EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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Content or discontent depends mainly upon the disposition of our minds to turn specially to the good or to the evil side of our own lot. —Lecky.

JUDGE WEBSTER AND GOOD ROADS.

IT IS to be hoped that Judge Lionel R. Webster's conspicuous talents for promoting the good roads cause will not be lost to that movement, and that in some manner his advice can be made available. He has neither accepted nor refused the offer of the good roads convention, which would involve his resignation as county judge, but since that convention there has come a practical illustration of the value of his ideas.

This was at the meeting held at Hood River, where Judge Webster made an address and cleared away some of the fog that has surrounded the subject. At a meeting of people who had good roads at heart he went straight to the work in hand, his creed being to organize, systematize, educate, work and do. Good roads is an old subject, and the methods of road building can be threshed out when the funds and machinery are ready. But now, as Judge Webster told the people at Hood River, the thing to do is to assemble the machine that is to do the work, and to go to work to get the legislative action needed to make the movement a success.

Before the Hood River meeting was over, a blank form of organization that Judge Webster had sketched out was adopted, and the kind of start was made that promises results. Talk on the general features of road building and on the details is good in its way, but this alone never gets anywhere. One great fault of many public benefit movements is that nearly everybody favors them and no one possessing the requisite ability takes trouble to inject the life of organization into it.

Following out Judge Webster's ideas, meetings that would turn to good purpose the enthusiam of at least a few in each community could be held in all parts of the state, working through contiguous territory from some selected point. The reason for choosing contiguous territory is that less time would be expended in travel and the enthusiasm and knowledge gained at one place would naturally be communicated to other territory in commercial relation to it.

Only through organization will results be attained. Judge Webster has rendered the cause of good roads a service by pointing the way to success.

FOR NEXT YEAR'S STOCK SHOW.

IT IS regrettable that, by their failure to comprehend the fullness of what last week's livestock show meant to Portland, the people of this city, by limited attendance, suffered that enterprise, from a financial standpoint, to be a failure. No public activity that has been undertaken in Portland since the great Lewis and Clark exposition has promised so much of benefit to Portland, to Oregon and to the northwest. Events, casting their shadows before, seem to offer Portland the opportunity to become the great livestock clearing house of the Pacific northwest, a position that, by the experience and results otherwhere is an influence to bring and maintain here a permanent and abounding prosperity. The history of the livestock development in the middle west is the history of revolution in the agricultural districts, of the advance of those districts from comparative indigence to abounding thrift, and all this is the history of the enrichment and growth of Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, the cities that by their enterprise became the centers and clearing houses in the industry. All the world knows, and all the world pays tribute to the means by which these cities became livestock and packing house centers. The experience in each, and the testimony of each, is that a vital adjunct in the process of the development, is exactly such an event as was the great livestock exhibit on the grounds of the Country club last week.

The men who are to supply the raw material for this sort of activity must have incentive, inspiration and education, and the instrumentality for that is the livestock exposition. As The Journal pointed out yesterday, the grandstand, the spectacular and the limelight to first attract and then instruct the stockman is the essential by which to secure for the industry that very best grade of raw material which is alike an essential for the packing house and for the greatest profits to the producer. To save these conditions for Portland, atonement must be made for the financial mishap that was characteristic of last week's great show, which from every other standpoint was probably the most extraordinary event of the kind that ever transpired west of the Missouri river. If Portland, the city that is to profit most from the saving of this enterprise, does not supply the guarantee for its future success, who will? If not our own people, who are to be the chief beneficiaries of a similar exposition to be held next year, and the next, and the next, who will rally to the rescue?

Portlanders, when the welfare of the city was involved or menaced, have never failed to satisfactorily meet any crisis. The plan to guarantee the safety of next year's exhibit by sale of season tickets should and doubtless will meet with the heartiest support.

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

MR. BRYAN'S rejoinder to President Rosevelt's reply is, to use a favorite word of the president, a "corker." From start to finish it is "hot stuff." Neither is it flippant or merely acidulous; it is a series of heavyweight blows straight from the shoulder. It is defiant but logical and convincing. It is not a defense of the writer, but an attack upon the president, and it is in the language of a fighter who asks and gives no quarter.

Mr. Bryan has approved and commended most of President Roosevelt's policies and many of his acts, but since the president has seen fit to come to the front of the fray, Mr. Bryan turns Roosevelt's own weapons upon him, and with these and stout ones of his own, cudgels him unsparingly. Such a letter could have been written only by a man of not only great forensic but great argumentative talent.

The president has repsonded in a lengthy letter, in which he attempts to show that he has accomplished much and that Bryan could accomplish nothing. His charge that the special interests are aiding Bryan is not well supported and few people will believe it.

The Republican managers have gotten Roosevelt into the forefront of the fray, if that was what they desired, but he has met a man who is no more afraid of him than any other knight in the tourney. Both are lusty, trained fighters, with tongue and pen, and the combat, if it continues, will be, is indeed already, the main feature of the show.

WINNING A GREAT VICTORY.

THERE are various "congresses" these days besides The Congress, and each of them serves a very useful purpose. The Rivers and Harbors congress, meeting annually for a few days just at the beginnig of a session of the congress of the United States, will exert a powerful influence in behalf of open rivers and improved harbors. So the Trans-Mississippi congress that meets in San Francisco next month, will wield an influence in a similar direction. The irrigation congress is also doing its good work, as are an increasing number of other organizations.

Not the least important of these congresses is the tuberculosis congress, to meet this week in Washington, D. C. Such a congress means that an organized, persistent, scientific warfare is being carried on against that hitherto greatest scourge of the human race, that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes called the "White Plague of the North." This disease, it has been asserted, has killed one-seventh of all people born in civilized countries. Its victims are usually the young or middle-aged, people who otherwise might have enjoyed many more years of life. For ages its ravages went on practically unchecked. The doctors could do nothing to combat it, said it was simply incurable. The millions of victims on whom the malady fastened its fangs were hopeless, or indulged in only the delusions of rapidly approaching dissolution. What an awfully populous city of the dead it would be if all the world's or even this country's victims of tuberculosis could be gathered together in one mighty cemetery.

But physicians, and others as well, have learned much in recent years. Along some important lines more has been learned within a generation, within even a score of years, than had been learned for thousands of years before. This, by the way, is a wonderfully encouraging, inspiring fact and thought. May it not mean that henceforth the world will grow very rapidly in wisdom, in health and cleanliness and virtue and happiness?

Tuberculosis had for ages slain its millions, like a ruthless, insatiable giant, with none to stay his slaughtering hand, until Dr. Koch, a David against this terrible Goliath, struck him not indeed a mortal but a wounding and weakening blow. Other physicians and scientists have followed up the assault, gaining thorough knowledge of the tubercular bacilli and their operation, means of prevention and cure, until now it is known that tuberculosis, at least in its earlier stages, is a curable disease. Besides, the knowledge already gained is sufficient, when generally disseminated, to prevent innumerable cases of this dread disease.

And the principal weapons are nature's own, that have always been right at man's hand and practically free, not drugs but light and fresh air and nourishing food. As yet the ravages of the disease have been only checked, but the fact has been demonstrated that cases can be cured by just these means, and if some cases can be cured most others can be also. At least the physicians and scientists and philanthropists who are carrying on this warfare are making progress. They are hopeful, and inspire humanity with hope. They say consumption can be cured, and are proving it. They will go on, we hope and believe, conquering and to conquer, until tuberculosis will be no more dreaded than smallpox is now. This was also formerly a generally fatal disease, but is seldom so now. The tuberculosis congress therefore is at once a reminder and an expression of a great victory for humanity that is being won.

SUNDAY LAW ENFORCEMENT.

THE Sunday law, as to most of the prohibited kinds of business, was not passed because either a majority of the people or of the legislature desired such a law. But members of the legislature knew that to refuse to pass such a law would offend a considerable number of voters, which they dared not do. Most of the rest of the voters were indifferent, because they did not suppose such a law would ever be enforced. A small minority zealously in favor of a law can get it through, because this minority can hurt the politician, while most people pay little or no attention to the matter.

The saloons should be closed on Sunday, for reasons often stated. They are in a class by themselves. So should any places where youth congregate to indulge in anything vicious. As to the rest, it is unreasonable to deprive the public of innocent recreation and refreshment on the weekly rest day. This is not a Puritan country, and nobody should have a right to dictate to another how he shall spend Sunday, so long as he behaves decently and does not offend common sense morals.

Yet there is the law, and enforcement of the laws is important. One of the most common and just complaints of the times is that laws are not enforced, and that therefore people lose respect for the law. A law is enforced against one and not against another, and so not only those sworn to enforce the laws but the laws themselves are brought into contempt.

The Journal cannot assume that an officer who impartially enforces all laws is actuated by bad motives. He is not to blame for the law, and his oath of office obliges him to act. The thing to do in this matter is to get, at the earliest opportunity, a reasonable, "sane" Sunday law.

Under what law can a young man of 23 and a young woman of 18, both working people, who leave their neighborhood and come to Portland to be married, be arrested and held in custody until the employer of the girl comes and carries her back? Isn't it lawful for a young man and woman of these ages to marry, and to come to Portland for that purpose, without the consent of the woman for whom the girl worked?

The Republican managers and newspapers have made much out of a letter or article said to have been written by Grover Cleveland shortly before his death, this letter to have been followed by others during the campaign, in support of Taft and against Bryan; and now it is discovered and acknowledged that Mr. Cleveland wrote no such letters. To what base uses a dead man's name and fame can be put.

The livestock show, races and accompanying attractions, must certainly be better supported next year, if there are any ways to wake up people to the importance of liberal support. Neither Portland, nor Oregon, can afford to do otherwise.

In his long speech Senator Fulton said nothing in favor of the election of senators by the people. That, by the way, is one of the "principles or policies" that Mr. Bryan has not abandoned.

Henry M. MacCracken.

Henry H. MacCracken, chancellor of New York university, was born in Oxford, Ohio, September 28, 1840, and garduated from Miami university in 1857. Subsequently he studied at the United Presbyterian Theological seminary at Xenia, Ohio, at the Princeton Theological seminary, and at Tubingen and Berlin universities. From 1863 to 1881 he filled Presbyterian pupilts in Columbus and Toledo, Ohio. In 1881 he became chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania and remained there three years. His next position was that of vice-chancellor and professor of philosophy in New York university, and in 1891 he became chancellor of the university. Dr. MacCracken has written extensively and is recognized as one of the foremost leaders of the Presbyterian church in America.

Small Change

Only five weeks till election.

Did you miss your Sunday peanuts?

One can find several fairs to attend yet.

Let the courts pass on the Sunday law.

Self-government should begin at home.

When the war is over let us have peace.

After the campaign is opened, what's in it?

The campaign lie seems inclined to become active.

The repeal of some old laws appears to be in order.

The masses of workingmen will not be driven this year.

Saloons are in a class by themselves —or ought to be.

Not another holiday til Thanksgiving except election day.

No law could stop people from reading the Sunday Journal.

The president's insistence on Taft's election will work both ways.

The frost will be on the pumpkins soon—has been on some already.

Foraker is not the worst by several. He did not disguise his opinions.

Bryan was not arrested, however, for running too fast as a candidate.

Now for rain. It will come soon, sure. This is not southern California.

For many years Mr. Foraker has been a great and favorite campaign opener.

Don't lose confidence; that, everybody says, is a very necessary thing to keep.

However much interest we may take in politics, let us all pull for better times.

Many prominent Republicans may say: "Alas, poor Foraker; we knew him well."

A platform on which Mr. Taft was speaking in Iowa broke down. His party platform is also shaky.

The Salem Statesman says Taft's majority in Oregon should be at least 75,000. But maybe it meant 75.

We wouldn't say so positively, but think it would be safe to bet that Debs will get about 10 votes to Hisgen's 1.

The coolest September weather ever, last week. The weather is always doing something new, but not very bad, in Oregon.

Senator Gore may not change many votes by his speeches, but he keeps a crowd of people in good humor for two hours at a time, all right.

What better proof does a man want that another is guilty of some great offense than that he "refuses to talk?" —Pendleton Tribune. Mr. Geer will never be convicted of anything on that evidence.

"Never in my live have I written a letter that I would not willingly make public," says Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania. Evidently he never had occasion to write letters to girls he was in love with.

Collier's Weekly says: "The tariff plank of the present Republican platform is, in effect, the strongest demand for a prohibitive high tariff ever put in the national platform of any party, and Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is a little stronger than the platform plank, for he frankly suggests the revision of certain schedules upward."

Oregon Sidelights

Much fine fruit is raised around Falls City.

A 18-piece band has been organized in Monument.

Fine almonds are ripening in an orchard in Jacksonville.

All the Oregon towns need more houses to rent, the papers say.

A Wood River, Klamath county, ranch of 800 acres was sold last wek for $20,000.

The Corvallis Times advocates a permanent Benton county exhibit at Portland.

The Suislaw people are going to try to make a fine plank road from Hale to Mapleton.

T. W. Davenport, the venerable sage of Silverton, has gone east to spend some months with his son Homer.

The Corvallis public schools opened with an attendance of 520, an increase of 50 over the atendance of last year.

Business in Pendleton is precisely as good in every respect as it was last September, and in some respects better, says the Tribune.

A Douglas county man has some Buff Leghorn pullets that were hatched in February that have been laying since about the first of August.

Hillsboro's new water tower is of steel and the frame is 75 feet high. The tank is of wood, and holds 30,000 gallons. This gives the city a reserve of 60,000 gallons.

Lane county papers are kicking because Benton county got the first prize at the state fair. But Lane county is too big and fine a county to get jealous. Do better next time.

Frank Davey, speaker of the last legislature and now receiver of the Burns land office and editor of the Harney Valley News has been ill with typhoid fever for three weeks, but is now recovering.

Hillsboro Argus: It is stated that the Tualatin river furnishes fully one half of all the crawfish consumed in the Portland market, and that the Tualatin product is the finest known in the northwest.

Tangent correspondence of Albany Democrat: There certainly are many violations of the game laws, from the reports of shotguns which are heard almost daily around here. By the time the open season comes the largest part of the birds will have been killed.

The Miller pheasant farm west of Corvallis is caring for about 1,200 young birds. These are the genuine china pheasants and some of the older ones are beautifully colored. The Chinas are difficult to raise, this farm having lost fully 1,500 eggs and young birds this season. The farm has on it about 2,000 chickens also.

Clatskanie Chief: A carload of hay was received by a livery stable this week from an outside point. This item looks like a small matter, but when it is learned that the Barr farm, on which 100 tons were marketed, had demand for 100 tons more than they could furnish this season, and a creamery is to be started, requiring hay for feeding many extra cattle, the question of hay begins to look serious. The idea of shipping in hay at $18 per ton to a community where it is raised without effort, looks as if our farming system is not progressing commensurate with our needs.

THE "KEY LOG" WILL BE PRIED LOOSE

From the Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

When a jam occurs in a logging river of the northwest a stalwart axeman is sent out to cut the "key log" and break the obstruction which checks the flow of the tide. The mightiest reform of our time is halted by the interstate laws, and Cannon is the "key log." He nullifies the people's will by hindering legislation in the house. He must be dislodged.—Bishop Robert McIntyre, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A movement is afoot as important and as far-reaching in its possible consequences as the election of the next president. It is political only in the higher, better meaning of politics. It rises above partisanship. It unites churchmen and laboring men, Democrats and Republicans of the Taft type who look beyond a party label to the party principles.

That movement expresses the solemn, well-considered determination of the best thought of America to retire Joseph G. Cannon from public life.

For 26 years consecutively, with the exception of a single session, Cannon has represented the Eighteenth district of Illinois in the house of representatives. For five years he has harmed the country as well as the Republican party by his occupancy of the speaker's chair.

But the day has come when the "Uncle Joe" fiction of his homespun honesty and rugged Americanism fails to fool "all the people all the time." The obstructionist of everything favoring the general welfare during a quarter of a century; the stubbornest fighter against every good policy of Roosevelt; the chief animate excuse for thinking men to vote for the vacillations and uncertainties of Bryanism; the high priest of that false conservatism which means decay and death; the one public man who hates Taft worse than Foraker—is exposed at last, naked but unashamed.

Cannon has held his district as a "pocket borough" possession so long that when organized labor fought him two years ago it disturbed neither him nor his plurality. And when he went to Washington the "Uncle Joe" lie was still so widespread that he was allowed to resume his outrageous tyranny and usurped dominance over all legislation without a contest.

But a new force has risen against him. It may not avail to beat him in his district. But the firm determination of the entire body of Methodism to free the country from the Cannon incubus may yet do what decency in politics and right regard for our governmental institutions heretofore have failed to do.

* * *

The complaint is not that Cannon's personal habits and interests and proclivities are obnoxious. It is not that by his efforts the best of service was done to the liquor people who defeat the will of the people and prevent a fair test of restrictive legislation by flooding with illicit drink the territory in which the citizens have voted to prevent the sale.

The plea is so much broader that it becomes a national question. The contention is that it is a peril to our institutions when one man arbitrarily prevents the representatives of the people from voting yes or no upon a question of public moment.

They do not commit the error of identifying Cannon and his offenses with the party of Taft and Roosevelt. They urge simply not only Methodists, not only Christians, not only temperance advocates, but all good citizens to vote for whatever party they please, but to exact from the congressional candidates a promise that in case Cannon should be reelected, the congressman's vote for speaker shall be cast neither for Cannon nor any of his reactionary clique—for Cannon has as many Democratic as Republican dummies—but for some decent and fair-minded man who will permit really representative government.

Many a congressional candidate will do well to heed the warning that lies in the defeat of Cannon's man Friday, Jenkins, of Wisconsin, keeper of "Cannon's morgue"—the judiciary committee. The "conscience vote" of the country is cast quietly. The blow is all the harder when the man aimed at knows nothing of it until he is hit.

From New York to Puget sound the people are establishing their rule this year and breaking down the dams to progress built by the reactionaries. Cannon is the "key log." And all the aid that the Methodist can give to beat him for the speakership, if not for congress, will be a boon to the country and, above all, a benefaction to real Republicanism.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

A Warning.

Portland, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—Many years ago, when a young, happy, but very puritanical wife, I visited Bristol (England) with my husband. Wishing to give special directions to one of his customers regarding the binding of some books I arranged to meet him in the bookbinder's workshop at 4 p. m. The place was in a narrow alley just off Queen's Square. The time of year November.

Patiently I waited for two hours and at 6 o'clock declared I would go to my hotel, the Victoria. The bookbinder, a worthy elderly man, said, "Nay, ma'am, I will myself at closing time, 7, take you." Just then, with rapid steps, my husband entered the long room. He looked very angry, and after explaining that a long conversation with a very good customer had detained him, turned to Mr. Templeton, saying: "One of those d— girls caught me at the entrance of the court, and I had difficulty to get away." "Aye, Mr. C—," said the old man, "but what would become of our wives and daughters, when these sailors come ashore but for these unfortunates?"

I am middle-aged now, and have studied and traveled much, and often I think of those words. What did the contagious disease act do for the British soldiers in India Certain women were licensed in the "bazaars." This was disallowed, the houses closed up. The concequences, a vast increase in suicides, solitary vices and madness. Then the act was repealed. Have we enough public baths, gymnasiums, men's clubs to entice the solitary, homeless man in this town?

They in leisure hours, after working amid their fellows, long for change. A woman's song, a woman's laugh and teasing. It is not for immorality that a man always visits these girls. The good people of Portland are not yet wide awake.

Last week's disappearance; the increased assaults on little girls! Where shall we trust our daughters? Closing the saloons to women is excellent, but putting a stop to adulterated liquors, a high license will go far to save our community. Also 11 o'clock closing.

A WIFE AND MOTHER.

Another of Taft's Friends.

Bonneville, Or., Sept. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—Why do you not call the attention of your readers, particularly your G. A. R. readers, to the fact that Taft's particular friend in Ohio, the one he wishes sent to the senate in place of Ohio's senior senator, is Mr. Vorys, who was disbarred from practicing before the pension department at Washington because he had made fraudulent use of money belonging to a widow pensioner? This can be proven by the records of the pension department. Mr. Mack of the Sandusky Register has mentioned it many times. "A man is known by the company he keeps." Mr. Taft is a good friend of this Vorys.

MRS. PATRICIA ROBISON.

Favors Joint Debates.

Portland, Or., Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—The suggestion of Mr. Denton that the issues of the present national campaign be jointly discussed, strikes me favorably. Some new issues have come to the front and while they are simple, the people would like to hear them thoroughly analyzed. As a candidate for Republican presidential elector, I should be pleased to review the issues with any candidate for election on the Democratic ticket, of course with the concurrence of our state central committee, to which I have tendered my services. I write to encourage further agitation of the subject.

J. D. LEE.

Getting the Doctor's Attention.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

Anyone who has had to wait any considerable length of time in a doctor's public room until the man of medicine was ready to receive him will appreciate an experience of Congressman Francis W. Cushman of Washington state. It is said the congressman some time ago had occasion to visit one of the noted physicians at the national capital and was compelled for many weary minutes to cool his heels in an anteroom. Finally, his patience becoming exhausted, he summoned an attendant, to whom he said:

"Present my compliments to the doctor, and tell him if I am not admitted in five minutes I shall get well again."

The physician found it convenient to admit Mr. Cushman at once.

Import duty on beef is 3 cents a pound. It keeps South America out of the market.

Uses of Third Parties

From the Boston Globe.

The late Senator Morgan of Alabama once said that in his time he had seen at least a score of political parties rise and fall. He doubtless had in mind the large number of more or less extensively organized political movements in the decade before and the decade after the civil war. Many of these were largely local movements, although they possessed national interest and significance.

The organization of third parties was much more common in earlier periods than it is now, although in our own generation there have been several of these minor political movements which nominated candidates and adopted platforms. There have been factions, however, which created much dissension in the parties in which they originated, but did not develop independent political ideas. Of such were the so-called half-breeds, who supported the administration of President Hayes and opposed the nomination of General Grant for a third term, and the stalwarts, who opposed Hayes and favored the nomination of Grant for a third term.

From the beginning of the national government, however, there have been political elements which were not satisfied with independent action within the party or as individuals outside the party and have organized themselves as distinct parties. Among these were the peace party, formed of members of the then Democratic-Republican and Federalist parties, mostly in New England, who opposed the war of 1812 with Great Britain and held the celebrated Hartford convention. Peace soon made further action unnecessary, but the movement created acrimonious feeling that had far-reaching echoes and effects.

In New York, which has been very fertile ground for independent party movements, the so-called Clintonians organized in 1812 to oppose long terms of office, caucus nominations, a Virginia president, and a so-called official regency. These elements finally united with the federalists. The result of their organization was the nomination of De Witt Clinton for the presidency.

A dozen years later the people's party was formed to favor the choosing of presidential electors by the people instead of state legislatures. This party supported William H. Crawford for president, and the object of their organization was accomplished in the establishment of the present system of choosing electors.

The National-Republican party, which supported John Quincy Adams in 1828 and Henry Clay in 1832, and which soon after united to form the Whig party, was for internal improvements, protection and a United States bank.

The Liberal party, which organized from 1840 to 1848, and was for the immediate abolition of slavery and equal rights, and against the fugitive slave clause of the constitution, nominated James G. Birney, but joined the free soil party, which nominated Martin Van Buren and John P. Hale and was merged into the Republican party.

It will be seen that these parties rose and fell as third parties are said to have done in such large number, and apparently disappeared. After the civil war there were similar third party movements, which had similar experience. The Greenback party, beginning in 1874, and the People's party in more recent years are examples of this development of independent movement.

It should be remembered that while these parties disappeared in the sense of ceasing to maintain separate organizations, they represented certain well-defined political principles or economic doctrines which had acquired popularity because of their application to political and economic conditions which called for reform. The principles and doctrines in the majority of instances were seen to be so meritorious and popular that one or both of the two principal parties adopted them.

It is significant that no political party ever has been successful in persuading the majority of the voters to indorse its principles or ideas under the name denoting these limited political purposes.

This Date in History.

1780—Americans under General Marion attacked a party of Tories at Black Mingo.

1813—Americans defeated the British in battle of Lake Ontario.

1839—William Dunlap, portrait and historical painter, died in New York.

1854—United States sloop Albany sailed from Apinwall and was never more heard of.

1863—Confederate troops attacked General Burnside at Knoxville.

1868—Governor Warmouth's veto of the negro equity bill was sustained in the Louisiana house.

1896—A strike began on the Canadian Pacific railway.

1902—A $600,000 fire in Stockton, Cal.

1904—Lafcadio Hearn, author, died in Japan. Born in Ionian islands, June 27, 1850.

1906—Mayor McClellan of New York, announced that he would not support William R. Hearst for governor.

Looks Right to Depositors.

From the Echo Register.

It will take a great deal of literature to convince those Oklahomans that their guaranteed bank system is a bad thing. One of the banks of that state broke the other day. The bank commissioner telephoned to the depositors to come and get their money. One man replied: "Yes I heard the bank had 'busted' but I am so busy with my crops I can't come in for a few days." His unconcern was in great contrast with wild frenzy of the mob that stormed the closed doors of the bank of Costan Llopes at Cleveland, Ohio, and had to be dispersed by the police. The guaranteed bank law is right.

The REALM FEMININE

Our Six Greatest.

WHO are the six greatest women in America at the present time? This is a question that is exciting some interest in debating societies and clubs at the present time. And it is one which is worth spending some gray matter over, for the reason that it involves the large question as to what constitutes greatness in a woman.

Is it remarkable grace and winsomeness, the womanly charm that causes her to win hearts wherever she goes? This was the kind of greatness that made Lady Curzon so beloved. Or is it that power of concentration, that ability to win her way against great odds which has characterized some of the notable women of America which should entitle her to place among the greatest; such a battle as the first college educated women in the country, or the first licensed physicians had to wage?

Or is it more a question of environment, and overcoming the influence of surroundings and making one's life a story of triumph which shall shorten others and impel them to effort? Or does it involve that strongest element of womanliness, self sacrifice, which makes memorable such lives as Florence Nightingale's?

A man to whom this question was propounded said: "I should call Frances Folsom Cleveland one of the great women of America." This because she embodies the wifely and motherly virtues which make a strong and complete womanly life. Because when she occupied a position where she might have been much in the limelight she effaced herself completely and by her tact, sympathy and discretion, made her husband's influence stronger and made herself greatly beloved.

And a woman said: "It is a question of what the individual has done to help the world along. I would call the great woman one who has done some definite thing to make the world better." And this is the list that she gave of the six greatest women in America today:

Clara Barton, the founder of the Red Cross society.

Jane Addams, for her great influence through the Hull house, in Chicago.

Julia Ward Howe, the authoress and anti-slavery worker.

Florence Kelly, the soul and life of the Consumers' league.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, the president of the Federation of Women's clubs.

Belva Lockwood, who ran twice for president of the United States in order to force recognition of women in public affairs, and who compelled the supreme court to acknowledge her as a practicing attorney.

And this is the list that another woman gives:

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr as a foremost educator.

Madame Nordica, as a world power through the influence of music.

Clara Barton.

Julia Ward Howe.

Helen Gould for her work among the masses.

Mrs. Fiske, as representative of the educational power of the stage.

And another list that is given includes the names of Julia Ward Howe and Helen Gould. Jane Addams and Mrs. Cleveland, and adds Maud Ballington Booth and Helen Keller.

And yet this is to give no recognition of the great work for temperance that has been done through the influence of women, or of the progress toward equal suffrage, nor of the work that is being done among the poor whites of the south by such women as Martha Gielow, the president general of the Southern Industrial society. It does not speak of the woman ministers, such as Antoinette Stone Blackwell. It gives no recognition to the only other living wife of an ex-president of the United States, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant; to authors, apart from Mrs. Howe, and yet there must be many worthy of mention in this line, nor to many others who come to mind whose lives are memorable.

How about Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, for instance, who has done something that no other woman has ever done, inaugurated a new religion whose adherents now number into the millions? Is not that worth recording? What do the readers of the column think of the lists given? Who are the six greatest women in America today?

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Secret of Good Looks.

THE possibilities of changing the physique for the better are little dreamed of, says a writer in the Ladies' World. Women will pinch and save to buy costly material to dress their bodies. They will stitch and embroider and ply the needle to produce gowns which are neither becoming nor useful, and count not the trouble or the time that it takes them. The back is bent, the eyes are tired, the muscles lose the exercise that they should have, all for some senseless article of dress. My advice, therefore, is not to consider anything done to improve the looks "too much trouble" or that it is time lost. Take some of the money which you spend on dress and appropriate it to learning of those competent to teach how to take care of yourself. How to massage the face or the parts of the body that need it. Learn how to manicure your nails properly, to care for your complexion, and to do any of the things that are necessary to improve your appearance. Lessons in the proper way to carry yourself, to breathe properly and how to walk, will improve your health. Learn to speak well and enunciate your words. In fact, be candid with yourself, find out in what respects you fall short of what is the required standard, and then put yourself to the accomplishment of it with as much zeal as you would have to array yourself in the latest fashion.

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Cucumber Salad.

WASH and wipe dry 12 green cucumbers. Slice very thin in colander with the skins on. Put in first a layer of cucumber and then a layer of salt (table salt) until you use all the cucumbers. It just fills my colander rounded up. Let stand over night. It will not hurt the colander as it drains off the salt. In the morning add 8 common sized onions, chopped fine, 6 tablespoons white mustard seed, 6 tablespoons celery seed, 4 ounces (or 8 tablespoons) olive oil, 1 quart cold vinegar. Stir well and put in jars, ready for use in three weeks. I like it much better after it has been kept all winter. Have just made some this fall.

H. C.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Coffee.
Cereal and cream. Boiled ham.
Fried apples. Baking powder biscuits
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Beef pie, potato crust.
Rice cakes, maple sirup.
Stewed plums. Wafers. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Puree of tomato.
Brisket of veal, breaded.
Macaroni and cheese. Sweet potatoes
Lettuce, French dressing.
Peach custard. Black coffee.

Peach Custards—Pare and rub ripe mellow peaches through a coarse strainer. To two cups of the pulp add two cups of thin cream, or rich milk, the yolks of three eggs and one whole one, all beaten light, one half cup of sugar and half a teaspoon of almond flavoring. Pour into cups, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Make a meringue from the whites of three eggs and six level tablespoons of powdered sugar. Have the custard chilled and put a spoonful of the meringue on each.