor Hughes' atti-tude toward the nomination is well understood. It is precisely the same as was his attitude toward the Guberns torial nomination in the Fall of 1906. He was not a candidate for the nomination. There was then no organized movement for him. No one was author-ized to speak for him. But if there was a genuine demand for his candidacy for the office, then as an American citizen it would be his duty to obey the summons. He said so in so many words, He has said the same as to the Presidential nomination. It is this attitude which is making him strong in other states. It is what is creating sentiment for him which is ment for him which is unsolicited. When Washington can take its eyes off itself it will begin to appreciate this at its true value. It will not only learn that there is real sentiment for the New Most that we can hope for, possibly, is York man, but that in such sentiment that he will not be charged to the whole there is potentiality.

FRITHE HOUSEHOLD

BY LILIAN TINGLE

POSSIBLY some Christmas hostess of today may find amusement and instruction in the following-written in the early forties by an experienced entertainer for the benefit of a beginner in that delicate art. The "Mr. B." referred to is, of course, the writer's admiring and admired husband.

"Mr. B. has also introduced at our table, but only at Christmas, another city custom which the gentlemen seem very much to like: I cannot say so for the ladies. It is what he calls a loving cup; he has it placed before him when the cheese is put on, and after filling the glass of the lady on each side of him, he rises and drinks to their health and the rest of the company, and then passes it to the gentleman on his left, who, in like manner, fills the glass of the lady on his left, rises, drinks to her health and the company; and thus it goes round the table.

Your husband, my dear thought the contents exceedingly good; or, as he expressed it, nectar fit for the gods, and would like to have the receipt Here it is as Mr. B. prepares it. The cup holds two quarts; he places in it half a teacupful of capillaire; if he has none, he uses dissolved lump sugar with a few drops of orange flower water in it; one pint of brown sherry (a footnote states With regard to the wine, that is a matter I leave entirely to Mr. B., but his maxim is that "the best is the chespest" "); one bottle of good Edinburgh ale; mixing all together and a minute before placing on the table adding one bottle of soda water, stirring it well up till it froths. He then grates some nutmeg on the froth, places a piece of toast in it, and sends it to table with a napkin through the handle of the cup."

There are still many households which practice this Christmas ceremony of the loving cup-some using inherited pieces of plate; others, trophies of sport or commerce won by members of the family; but few are as fortunate in their possessions as this same "Mrs. B.," who goes on to explain: "I must say, since we have had this, it has produced some most interesting conversation-as regarded the antiquity of the custom, etc. In addition, Mr. B. bought the cup at a sale, and it is stated to have been drunk out of by King Henry the Eighth; this, of itself, is a subject of conversation and draws out the talents and conversa tional powers of our guests, and one in which the ladies can join, as there is hardly one of our sex who has not read Miss Strickland's 'Queens of England.' And, naturally, Henry's name would suggest quite a number! Who reads Miss Strickland's book nowadays, I wonder?

A long time ago, when I was a very little girl in the English "North countrie," bands of children came on Christmas and New Year's days to sing carols, collect Christmas boxes, and bring "blessings for New Year." Probably they still do so. The thing that interested me most in those days, and indeed today, was what they called the "Wessel Boo." This was a branch (not a tree, always a branch.) decorated much as ordinary Christmas trees are, but with some special features which the latter have not. Planting themselves on the doorstep, the children chanted (usually in five or six different keys)-

Our (pronounce in two syllables, "ower") Johnnie Wessel, our Johnnie Wessel! Love and joy, Come to you,

Our Johnnie Wessel. Da capo, until the pe

duced.

My infant mind decided that "Johnnie Wessel" had some cryptic connection with the "Wesleyan Chapel" where many of these children went to Sunday school (our own household was a strict "Church of England" one), but later years brought the knowledge that "Johnnie Wessel" was no alluston to the great and good John Wesley, but was a corruption of "Jolly Wassail," and the "boo" was the "wassail bough," with ornaments of forgotten significance derived from days of heathendom. Everybody knows of "wassail" as a traditional part of the old style Christmas cheer. Having always thought of it as a drink, It was a surprise to me recently to find in a very old book a recipe for "Wassail Bowl," calling for "crumbled cake," custard and almonds, as well as wine and spices; and the final remark, "This is in fact just a rich eating posset"-which, no doubt, is very clear if you know just what a "posset" is.

The following verses signed by "Another Child" were sent to be read at a recent highly successful children's party, on which occasion they were received with such marked approval that I begged a copy for the benefit of other children, big and little.

AN ADVENTURE ON A CUSTARD SEA Once, when I was in Cookie Land A many miles away. I went to take a sailing trip Upon the Ice Cream Bay.

The boat, it was an apple ple, With ginger snaps for sails. But oh! a current storm arose

And cream puffs grew to gales.

The sea ran high in jelly rolls; The breakers dashed whipped cream Upon the stern rock candy coast I thought I'd have to scream.

The candy mast fell with a whack; The sauce-y waves came rushing in-I thought "What shall I do?"

I found a life preserver then-A doughnut fat and round, And stuck my head right through the hole; I knew I'd not be drowned. So then I swam, and swam, and swam,

Out in the Custard Sea, Until a "Floating Island" came Convenient as could be. And there upon the "dessert" lale I lived six years or more, Until I'd eaten all the place

And thought I'd go ashore. So first I ate the Custard Sea, And next the Ice Cream Bay; Then on the sugar sand I crossed.
It was the nicest way.

Jeff Davis No. 2.

Charleston News and Courier. The white people of Arkansas will be judged by Jeff Davis. They elected him Attorney-General of their state and then they put him in the office of Governor, and now they have sent him to the United States Senate. They can't blame the ignorant negroes for this, nor can they charge Mr. Davis to the account of the despised Republicans. He is their representative, and they must be judged by him, and judged by him, they must be a very cheap and unworthy people.