EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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I thank Providence most of all that I have learned to see. I see something everywhere which delights me and makes me think. The noblest pleasures and the most extended are those obtained through the eye.—Auerbach.

OREGON AND MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its admission as a state into the union. It was admitted only a year before Oregon was, and yet while Minnesota has grown from a population of 150,000 in 1858 to about 2,000,000 now, Oregon, in many respects a more desirable state in which to live, has only about one third of Minnesota's population. This is due principally, of course, to Oregon's distance from the populous portions of the country, and to the fact that for nearly a quarter of a century after Oregon's admission there was no direct railroad connection between it and the eastern portion of the country. But even since railroads have been built across the continent into this region, Washington, made a territory when Oregon became a state, has been favored and benefited far more by them than Oregon. Speaking of Minnesota's growth in the past half century the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says:

> The wealth of the Minnesotans was approximately $30,000,000 a half century ago and today the assesed valuation of their property is $1,000,000,000, or $500 per capita instead of $200. There are today more cultivated farms supporting happy, prosperous families than there were men, women and children in the state 50 years ago. The capital city of St. Paul has 50 per cent more of population than was credited to the entire state 50 years ago. The factories of the city turn out annually products worth six times the assessed valuation of Minnesota property 50 years ago. The St. Paul jobbers each year sell goods valued at twelve times more than all the property in the state a half century ago.

This is a creditable and agreeable record, no doubt, and one that Oregon cannot yet equal only for the reasons mentioned. But a new era of development for Oregon is dawning, and 50 years hence it may stand far ahead of Minnesota, though that state will continue to advance also. But the brighter, larger prospect ahead is for Oregon.

PROHIBITION.

PROHIBITION enacted in a single county, and still more when enacted in several counties, a large proportion of a state, "at one fell swoop," is no light matter for those engaged in the liquor traffic. It is a serious affair for them, and in a less degree for others in business who are to some extent dependent upon or indirectly connected in a business way with them. Most saloonkeepers have families; some are familiar with no other business and have little capital with which to make a new start; some have their own homes, which perhaps they cannot dispose of at once, and little besides, and so are left in an embarrassing position. Finally, many of them are personally good citizens, aside from their business; are perhaps good neighbors, liberal and public spirited. So much for the saloon men's side of the occurrence; to many of them it is a catastrophe of greater or less proportions, and The Journal feels like sympathizing with them a little rather than gloating over them.

But none of them could have been taken wholly unawares. Prohibition has long been "in the air," and has been moving forward and spreading, and they knew, too, that the will of the majority must rule in this country, and that under the law a majority of any county can make all places in the county dry, even against the will of any one or more precincts. An argument against the fairness of this as a local option law could be made, but a good argument could also be made on the other side; but arguments are immaterial after the courts have decided. So there is nothing for the saloon men to do but to yield, and either take up some other occupation or move to some county or state yet wet—though at the present rate of prohibition progress they might have to move again before very long.

Does prohibition inflict a severe and permanent injury upon a town like Pendleton or La Grande? Is whatever injury it does inflict not more than compensated for in the course of not a very long time? These questions will be differently answered, and conclusive evidence is not as easily available as champions of one side or the other assert. No one can figure out exactly how much the liquor traffic does, at least superficially and within a limited circle, to "help business." But on the other hand nobody can estimate accurately the indirect and ultimate losses and injury caused by that traffic—and we are speaking now of only the money, the material, side of the question. But we think that if a complete and extended account could be kept, the liquor traffic would show up finally with a balance on the debit side of the ledger.

Then there is the still larger consideration, when one takes a broad view of the subject, of the tremendous moral and social harm the liquor traffic does in a community—the doors it opens to other vices, its evil associations; its deteriorating effect, mentally and morally, on saloon frequenters, the crimes it causes in whole or in part, and their awful cost in many kinds of payment; the losses of money, property, homes, friends, families, character; the suffering and shame and misery and degredation—we have all read of it and heard of it and seen some of it, and know that the tale of woe cannot well be exaggerated. When all this is considered, must we not conclude that even if prohibition does temporarily somewhat hurt business and cause some injury, it is finally the best policy for any community, at least for any village or small city?

The immediate effect in the towns that contained a considerable number of saloons will probably be apparently bad; they will suffer a temporary business depression; but this will likely in most if not all cases be overcome after a little. Men adapt themselves readily to changed conditions; when they find they cannot do as they have been accustomed to do, they soon do the other thing quite cheerfully; and often what portends to be great storm-clouds turn out to be merely the mist that vanishes before a ray of sunshine and a breath of air. Where prohibition becomes a fixed fact, people will soon adapt themselves to it, and make the best of the situation, and that best is likely to be a good deal better than the former condition with a lot of licensed saloons.

MAKING TAFT DELEGATES.

WHETHER the complaints and charges of the anti-Taft delegates that they are being arbitrarily and unfairly denied seats in the Chicago convention are true, or to what, if any, extent they are true, we do not know. It seems probable that Taft delegates from many southern states and districts are being given credentials in opposition to the sentiment of the southern Republicans, most of whom are negroes or mulattos. In all or many conventions in the south federal officials took a hand, and put up Taft tickets which will be recognized by the national central committee, very likely regardless of the equities of the cases considered. This is an old and common way of fixing a convention to suit the leaders who are in charge of the organization's machinery.

The negroes down south are not allowed to vote, and so the Taft managers may consider them not entitled to representation in the convention, but pursuit of this policy now may give the candidate trouble next fall in Ohio, New York and Maryland. For even if the committee is really deciding rightly, it will be impossible to make colored voters believe that they should have been thrown out in every contested case. And the presumption on the face of the situation is that it is they rather than the federal office holders' contingents who have a right to representation in the convention. It is not their fault that they don't vote the Republican ticket in the south.

THE WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is to be applauded for perpetuating the inland waterways commission. Congress is to be condemned for its failure to recognize and approve that body. The sentiment the commission can develop and the influence it can exert for improvement of waterways and for conservation of resources will be, and is, an invaluable agent for good. It is monstrous that these waterways have been so long neglected. It is more monstrous that when the effects of this neglect have been realized, congress should refuse its aid to the president's plans. It is another evidence of the need for reform of that body.

The single explanation for its unwillingness to further the project must be railroad influence. There is no other way to account for its apparent hostility to a public need that is patent to everybody. Absolutely nobody has the effrontery to deny that improved waterways must bring reduced freight rates. Absolutely nobody denies that our natural resources like water powers should be conserved and saved to future generations. Absolutely nobody denies that President Roosevelt's waterways commission is an invaluable factor in serving these desirable ends, and yet, in spite of it all, we have the spectacle of Mr. Roosevelt being compelled by the inaction of congress, to himself assume authority for continuation of the commission. It is fortunate that the man in the White House is equal to the emergency. It is equally fortunate that Oregon is to send to the senate a man of the same type and of the same resolute courage.

The Journal was not an advocate of the election of George E. Cameron as district attorney until the choice had narrowed to Cameron and John Manning. Now that Cameron has been elected, The Journal proposes to give to him, as to any other official, its hearty support so long as he shows himself zealous, impartial and unswerving in discharging the duties of his office. Whether justly or unjustly, many intelligent voters of this county look askance upon Judge Cameron, fearing that his administration as prosecuting attorney will be no improvement upon that of his predecessor. They will welcome, as will The Journal, any evidences that there is to be a change for the better. Judge Cameron ran far behind his ticket in this county, which should be an emphatic warning to him that he has not yet earned the full confidence of the people and has yet to "make good." He has an unusual opportunity to gain the respect and the trust of the community, but to do this he must make some radical departures from the methods which he has followed in the past. His course will be observed with close attention and unless he gives to Multnomah county an administration distinctly better than that of John Manning, public condemnation will be sure and swift. The voters of the county did not want Manning; they wait to see whether George Cameron is any better.

In a communication to a Pendleton paper Judge Lowell of that city, who declares himself a friend of the initiative and referendum, argues that the number of measures to be submitted to the people at any one election should be limited say to six, or perhaps four, so that the people will not have their attention divided among so many measures. He suggests that the legislature adopt or propose such an amendment and believes that it would be well received and favorably acted upon by the people. This is one of the changes recommended by Blue Mountain grange, commented on a while back by The Journal, and is probably a good one. Let only a limited number of changes, those having the larger number of petitioners, be voted on at one election, and others wait. It might also be well not to allow a law or constitutional amendment voted down at one election to come up again under four or six years.

The past month has been exceptional, and probably unprecedented, for the number of tornadoes that have wrought dire havoc in seven or eight states—those bordering the Gulf of Mexico, Oklahoma and later Nebraska and Iowa. Altogether several scores of lives have been lost and millions of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. Such violent atmospheric disturbances are expected, not in vain, annually throughout that region, but it is unusual for so many and such fierce ones to occur in the month of June. Before the summer is over we shall doubtless read of a number of others, but even if the tornado season ends back there now the people of Oregon can congratulate themselves upon immunity from this species of climatic "drawback." Send the people of those states all word: No tornadoes in Oregon.

A regrettable misstatement in a news article in the Sunday Journal was that Governor Grover died while an incumbent of that office. The fact is that he was elected to the senate, as Chamberlain will be next winter, and Secretary of State Stephen F. Chadwick became acting governor. Governor Grover served a term in the senate and then retired to private life, and is still an honored citizen of this city.

How to please the interests and the radicals, the standpatters and the revisionists, the railroads and the shippers and producers—all sides and elements—is the perplexing problem before the Chicago platform carpenters. The job at Denver is easier.

The big man in Oregon officially for part of next year and the year after will probably be Frank W. Benson. It is not often that a man has a chance to hold down two such big jobs as governor and secretary of state.

If the president is going to fix up the Chicago platform also, will he point with pride to the record of the last congress as well as to his administration?

Master Fish Warden McAllister will have no such picnic as he had last week as Rex Oregonus, if he succeeds in enforcing both those new laws.

Of course, if the committee is bound to seat a safe majority of Taft delegates, he is sure to get the nomination.

Dorchester, the first place in the United States to use the town meeting, the first to establish a free school supported by popular tax, and the third oldest settlement in New England, celebrated today the 278th anniversary of its founding.

The fifteenth annual session of the United Commercial Travelers met here today, with many delegates in attendance from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Manitoba and Alberta.

Small Change

Oyster Bay is also expected to warm up soon.

* * *

Soon the sea and the mountains will begin their annual call.

* * *

Oh well, on a pinch hopgrowers can raise fruit or make butter.

* * *

There are men looking for work who never look toward the country.

* * *

Portions of eastern Oregon may feel the need of irrigation more than ever.

* * *

So far the Independents confine themselves principally to the head office.

* * *

Well, what is the objection to Oregon being both Republican and Democratic?

* * *

The late congress certainly did about the best it could do for the poor Democrats.

* * *

Still, it will take a good while for the weather man to become popular again.

* * *

The ice man's and the ice cream man's harvest time cannot be much longer delayed.

* * *

Considering the number of people here, Portland has been an orderly city this week.

* * *

Don't get discouraged about lack of amusements; we will have baseball a good while yet.

* * *

It won't hurt some of the Republican members of the legislature much to vote for Chamberlain.

* * *

Now that the Festival is over, sunshine and strawberries will be more abundant—also roses.

* * *

Republican politicians are slow or contrary who have not yet made a rush for the Taft band wagon.

* * *

The graduates will be just as wise as ever and the girl graduates just as pretty, if not more so.

* * *

Think of the possibility of Tim Woodruff becoming through an "act of God" president of the United States.

* * *

Between congress and Chautauqua lectures, how does Senator La Follette get a chance to do enough talking?

* * *

So far Mr. Bryan has not announced the Democratic candidate for vice-president. It is not important, however.

* * *

The conventions will be held soon, but let us hope that the campaign won't be opened until the summer is over.

* * *

The vacation season is nearly at hand again, but this is not a matter of direct interest to a good many people.

* * *

The Seattle Times says the police force of that city is "measly." But this may not mean that it needs quarantining.

* * *

Because a person is down on race-track gambling, he need not be against the interesting and valuable sport of horse racing.

* * *

Officers should strictly enforce the law in prohibition territory; then if it is such a bad thing the people can vote the saloons back.

* * *

According to Theodore P. Shonts, his late son-in-law Chaulnes was a very nice young man, had no bad habits and died while praying. Very well, let it go at that.

* * *

If President Roosevelt goes to Africa next year to hunt big game and writes a book about it, let him beware of critics who will be ready to accuse him of nature faking.

* * *

Senator Bourne's second elective term propaganda was all right within reasonable limits, but he overworked it. There is sometimes such a thing as pushing a good thing along too long or too far.

* * *

If Bryan is determined to return that $15,000 to Ryan, and Ryan is determined not to take it from Bryan, we know of a fellow who would hold the money as umpire—or at least take it on the understanding that they never would agree.

Oregon Sidelights

Two thousand people attended the Milton strawberry festival.

* * *

The Cornelius school board is going to build a $9,000 schoolhouse.

* * *

A new sawmill is being erected on the Tualatin, south of Monmouth.

* * *

Notwithstanding reports, there is not a case of scarlet fever in or near Brownsville.

* * *

If you wish to raise stock, fruit or babies, Echo has the soil and the sunshine, says the Register.

* * *

A bigger area of potatoes than ever will be planted in the famous Mouncain potato district near Weston.

* * *

McMinnville News-Reporter: A house—a house. Who has a house for rent? Not one to be had—not even a shack.

* * *

Brownsville Times: The vote should satisfy those opposed to prohibition that sentiment in this county is decidedly against the saloon. It will probably always remain so, too. Of this fact the saloon advocates should sit up long enough to take due and careful notice.

* * *

Echo Register: Strawberries will yet bring into Echo more money than the alfalfa, for the simple reason that we have the sunshine and the soil, the water and the transportation facilities. Strawberries are made up of water, sunshine and work, mixed frequently and taken often.

* * *

East Oregonian: The county will go ahead as rapidly or even more rapidly without saloons as with them. The irrigated lands will sell as readily, the orchards will bear as heavily, the wheat harvest will yield as well, the stock industry will continue to thrive and merchants will sell even more goods than ever before.

* * *

J. M. Sweeney of Detroit, Michigan, has purchased, with the idea of planting and cutting up into orchards, 1,400 acres of land near Medford, and will organize a company to improve it. He will acquire other property in the Rogue river valley and establish an office at Detroit for the purpose of selling orchard land in the east.

* * *

Though La Grande went dry, along with all Union county, the Observer says: As an evidence that we will continue to grow and that business interests will not shun the city, we are authorized by one of the leading firms of the city to say that already five new enterprises are seeking locations here, and that if the interests in question fail to come to satisfactory agreements with the owners of the properties, the options will be immediately snapped up by others.

* * *

Dallas Itemizer: A majority of the people of Dallas have decreed by their votes that our town shall hereafter be dry. This being so, the Itemizer wants to here and now make a declaration, and that is that it must be made so in fact and not in name, as are so many towns in the Willamette valley. We know by personal observation that prohibition in most of the counties is a misnomer, but, if we can help it, such will not be the case here. The law must be complied with in every respect. There must be no bootlegging, no blind pigs, nor any of the other devices commonly used to divert the wish of the people by vote expressed.

WHEN AMERICA IS GROWN

Fifth Article

BY FREDERI C J. HASKIN.

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When America is grown, 90 years hence, there will be as many pupils in American schools as there are now people in the country. Great as the increase in numbers will be, the richest promise of progress is in the improvement of the quality of education. Readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic will always be the foundations of learning, but the educational world is breaking away from the tyranny of the academy. To teach the children of men how to do, as well as how to know, is the duty of the teacher of the future. That sturdy old Scot, James Wilson, who is secretary of agriculture and one of the greatest living educators, said that he could get all the Yale and Harvard graduates he wanted for $1,200 a year, but it took twice that much to hire a really expert cattle feeder.

Mr. Wilson did not disparage university education. He was merely emphasizing the demand for men who have been trained to do things as well as to know them. The advance of the manual training movement, the recognition of the value of the kindergarten, the increasing efforts to train children rather than to drive them—all are indications of what will be the state of the educational system of the country in the year 2000.

The nearer approach to ideals in education will not be the result of academic altruism, but it will come perforce as the result of stern necessity. Competition is growing keener every day, and when there are 385,000,000 people in this country it will be sharper than we dream of. Only the qualified man will be able to succeed in that day, and the educational advantages necessary to furnish those qualifications will be forthcoming. The jack-of-all-trades flourished a century ago. He is out at the heels now. He will have starved to death long before the end of the century.

The 78,000,000 American public school pupils of the year 2000 will know of the once lauded "little red schoolhouse" only by the tales they read in old books. The passing of that storied institution is even now contributing largely toward the advancement of the cause of popular education. The "little red schoolhouse" was useful in its day and it served a noble purpose. Its day is done now, and it is to be found only in the most backward portions of the country. One still hears regrets for its predecessor—the "old field school"—but they are founded in sentimentality.

Ninety years ago the "field school" was growing toward its prime. "Academies" and "colleges" were as numerous as there were villages in which to establish them. They were good schools, too, and in them the sons of the well-to-do were taught much English, a little more of Latin and some Greek. The classics were not only revered, but worshiped, and in the succeeding generation a public speaker who could not quote from the Latin and Greek poets might as well not open his mouth. But the school was not popular, for the majority of the boys and nearly all the girls in the neighborhood never saw its interior.

The District School.

It was followed by the "deestrick" school—the little red house of dialect poety. Here the children of the poverty-stricken and the struggling were gathered in, as well as those of the well-to-do. The three R's were taught, the dead languages were quite forgotten, the teachers were more democratic, but not nearly so well equipped as their predecessors of the "old field," and the influence for good was greatly extended.

Now the little red schoolhouse is passing away. The towns and cities have long enjoyed the privileges of sending their children to graded public schools. The majority of Americans live in the country. In no less than 30 states the rural central graded school gives the rural boy the same advantage possessed by his urban cousin. More than a hundred thousand school children are each day being taken to and from school in a public conveyance at public cost.

The central graded school of the rural districts is keeping pace with its city counterpart and with the progress of education in general, in that it is endeavoring to be as practical as possible. Already there are rural high schools which turn out boys and girls prepared for college, as well as equipping them for practical life by giving them instruction in business methods, stenography and typewriting.

Latin Coming Back.

Latin is coming back into the rural schools after an absence of some 60 or 70 years, but it is not taking its old position of transcendent importance and it never will. The emphasis now is based on practical mathematics, hygiene and athletics. Instead of educating the mind alone the modern public school endeavors also to train the hands and strengthen the body.

The teaching of hygiene in the public schools is already having a tremendous influence, and in the next 90 years it will have worked a transformation of the habits of everyday life in this country.

Alcohol is already feeling the blows being dealt by girl teachers all over the country. Children are being taught the precise effect upon the body of the continuous use of alcoholic stimulants, and it is drilled into them that that effect is wholly bad.

The schools likewise teach that much harm may come from overeating. This will have its weight in counteracting the American tendency toward gormandizing. The American people eat nearly four times as much per capita as the people of the rest of the world. We eat eight times as much meat as the other nations, and each one of us eats twice as much sugar now as our fathers did in 1860. The cooking schools and the school hygienists will help to stop this tendency.

Children will be taught in the kindergarten that certain laws of nature must be obeyed if disease and death are to be avoided. The daily bath will become an absolute essential, because the law will force every child to go to school and the school will not let an unbathed child come in. The schools will teach the people that dirt and disease are twins—the people will become educated and they will be as clean as possible. Diseases that now scourge the country will be made practically harmless and the span of life will be greatly increased.

Excellent Foundations.

Public schools advanced along such lines will lay excellent foundations for the higher educational institutions. There will be many great universities and colleges in the United States 90 years from now, but the glory of the nation will be it's technical schools. Every college man will take a post-graduate course in technics. Special training will not be confined to lawyers, doctors, preachers and engineers. The farmer will not consider himself qualified to take his father's plow handles until after a course in a technical institute. No boy will leave school without special knowledge of how to do some one thing well enough to make his living at it. No girl will leave school without a knowledge of the science and art of cooking, and the craft of housekeeping.

The nation will advance toward a paternalism in educational matters, of which it does not dream these days. The statesmen of the future will recognize the fact that industrial education is necessary, and that the more widely ly distributed, the opportunities for acquiring it the better for the nation. Haphazard ways of doing things will be abandoned. Already the civil service is becoming exacting in its demands. Already the technically trained man is outstripping the academically cultured man. This progress will go on. There will never be a time when a man whose mind is well trained in the beauties of the classics will not have an intellectual advantage. But in the competition of the future he must also train his hands to do some useful task or the world will neglect to note his existence.

Harmful for Farmer.

It hasn't been long since it was believed that education was not only unnecessary, but positively harmful for a farmer. Now the country is beginning to awake to the fact that the good farmer must be a highly educated man. The college farmers who were sneered at by the "b'gosh" brigade a few years ago have proved their superiority by acquiring the lands of the scorners. Ninety years from now a non-college farmer will be as rare as a non-college physician today.

Ten boys are in technical schools today where there was one 20 years ago. Ten girls are in domestic science schools today where there was one 20 years ago. This proportion is being increased rapidly, and the next generation will expect every child in the country to be trained from the kindergarten up. The high school graduates of a gentration hence will be required to furnish other proof of their fitness for a diploma than the mere passing of a written examination. The boys must present a concrete exhibition of skilled handiwork. The girl must be dressed in a gown of her own making.

When the United States reaches its estate of full-grown manhood, and it has the 385,000,000 people predicted for the end of the century, there will be new responsibilities for the community, new burdens on the individual. The broadened sphere of national activity will demand a higher standard of citizenship. Every man will be expected to do his part toward exalting the life of the nation. It is fortunate that the tendencies of the educational forces in the country are such as to produce just that kind of a nation and that kind of citizens.

The American educator of the year 2000 will aim at the maximum development of the powers of every man. If he has five talents, or two talents, or one talent—let them be fully developed. But no man will be permitted to hide his talent in a napkin and bury it from sight.

Letters From the People

New Power Needed.

Corvallis, Or., June 8.—To the Editor of the Journal—The most important things to our nation, and most every other nation, in the way of products are fuel, light, building material and power.

The latter is, in my judgment, the greatest problem that confronts us at the present, as it is power that is consuming the other products which should be retained for their own respective purposes. Coal, petroleum and wood are wending their way to the furnace as fast as human hands and gigantic machinery can get them there.

It matters not how abundant these products are, they must come to an end some day, particularly the coal and oil. The timber may hold its own if properly cared for.

Now under the approaching conditions we must do one of two things—abandon all power created by fuel, or produce a substitute power. And that substitute must not use fuel or any other product that is useful to the human race.

We are aware of the fact that our population is increasing every year. That means increase of business in all branches. Our navy alone burns thousands of tons of coal every year, to say nothing of railroads and various other concerns which consume coal by the millions of tons and oil in proportion.

And now, Mr. Editor, in my simple way of thinking, there are two reasons why it behooves our government to make every effort to produce a power that will not consume our fuel.

First—If the discovery be foreign and the power be superior to the present power, it will be dangerous to our nation.

Second—If our fuel should give out before that of other nations we would be in great peril.

We, and all other nations, depend almost wholly on the mechanical power which is applied to our battleships and railroads, the two mighty arms to our army and navy.

Perhaps the majority of the people do not realize the oncoming conditions, and indeed it is hard to entertain any such thoughts until we think and study the whole problem from beginning to end.

While my suggestions may be somewhat in advance of the oncoming conditions, we cannot rise too early while the enemy lurks near.

GEORGE T. SEBRELL.

The American Foundrymen's association opened its annual convention in this city today. Many cities throughout Canada and the United States are represented at the meeting, which will continue in session several days.

This Date in History.

1035—Aragon became an independent monarchy.

1376—Edward, the Black Prince, son of Edward III of England, died.

1773—The Independence of Araucania, a province in South America, recognized by Spain, after a continuous warfare of more than 200 years.

1809—Thomas Paine died. Born January 29, 1737.

1813—Admiral David D. Porter of the United States navy born in Chester, Pennsylvania. Died in Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891.

1846—Natchez, Mississippi, nearly destroyed by a tornado.

1861—Tennessee seceded from the union.

1876—George Sand, French novelist, died. Born July 5, 1804.

1884—Noah Haynes Swayne, Lincoln's first appointment to the United States supreme court, died in New York City. Born in Virginia December 7, 1804.

J. Q. A. Brackett's Birthday.

John Quincy Adams Brackett, Massachusetts' oldest living ex-governor, was born at Bradford, New Hampshire, June 8, 1848, and graduated from Harvard university in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and has since been engaged in the practice of law in Massachusetts. In 1872 he was elected by the Republican party to the common council of Boston, holding that office for four consecutive terms. In 1876 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature. He served until 1887, when he was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, to which office he was twice reelected. In 1889 he was elected governor of Massachusetts and served until 1891. Mr. Brackett has for many years been prominent in the affairs of the Republican party in Massachusetts and has served as a delegate to the several of the national conventions of his party.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, which was opened in this city today, and which will continue the greater part of the week, got into working order before an adjournment was taken this afternoon. A large number of delegates were present when the session was called to order at 10 o'clock. Officers' reports were presented and a quantity of routine business transacted. President George B. Howley will be re-elected without opposition, and though there is some opposition to Secretary-Treasurer William E. McEwen, he may also be chosen to succeed himself.

The annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was called to order here today by President Robert Glockling of Toronto.

The REALM FEMININE

Kitchen Ways and Means.

THE housekeeper's troubles come one by one until it comes to preserve and fly time and then they come in droves. And yet there are simple precautions which obviate some of the trouble. As our warm weather comes, it is necessary to open all the windows in the house and keep them so during the cooler hours of the day, only drawing the blinds and closing shutters when the heat is greatest. If the whole house is screened there is little trouble, but if this precaution has not been taken much may be accomplished with sliding adjustable screens and with mosquito netting. If the netting is to remain all summer it may be tacked firmly in place upon the outside of the window. Another plan which works well is to hem a piece of netting and run a tape through the top and the bottom. With thumb tacks, which may be pressed into position with the fingers, the temporary screen is easily adjusted. Early rising is as desirable in the city during the summer as it is in the country, that the house as well as the inhabitants thereof may have the benefit of the freshest and purest air of the day. (It is not necessary that one should possess a virtue in order to preach it). In the early morning all windows should be opened wide and the house given a full benefit of the freshness. About 10:30 it will be necessary to close the windows, so avoiding the dust and the glare of the sun, draw the blinds and close the shutters. In the evening when the air is cool the house should be opened again. We are devotees of the sprinkling habit here and it is not necessary to tell how the air is freshened by thoroughly wetting porch roofs, and the sides of the house where the sun has been shining.

Coolness and darkness are both discomfiting to the pests of the summer time.

Still the flies will gather and then the only way to circumvent them is to make a determined drive. Long streamers of newspaper or of old window shades tacked upon a broom handle will serve to dislodge them from the ceilings and picture moldings. After a room has been well cleared of them, the few that remain may be enticed out by closing every window and pulling down to full length every shade but one. Leave this window open about two inches and the shade at the same height, and if the sun is shining the flies will go out to be in its warmth. There are certain odors that are said to be offensive to the flies. Sweet peas, rose geranium, oil of lavender and caraway are all said to be useful in this way. But the thing that is most offensive is a determined fly-hunter in the aggressive housewife, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty in this matter as in others of larger importance.

The country housewife really has a harder time contending with the flies that her city sister, for the reason that the breeding places are more numerous in the country. Where any moist refuse is left, the flies breed. Food intended for swine, if left standing a day will be most offensively productive. In the city home it is only necessary to see that there is no refuse left about the place. Garbage cans must be emptied daily or if left two days must be continually covered and removed from the part of the yard near the house. Much can be burned, and some is valuable as a fertilizer. For instance there is no necessity for emptying a coffee pot, liquid and grounds, into the metal can for garbage. The liquid remaining may be poured out into the sink through a strainer and the grounds are good for rose or currant bushes. They keep the ground light. The same is true of tea leaves, which have been found to be an excellent fertilizer. Potato peelings are a nuisance to the city dweller, they are so many and so uncompromising, but there is a way of managing even these unpoetic articles. After washing the potatoes, lay a sheet of newspaper and peel onto this, then when the skins are wrapped tightly in the paper they may be placed in the garbage can or buried in a hole in the back yard, or burned in the back of the air-tight stove or the fireplace. This does away with the sloppy way of some careless people who peel into the water of the pan in which the potatoes are washed and then dump the entire panful into the can.

There is often more waste matter than is necessary in the kitchen. Do you know one of the best uses for the outside lettuce leaves which cannot be made into salad? Lay them at night around the beds where the young mignonette, nasturtiums or asters are coming up, and the slugs and snails liking their tender moist surface will gather on them and can be killed in the morning, if you are up looking for the early worm like the other birds. The secret of good housekeeping and economical housekeeping is to have as little waste as possible, and the clever woman can contrive endless ways of accomplishing this. Salads are the delight of the thrifty, for almost anything may be made into a salad. This is not to say that salads are to be strange mixings of food that is not good enough to eat—not at all—but the little bits of this and that left over may be combined. Two or three green onions, and radishes, not enough to make a sightly dish by themselves may be sliced with some cold potato and dressed with oil, salt and vinegar, or a mayonnaise, and be used for a luncheon dish. Bits of cold fish, peas and string beans make a good salad. And by the same reasoning soups may be improved and the amount of food thrown away may be lessened by adding the cooked vegetables which are too small a portion to serve alone, to the soup, making it more nutritious. Much of the dietetic value of certain vegetables is absorbed by the water in which they are cooked. This is true of spinach and of asparagus. The water in which these vegetables has been cooked can be added to soups with improvement of flavor and of nutritive value.

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Fashion Tips.

WAISTLINES are still a little short of normal length at the back.

Blue morte is a new and lovely shade of this favored color of the moment.

The majority of the skirts are trimmed in some manner to knee height.

All the new lingerie shows the cache corset and jupon in one piece.

Fancy buttons are much used on all the light colored, spring-weight gowns.

The knell of the openwork stocking has been sounded by the exclusive.

For a smart suit get a mulberry voile and braid it in self-tone soutache.

That lovely shade of linen known as Colonial buff will be very smart this year.

Exquisitely tinted Irish dimities will be used for the simplest little lingerie waists.

Smart and new are the dog collars of white coral beads, with filagree barettes of shaded Roman gold.

For elderly women the newest jewelry is of gold enameled in black, but showing the merest edge hint of the gold, and treated to the finest golden wire traceries and veinings.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal. Cream Toast with Shirred Eggs. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Meat Cakes with Tomato Sauce.
Salad of Green Peppers and Young Onions.
Spiced Gooseberries. Coffee Cake. Tea.

DINNER.
Scotch Broth. Baked Halibut, Cream, Mustard Pickles. Gravy.
Tomato and Lettuce Salad.
Jellied Pineapple. Sponge Cake. Coffee.