

THE JOURNAL

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A fine quotation is a diamond on the finger of a man of wit and a pebble in the hand of a fool.—Fr Joseph Roux.

INSINCERE AND MALEVOLENT.

GOOD DEAL of affected virtue is displayed in criticising various state officers who for many years drew salaries or fees provided for by law but not by the constitution.

But, it is said, these laws were unconstitutional, hence the officers should have rejected the fees. But the legislatures apparently did not think these laws unconstitutional.

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THE CAUSE OF THE FILIPINOS.

IT IS a shame upon the American people that, on the Fourth of July, the Filipinos were driven as a result of our unjust tariff laws, to petition us for a redress of their grievances.

But supposing the Milton paper's statements to be true, what a nice and valuable thing this is for the people of that city. It is for the people of that city.

TWO PEOPLE'S MEASURES.

THE Republican platform declared in the briefest possible terms for a postal savings bank system, but it is to be remembered that during many years of power that party has neglected to establish such a system.

sugar and tobacco trust after this appeal from across the Pacific has been uttered: As President Roosevelt has iterated and reiterated to congress, and as the Filipinos themselves so perfectly state, "we naturally feel that if it were justice to legislate in the case of Porto Rico, then full justice has not been done the Philippines."

VALUE OF RAILROADS.

THE state railroad commission is making a careful valuation of the physical railroad property of the state, with a view to using the results as a partial basis for determining what are reasonable rates.

But it is a reasonable, a right and a necessary measure. It is in force in Wisconsin, and though the railroads fought it there, as elsewhere, they finally submitted, and found that as long as they did business honestly and on the square the law did not hurt them at all.

The parcels post project The Journal has often explained. Most of those who are opposed to it are so because they do not understand it. Congress would not pass a parcels post law, beneficial to tens of millions of people, and the Republican convention would not even mention it, for five reasons, the same five reasons which Postmaster-General Wanamaker long ago said were the only reasons against it, namely, the Adams, American, United States, Wells-Fargo and Pacific Express companies.

MR. HODSON FINDS SYMPATHIZERS. R. C. W. HODSON, who has been spending some time recently in the eastern part of the country, is reported in the morning paper as saying: "Throughout the east I found a great deal of adverse criticism of Oregon because of its system of direct legislation which, through the initiative and referendum, makes possible legislation by all sorts of theorists.

THE city of Milton, according to the Eagle newspaper of that town, owns water power to the extent of about 600 horsepower that it is willing to supply to any manufacturing enterprise on easy terms; and in another item it says: "Among Milton's many resources unlimited water power is about the most important. Sufficient power can be secured here to run all the electric lines in eastern Oregon. That fact is just becoming recognized, and Milton is destined to become an important manufacturing center in the not distant future."

It would be interesting to know "the city of Milton" happens to own this water power. This is a strange state of affairs, if true, what business have the people owning any water power? We believe it is clearly unconstitutional.

And how on earth did it happen, if it be so, that some corporation has not gained possession of that power so as to enrich itself and have money for campaign contributions by selling power to the people? Has there not been some underhanded, mischievous, too-previous work on the part of the people of Milton? The doctrine of vested rights was never invented to apply to the people, only to corporations. It seems inevitable that, if attacked, this claim of the people of Milton must fall for lack of legal precedent.

But supposing the Milton paper's statements to be true, what a nice and valuable thing this is for the people of that city. It is for the people of that city.

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Journal in an editorial yesterday. But "reasonable," instead of "unreasonable" was the word intended.

Yet the people want these things; of that there is no room to doubt. And it is equally certain that they would be good things for the people. It seems to have come to be pretty nearly the rule that under the representative system, what the people need they can't get.

The benefits of a postal savings bank system would be threefold. In the small towns and rural districts it will give the people a ready opportunity to deposit their savings. Statistics show that in the New England states the average distance of the savings bank from the postoffice is 15 miles, in the middle west 25 miles and on the Pacific coast 55 miles.

People in rural districts have no convenient means of safely depositing their small savings. The establishment of postal banks would encourage thrift and deter the squandering of money and so would make the people more self-reliant, independent and confident in themselves. It would also prevent the sending away of a great aggregate amount of money every year by foreigners. Finally it would help to prevent panics. In case of a financial scare, people would not hoard and hide their money. Nobody would doubt the financial soundness of Uncle Sam. And under the right kind of a currency system the government could on any emergency expand the currency through the use of these funds.

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MANUFACTURERS ON THE TARIFF

By Ex-Governor W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts

I am asked to write one of the two heads of the Tariff Affecting My Business or "Why I Favor Reduction." As I am not selfish enough to ask for more than the tariff will pay for my account, or foolish enough to imagine that the tariff law will be changed for my special benefit, I will write a few words under both heads.

My tariff is injuriously affected by the duties on hides, coachers, building materials, etc. The cost of making shoes in this country an average of 10 cents a pair, while in the United States it is 15 cents a pair for the entire country.

Of course, we manufacturers do not finally pay all of this tariff tax on footwear. We collect fully nine tenths of it from those who wear shoes. But we are not to be taken in by the tariff. This comes out of our own pockets. This tax, by forcing us to pay 10 per cent more for leather than is paid by our foreign competitors, increases the cost of making shoes in this country 10 per cent.

It is then, mainly in the export business that the tariff shows pinches us manufacturers. It pinches us very much, also because of the fewer pairs of shoes worn by an over-taxed people. If, as I believe, tariff trust taxes increase the cost of living by 10 per cent, it is probable that these taxes diminish the number of shoes worn about 10 per cent.

I favor tariff reduction, then, both for selfish and for humanitarian reasons. By stopping the tariff grant of the protected trusts—the greatest of all grants—the tariff increases the purchasing power of the wage and salary earners' dollar and thus virtually increases wages 10 per cent.

I have no faith in the Republican tariff expert committee plan of revising the tariff. In my opinion, it is a political maneuver to hoodwink the people. It is a scheme to give the tariff experts in the various departments the high tariff party. These experts are now compiling statistics of

the market clearly has a more favorable outlook. Buying for the first half year has been close to normal. Throughout the country held over from the beginning of the depression have been the clear white lines of the tariff. The railroads, which have kept their purchases at the lowest possible ebb, and which are expected to increase their orders in the near future. Generally there is a disposition among manufacturers to fresh hold upon the situation and to more actively cooperate in an effort to reclaim production.

This date in history. 1385—Swiss defeated the Austrians at the battle of Murten. 1745—Philip V, the first king of Spain of the House of Bourbon, died in Madrid. Born in Versailles, December 19, 1683.

Charles B. Landis' Birthday. Charles B. Landis, representative in Congress from the Ninth district of Indiana, was born July 9, 1858, in Butler county, Ohio. At an early age he moved to Indiana. He was graduated from Wabash college in 1883, and spent several years in the coal business.

Ready for the Dollar. Marjorie, aged nine, had not been having very satisfactory reports from school. Her father finally said: "Marjorie, for the first 100 you get I'll give you a dollar." Time went on and the reward could not be claimed. One day the child was taken violently ill. Her mother called the doctor. When he had gone, Marjorie said: "Mama, am I very ill?" "No, your temperature is a little over 100, but the doctor thinks you will be all right in a day or so."

Metallized Humans.

NO MORE "ashes to ashes and dust to dust." No more harrowing thud of clod on caquet; no more hurrying away of our beloved ones, but instead eternity for body as well as for soul. Our dearest ones, faded but made enduring, preserved and abiding with us. How? By a process which a man named Block has invented and with which he is now astounding the officials of the patent office.

Mr. Block says that he can make a dead into golden statues. If that is the case, he can make them into silver statues, or into more expensive ones that can be made into white metal statues, and in any case they can be preserved as long as the world lasts. It sounded too astonishing to be true, so I took the newspaper clipping and the original of the patent office. Information. And I was not disappointed when he said: "Why not? I can do it. And what I will do is to take a dead man, a bunch of metallized roses—you have seen them in the window of the patent office. These, explained Mr. Jaeger, are simply roses, metallized. The process was invented by a certain man. The fresh roses are dipped in a solution of chemicals that hardens a heavier metal is applied, and then the rose substance is dissolved out, leaving the metal in the perfect shade of the rose, but it is hard and durable. These have been made in this way. The process too has been used to make small insects, to leaves, and to little flowers with a green leaf for a bonnet. I have made a little of each such small article, and I see no reason why it could not be applied to the bodies of men and women. In fact, there might be a difference of opinion as to whether it is a matter of taste, but we will have none of it. By and by we find others are adopting it and they will wonder at our minds.

There is certainly room for improvement in our burial customs. Whether this idea-like change is the thing we have been waiting for, or whether it is seen. At first we will declare that it shocks us, and we think shudderingly of the thought of a body of our dead preserved when it should have been buried. We have seen Egyptians with religious faith of the old world, and we have seen the bodies of the dead because the soul might come back again after many other years. And yet, if we think of it unblissedly it is any more distressing than the little by little of the dead, which reduces all that was dear in the flesh to a handful of ashes? We place the bodies of the dead in museums and art galleries; we adorn our public parks and amusement places with the bodies of the dead. These lives may be thought to be an incentive to youth.

There is certainly room for speculation as to whether the idea of metallized humans is a step toward the immortal. There is certainly room for speculation as to whether the idea of metallized humans is a step toward the immortal.

Incandescent Lamps

Love of light is the greatest heritage of the human soul. And since primitive man sat in the glow of the snapping camp fire, every age has sought to improve on the methods of dispelling the darkness between sundown and sunrise. In the thought of a man, the details and events, and readers are too prone to associate the progress of the world with the convenience of the present.

Few realize that previous to the invention of the incandescent lamp, King Alfred, the interior of the Saxon castles and banquet halls in England were lighted by torches. The torches were stuck in the walls. Of course they smoked and flickered, and it is written that the wind blew sparks all over the castle. The standard method of illuminating buildings and streets through lamps, burning fat from a rush wick, were extensively used.

The advent of gas lights was quickly overshadowed by the gasolene lamp. And then, after thousands of years of groping about in almost absolute darkness, the electric light, covered with the convenience of the present, gave the nearest substitute to artificial sunlight known to man. It is the first artificial illuminant by which the human eye can be satisfied. Color is an ocular conception. Without light there is no color. Red is red only because it has the quality of reflecting other colors in the spectrum. Yellow, violet, or red rays predominate cannot be used to match colors. Under the clear white light of the tungsten lamps violet is not blue, pink is not red, and blue is not black as when lit by the light of the sun.

Dress Allowance for Girls. The uninitiated who read the sensational newspapers will believe that the daughter of the rich has a private income that would support a dozen or more. It is not so. The allowance of a frock but once, and then only for half an hour, says Mrs. Osborn in the August issue of the Ladies' Journal.

On the contrary, it is quite a fad among the fashionable at present to put their daughters on a dress allowance. I have seen one either of 15 and 16 struggling with the problem of buying within their income. The wardrobe of the next generation of American girls is a serious matter. They are very conscientious about it, too. These small business women, who are the mothers of the future, often the weaker member of the contracting parties. It is an amusing reversal of roles to see a girl who has never learned to argue economy and common sense. The mother, weakly, "But really, darling, I think you ought to have a dress. The child, kindly but firmly, "No, mother, I do not need that pink gown. My white linen is good enough. I quite a hobby of mine that you cannot begin too early to give a girl a sense of proportion; to develop her feeling of the fitness of things; to help her educate her taste as carefully as you would train her voice or her mind. She will be a woman when she is dressing her dolls, and discrimination of color when she is picking out her own wardrobe. The mother who keeps her child's clothes entirely in her own hands until she is a woman, is a woman who is doing her a great injustice. A well-dressed woman isn't made in a day, and a fine discernment and discrimination in selection, during which the faculty of selection can be developed to a very high degree of perfection.

Thought She Knew Him. From the August Delinestor. A short time ago a surgeon had three leg amputations in the vicinity of an unusual number caused talk in the surgeon's household, and his little daughter Dorothy was greatly interested. Five days after the last operation the surgeon's wife and little Dorothy were rambling in the attic. In a trunk was found a daguerreotype depicting a girl about eight days of age. The portrait was of a child who had never been shown only one leg of the subject, the other being doubled up under her. Dorothy, who was taken that mamma? "Mama, it was taken when I was a child not much older than you are now." "No, dear, why do you ask?" "I thought maybe you had 'cause you're only eight."

The REAL FEMINE

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Raspberries, both black and red, are not only especially valuable for cooking, but also for eating. "More valuable than even the delicate strawberry," as one authority says, but easily adapted to a variety of agreeable forms of dessert. To begin with, they make a delicious jam, and are also used in many other fruits not common in our country.

Raspberry shortcake—Sift two cups of flour, one cup of sugar, and one cup of baking powder into a sifter, and thoroughly two large tablespoons of butter with a pinch of salt and a dash of cream. Rub the mixture together and lightly with a cupful of cold water. Divide into three parts and roll out each part into an ordinary layer cake. Bake in a quick oven. With light handling the result will be an excellent cream shortcake. Spread each cake with a thin layer of whipped cream, and well sprinkled with sugar. Prepare these before baking the cake, and use the cream as a filling between the layers. Cover the top layer with a thin layer of whipped cream. With another supply of berries, with another supply of cream, make a second shortcake. Let the syrup cool before adding the fruit. Juice the berries the same as for peach ice cream.

For peach shortcake, prepare a stiff dough with three cups of flour, one cup of sugar, and one cup of baking powder. Roll into a round and bake in a jelly cake tin. Have ready about two dozen ripe and mellow peaches, pared, sliced and mixed with sugar. When the shortcake is done, split it and put both sides while still hot. Lay one on the serving plate and cover with the peaches. Lay the other half of the shortcake on this, and cover in turn with peaches. Sift a little powdered sugar over the top layer of peaches, and send to table at once with either plain or whipped cream.

Shrimp Salad. PUT lettuce leaves in a salad bowl. Open a can of shrimps, put in lettuce leaves, pour over mayonnaise dressing and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in rings.

The Daily Menu. BREAKFAST. Canteaux, Mince Liver on Toast. LUNCHEON. Sweetbreads, Beef Tongue Salad, Gooseberry Tart, Preserved Ginger. DINNER. Cracked Corn, Cold Roast Mutton, Pineapple, Cold Potato Salad, Raspberry Shortcake, Cheese, Biscuits.