EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 839.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE. Vreeland-Benjamin Special Advertising Agency, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 1007-08 Boyce Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail or to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico:

DAILY.

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

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This Certifies that the circulation of the

OREGON JOURNAL

Has been audited and is guaranteed by the Advertiser's Certified Circulation Blue Book

1908

Circulation Actuary 115 Dearborn St. Chicago

This Paper has proved by investigation that the circulation records are kept with care and the circulation stated with such accuracy that advertisers may rely on any statements of same made by the publishers under the ownership and management in control September 7, 1908.

He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.—Lavater.

RUMBLINGS FROM THE FOUNDATIONS

THERE IS portent in the resolutions adopted by the central labor union, and endorsed by the committee from the state grange. It is the rumbling from the social foundations. It is an advance protest against substitution of personal program for people's rule in Oregon. It is a voice reflective of the voice of the multitude, and it emphatically denounces the attempt to upset the government as ordered by the people of Oregon and conduct affairs by the plan of a clique. It is a sign of value to those who would accurately sound public sentiment in the state. It foreshadows what will happen if the legislature attempts to substitute for the people's choice for senator, a choice "framed up" by a few persons. If a revolution is wanted in Oregon it can be had. The legislature can easily light the spark. The labor grange resolutions indicate how, and indicate whence the storm will come. It will be a revolution that will shake the state as never before. People are in no mood to be trifled with. They have had all they want of elections of senator by a legislature. They understand that plan perfectly, and are tired of it. The 69,668 votes cast for compulsory statement show they are tired of it, and men who refuse to see by that vote that they are tired of it, are senatorially mad. By that vote every legislator, pledged or unpledged, knows that he has 69,668 votes behind him if he supports the man the people have named for senator. There is not a member, pledged or unpledged, but knows he has 69,668 votes against him if he joins the plan of personal rule as a substitute for people's rule as is proposed. The 69,668 votes are a warning and the workingmen's and grange resolutions are a warning. The time for bamboozling Oregon people has expired. The game was worked too long. If the coming legislature attempts to give the electorate the double cross, the whirlwinds will unloose. It was Lincoln, a great Republican, who insisted on government by the people; in Oregon it is a few socalled Republicans who insist on a personal program rule. Sixty thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine Oregon voters believe with Lincoln.

BOATS ON THE UPPER COLUMBIA

THE Open River association's new steamboat, the "Inland Empire," was launched at Celilo Saturday, and its companion boat, the "Celilo Falls," will be launched about January 1, making two new boats of this company for the upper river, to correspond with the J. N. Teal and Sarah Dixon below Celilo. The work of the association in building these boats and putting them into operation ought to be appreciated by the producers and shippers of the upper country, and of Portland also, whom they are intended to and will benefit. They are designed chiefly as freight regulators rather than money makers, but of course they must have patronage in order to be maintained. The middle river boats have already effected a great reduction in freight rates at competitive points, and the upper river boats will do the same. Even if the railroads should reduce rates to or below those of the association, still shippers should stand by these boats, ever remembering that except for them there would have been no reductions, and that if they should disappear permanently, rates would be raised.

The Columbia river is naturally and properly a great freight rate regulator between Portland and all points on or near the river, and it ought so to be utilized. The completion of the locks at the Cascades cut rates in two up to The Dalles, and the Celilo canal will do the same for the region along the river above that point. But until the canal can be dug the portage railway, owned by the state and used in connection with these boats, will to a great extent accomplish the same purpose. Hence these vessels, and the people who were public spirited enough to build them, deserve both the moral and the practical support of the people of both Portland and the inland empire.

TO MAKE OREGON PROSPEROUS

THE JOURNAL is very much in earnest in its urgent advocacy of the patronage of home industries, the purchase by Oregon people, as far as possible, of Oregon made products, and it is pleased that its efforts are so well seconded and so well appreciated not only by Oregon manufacturers but by many others.

If all or most of the people of Oregon would adopt and resolutely carry out this policy, greatly and to many people surprisingly beneficial results would soon become apparent. Industries would expand, plants would be enlarged, many more workingmen would be employed, there would be a larger market for all kinds of agricultural products; this would be a great inducement to the right kind of immigrants, who in turn would produce and consume—in a word, it would cause increased business, production, consumption, and wealth all around the industrial and commercial circles.

No one is expected to buy a much inferior article, or pay a considerably larger price for an article, because it is produced in Oregon—though it would pay in the long run if Oregon people were to sacrifice a little in either of these ways; but all that is asked is that when Oregon products are as good and as cheap as those imported they be invariably chosen for purchase. This surely is a reasonable proposition, and one, it would seem, that all Oregon people would be pleased to accede to at once.

But in this connection a word of caution is in order, against a too prevalent notion that the farther away from home a thing is made the better it is. This delusion is not peculiar to Oregonians; it exists throughout the country. Many people will pay twice the price of a home made article for one really inferior because it was made, or is said to have been made, abroad. Doubtless there are things made abroad that are superior to those made here, and some needed things are not made here at all; but in the list of life's necessities these are exceptions. Most needed things are made or produced in Oregon, and sold quite or nearly as cheap as equally good imported articles; and The Journal urges the purchase of such things as something of great benefit to all classes of people, and almost a civic duty.

PULP AND PAPER DUTY

A HEARING was had Saturday on the tariff on wood pulp and news paper, which, like several other duties, enables the manufacturers to form a trust and raise the price. A strong effort was made in the last congress to remove these duties, and their removal was recommended by President Roosevelt, but of course the effort failed. The head of one of the big manufacturing plants of the trust admitted that its profits had been as high as 24 per cent, and it is to be assumed that he did not exaggerate any, to say the least. The common but always false plea that workingmen are benefited by excessively high duties was sufficiently contradicted in this case by reports of unions engaged in five departments of the printers' art stating that the increased cost of paper due to the high tariff resulted in less work and lower wages. Spokesmen for the trust were quite moderate, however, not asking for any higher duties but being contented with those now in force. That they should be satisfied with a profit of only 24 per cent, taking their own word for it, is something remarkable. But as there has been a good deal of agitation about these duties in particular, all the newspapers of the country being their victims, the trust is generously willing to stand pat and "let well enough alone," but suggesting, however, that there should be such flexibility in the countervailing duty as would prevent foreign manufacturers from selling paper in this country cheaper than they do in their own. This is an exhibition of "nerve," indeed, when it is known that many highly protected American manufacturers sell their products abroad much cheaper than they do in this country. The present duties on pulp and paper are wholly indefensible, but no more so than many others, and so high tariff newspapers have no right to complain about them. These and most other duties would be sufficiently protective if cut in half, or at least reduced by a large percentage.

Each house of the legislature has some little plums in the way of offices and clerkships to distribute, and these will properly go, for the most part at least, to Republicans. For the purpose of organization and of distributing these offices, it will be proper for Republican members to go into caucus. If they can agree there, very well; if not, then organization will have to be effected on the floor of the chambers. But no Statement No. 1 member can find any good excuse for going into caucus on the senatorial question. They are bound by their pledge to the people to regard that question as settled. Their action in this matter will be regarded as a test of their loyalty to their pledge, to the people who elected them, and to themselves.

MR. TAFT AND PROMISES

NEWS DISPATCHES from Washington are to the effect that Mr. Taft will insist that pledges made by his party in the late campaign shall be faithfully kept. It is even suggested that he will engage in a conflict with Cannon if necessary to keep the promise of a real rather than a fake tariff revision.

The news is the best that has emanated from a president-elect in years. It blazes out a course of action to easily overshadow the Roosevelt administration. It makes the conscience consideration a factor in the conduct of government. It contemplates big things rather than peanut politics as a policy in the nation's administration. The frequent custom is to be patriotic and promiseful on the surface and rotten at the foundation.

It would be easy for harm to come to the American system. The vacant lands that have always been a safety valve against unrest and discontent are well nigh exhausted. A million of uneducated foreigners are pouring into the country every year from Europe, and becoming the tools of demagogues and bosses. Safety lies in an administration whose promises shall be faithfully kept. With this as his announced policy Mr. Taft commands both respect and admiration. It will require enormous moral courage, in view of those who were his most energetic supporters, to maintain a policy of conscience, but his friends have all along urged that Mr. Taft possesses it in extraordinary measure.

In any event his demand that the promises of the party platform be kept, stamps his statements as full of promise for the country's good. How does his demand that pledges be kept sound to Oregon legislators who have made pledges? How do they sound to those who are advising that those pledges be broken?

GOOD NEWS FOR EASTERN OREGON

THERE IS good news for eastern Oregon in The Journal's Washington dispatch yesterday, relating that Dr. Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural College, has secured the cooperation of several departments for experimental work in connection with the state in several inland empire counties. The interior and agricultural departments have granted special concessions. The reclamation service will give lands fenced and supplied with buildings for an experimental station at Hermiston, and the bureau of animal husbandry will assist in maintaining it. The bureau of cereals has consented to cooperate with the state in dry land farming experiments in some of the arid counties. President Kerr has also secured for Portland next year's meeting of the national farmers' institute convention of 500 delegates.

If a bounty on coyote scalps is to be paid, won't there be a demand, nearly if not quite as meritorious, for bounties on the scalps of other animals—cougars, rabbits and squirrels? An argument has been made already for a bounty on skunks and crows, because they destroy the eggs of China pheasants. It may be that the coyote is in a class by himself and requires killing more than any other animal, but if the bounty door is opened on his account it will be difficult to close it against other animals. And would not the very large amount of money required for this purpose be better expended on good roads or the common schools?

The reported opinion of Dr. Raffety, a member of the water board, that big new water mains should be paid for by direct assessments on adjacent real estate, and not out of the receipts of water consumers, is clearly correct and in line with the right policy in the conduct of this business. The new mains are of particular and distinct benefit only to the districts they supply with water; they greatly enhance the value of all real estate in these districts and this property ought to pay for them.

The Oregonian is troubled about the Republican party's "loss of self-respect"—if a Republican senator is not elected. But the men who don't keep their word to the people in the senatorship matter are likely to consider their own individual and representative self-respect, and let the party's look out for itself. And for that matter it is not easy to see how a party can lose its self-respect by obeying an instruction of the pepole adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Carnegie was greatly mistaken in one point in his article on the tariff in a New York magazine—when he said that the protective tariff taxes the rich and exempts the poor. No matter if the specific duty is somewhat higher on some things bought only by the rich, the ad valorem duty is as a rule much higher on cheaper articles. Besides, the millionaire is far more able to pay the duty than the poor man, and is protected in his property many times as much.

Yesterday The Journal contrasted a few of those who favor perjury and those who are against it, with reference to pledged legislators. Max Cohen, student of Platt, James Kertchem, Cohen's understudy, and Elmer Colwell, defeated legislator, were named as those who favored the perjury plan. John Gill, C. M. Idleman, Judge Lowell, Judge McGinn, Frank Fields, City Attorney Kavanaugh, W. B. Ayer and C. E. S. Wood were mentioned as those opposed to perjury. Through a typographical error a sentence in the article mentioned the latter as opposed to the "primary." The word "primary" should have been "perjury."

Running Shots

Written for The Journal by Fred C. Denton.

We are told that Taft is telling the tariff tinkers that a reduction must be made on something. Certainly. Art products and lace imported from Mars will suit, and enable the G. O. P. to keep its sacred faith with the people.

* * *

The wolves of the Standard Oil crowd have torn down the fortunes of Tom Johnson, as has been repeatedly prophesied. Tom has led them a merry fight, and has always been true to his trusts, his convictions and his friends. He will be just as rich when he is dead as Rockefeller will be.

* * *

Three times have the people of Oregon said, by overwhelming votes, that they wanted the naming of United States senators. Yet the plotting and the hunting for dishonorable men in the Republican ranks of the legislature goes on for all the world as if some millionaire was putting up the coin.

* * *

What a glorious thing it is to be a successful pirate in your old age. Especially if you have a horde of lawyers to keep you from the yard-arm. How fortunate to be a pirate of commerce rather than an old-time sword-in-hand on the Spanish main. Once murderous old sea pirates were aided and abetted and received by the governors of New York colony. That was when regulation of piracy was the correct thing. Now even the White House is open to the piracy chiefs of those great transportation systems the administration is regulating.

* * *

Oregon people should help Oregonproducts by asking for them at the retail dealers. The average dealer will get you flour from Maine and canned milk from Switzerland if you demand it. Demand home products and he is your willing servant just the same.

* * *

Jim Hill wants free trade with Canada. Holy Smoke. Should not some of the standpatters take him in hand? What would happen if the Canadian line should become a convenient mark along the ground the same as a state line near Walla Walla? All Canada would give us everything produced there for nothing and we would all starve to death in the midst of abounding plenty.

* * *

Why should we be burdened down with worry over whether an American girl is to marry an Italian prince? Let them wed, but let the possibilities of an Italian king with American blood in his veins fret the Italian nobility. We have troubles of our own.

* * *

By all means let the charter tinker commission submit amendments, but let us not forget that the people will have a chance to amend the amendments through the initiative. The city council will be no more representative of the people with six than with sixty members if they are elected at large, the plurality electing the entire council, as now proposed. The minority groups or parties should be represented in proportion to voting strength in order that the majority may rule.

* * *

As the growth of the city proceeds apace the bridges across the Willamette and the gulches on both sides should be increased in capacity and number. The congestion of traffic is getting to be a serious drawback to the development of the city. Let us have light and bridges.

* * *

The time for resoluting about the United States senator was last June. The recorded resolutions of the people were undoubted, clear and easily followed, and by 48,000 majority the legislature was instructed to do as directed. Resolutions now by Republican clubs are as much out of order as resolutions by Prohibition clubs on the subject. If the people had wanted a Prohi in the United States senate they would have so declared. In what way has there been any indication that Chamberlain is not the choice still?

* * *

It is cheerfully assumed that thousands of Democrats registered as Republicans last spring in order to name the weakest candidate for senator on the ticket. Had Fulton been nominated instead of Cake and had he been beaten (as he surely would by an even bigger vote) the same protest and excuses for not doing what the people have directed would be made now. The fact is if Democrats did anything of the sort they voted against Cake, because Fulton's notorious training with the anti-Roosevelt forces in the senate made him especially obnoxious to the rank and file of Roosevelt Republicans and by far the weakest candidate. The sooner the Republican machine realizes that if it wants to keep Democrats out of office Republicans must not knife one-another the sooner that long-fled angel of harmony the old organ laments about will appear on the horizon.

* * *

Is the next legislature to again demonstrate that if the people want an important law they must initiate it themselves? The security of bank deposits must be taken up, and it can be handled better by the legislature than anybody else. But if the people must then they will settle the bank deposit matter themselves.

* * *

The holding of vast tracts of land out of use can be easily discouraged by local assessors and county boards. The assessment of timber land by special cruisers has already helped the road and school funds of a large number of counties. The holder of idle land is performing no service to the community. When people get that idea grasped more firmly the assessments of little clearings and small farms will be reduced to the figures placed upon the idle sections around them. Isolation and bad roads, poor schools and half paid teachers will disappear when the residents of a county tax the speculator to the limit one way and untax the user to the limit the other.

* * *

Victoria, a wealthy and populous Australian state, has joined the ranks of progress by giving women equal suffrage. Oregon is not going to be in the rear of nations another century.

* * *

In Tasmania the local state parliament is elected by a method which assures the minority and majority parties their just share of representation. The senators for the Australian parliament are chosen by the people. This advanced democracy may be scorned by the machine politicians of New York but in Oregon we want to go that way more than the politicians here seem to realize, even yet.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Even the toughest old ringsters in Washington are surprised at Fulton's attitude.

* *

Rockefeller cannot complain of a lack of prosperity in this country during the past 40 years.

* *

Haas was lucky in his second shot—if he fired it—as well as in his first; he's dead; Heney lives.

* *

Mr. Taft cannot expect very much public attention until after the football heroes have been duly worshipped.

* *

Why don't the wearers of woolen goods combine for protection? They could surely hold a monster convention.

* *

May I go out in an automobile? Yes, my darling daughter. But get a chauffeur that won't run over a precipice into the water.

* *

But won't a monthly publication be entirely too slow and infrequent for Roosevelt? What he will need is a daily magazine.

* *

It seems from reports that Mr. Taft is inclined to do better, with respect to tariff revision, than he indicated he would do during his campaign.

* *

Representative Burton is a candidate for Senator from Ohio, and has been visiting Taft. But what about Brother Charles and his barrel?

* *

Now people who have made good roads can laugh at, or pity, those of other communities who will have to wallow through the mud all winter.

* *

Who wants or expects to be senator? If anyone but Chamberlain can be honorably elected, why does not some one come out openly and announce his candidacy?

* *

President Roosevelt lately urged a lot of students to "play fair." But he failed to quote in addition: "An' may ye better reck the rede than ever did the adviser."

* *

Portland, and Oregon, and all the "inland empire," should pull for both an improved lower Columbia river and an open upper river. Neither should be sacrificed to the other.

* *

Anna Gould - Castellane - De Sagan won't get much sympathy anywhere in whatever troubles she may have in future. She has acted as though she was hunting for more trouble.

* *

Now it is said that her name was Tsze Hsi An. But the future historian may discover more of it. As great a woman as she would have had a name a yard long in some countries.

* *

Nick Longworth is credited with saying that he has succeeded in reducing the number of cigarettes his wife smokes from 40 to 20 a day. If this is so, Nick must certainly be recognized as a real reformer.

* *

"The Republican party of Oregon is in a h—— of a fix," says the Pendleton Tribune. Some of the old ring politicians are, perhaps, but the masses of the people seem to be doing quite well, thank you. They will be entirely satisfied if their public servants strictly follow instructions.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Hillsboro will be the center of quite a small tract movement next spring and summer.

* *

One hundred and four carloads of grain and hay were shipped from North Powder in October.

* *

Whiskey Hill school district in Clackamas county has a new well, but there is no whiskey in it.

* *

As usual, a large amount of fruit in Douglas county was lost this season for lack of a cannery.

* *

Very nearly if not quite as fine Spitzenberg apples are raised near Clatskanie as anywhere in the state.

* *

A Waldport man caught a crab with three instead of two pincers. Perhaps he was a beneficiary of a crab high tariff.

* *

The Salem Journal has quit printing editorials. Is this confirmation of the rumor that the colonel aspires to be governor?

* *

A Silverton Hills woman raised this summer on one-half acre of ground and sold, besides what was used in the family, $23 worth of cabbage.

* *

Some of the real estate men of Oregon City say that there are many newcomers to Clackamas county, most of them being from the eastern states.

* *

Dave Edler, Lake county's sheep king, will bore for artesian water. A drilling outfit weighing 50,000 pounds and capable of going down 2,500 feet is being brought in.

* *

An Ebia woman has grown a eucalyptus or Australian gum tree from the seed that has grown nine feet in height this year, and well branched, the side limbs having grown four feet. It is near a stream of water.

* *

In the range country around Antelope sheepmen have purchased hounds, paying as high as $100 each for them, hoping with their aid to exterminate the increasing number of coyotes.

* *

The Echo alfalfa mill has turned out 200 carloads of meal this year so far. It has made a cash market for alfalfa and has placed Echo in the list of progressive manufacturing towns, says the Register.

* *

That southern Oregon granite and marble will one day be of great commercial value on the Pacific coast and be famed for their quality is the opinion advanced by Arthur Putnam, the San Francisco sculptor, who has been examining them.

* *

Dairy correspondence of Klamath Falls Express: The fact that a certain popular young man in North Yonna is paying much attention to a certain handsome and marriageable young lady in his neighborhood is the occasion of rumors of possible matrimony.

* *

There is no city or town in the state that is, or has been, more open and receptive to positive advantages as they have offered themselves than this city, says the Astorian. Her people have made innumerable and costly sacrifices to attain to the standard things of the day and have succeeded invariably.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Alexander Hamilton"--By Gouverneur Morris

Funeral oration from a stage in the portico of Trinity church, New York, July 13, 1804. Alexander Hamilton was killed by Aaron Burr is a duel.

If on this sad, this solemn occasion, I should endeavor to move your commiseration, it would be doing injustice to that sensibility which has been so generally and so justly manifested. Far from attempting to excite your emotions, I must try to repress my own; and yet, I fear, that, instead of the language of a public speaker, you will hear only the lamentations of a wailing friend.

Students of Columbia—he was in the ardent pursuit of knowledge in your academic shades, when the first sound of the American war called him to the field. A young and unprotected volunteer, such was his zeal, and so brilliant his service, that we heard his name before we knew his person. It seemed as if God had called him suddenly into existence, that he might assist to save a world!

The penetrating eye of Washington soon perceived the manly spirit which animated his youthful bosom. By that excellent judge of men he was selected as an aide and thus he became early acquainted with, and was a principal actor in, the most important scenes of our revolution.

Shortly after the war, your favor—no, your discernment—called him to public office. You sent him to the convention at Philadelphia, he there assisted in forming that constitution, which is now the bond of our union, the shield of our defense and the source of our prosperity.

At the time when our government was organized, we were without funds, though not without resources. To call them into action, and establish order in the finances, Washington sought for splendid talents, for extensive information, and above all, he sought for sterling, incorruptible integrity. All these he found in Hamilton. The system then adopted has been the subject of much animadversion. If it be not without a fault, let it be remembered that nothing human is perfect. Recollect the circumstances of the moment—recollect the conflict of opinion—and, above all, remember that the minister of a republic must bend to the will of the people. The administration which Washington formed was one of the most efficient, one of the best that any country was ever blest with. And the result was a rapid advance in power and prosperity, of which there is no example in any other age or nation. The part which Hamilton bore is universally known.

Brethren of the Cincinnati—there lies our chief! Let him still be our model. Like him, after long and faithful public service, let us cheerfully perform the social duties of private life! O! he was mild and gentle. In him there was no offense; no guile. His generous hand and heart were open to all.

Gentlemen of the bar—you have lost your brightest ornament. Cherish and imitate his example. While, like him, with justifiable and with laudable zeal, you pursue the interests of your clients, remember, like him, the eternal principle of justice.

Fellow citizens—you have long witnessed his professional conduct, and felt his unrivaled eloquence. You know how well he performed the duties of a citizen—you know that he never courted your favor by adulation or the sacrifice of his own judgment. You have seen him contending against you, and saving your dearest interests as it were, in spite of yourselves. And you now feel and enjoy the benefits resulting from the firm energy of his conduct. Bear this testimony to the memory of my departed friend. I charge you to protect his fame. It is all he has left—all that these poor orphan children will inherit from their father. But, my countrymen, that fame may be a rich treasure to you also. Let it be the test by which to examine those who solicit your favor. Disregarding professions, view their conduct and on a doubtful occasion ask, "Would Hamilton have done this thing?"

You all know how he perished. On this last scene I cannot, I must not dwell. It might excite emotions too strong for your better judgment. Suffer not your indignation to lead to any act which might again offend the insulted majesty of the laws. On his part, as from his lips, though with my voice—for his voice you will hear no more—let me entreat you to respect yourselves.

And now, ye ministers of the everlasting God, perform your holy office, and commit these ashes of our departed brother to the bosom of the grave.

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.

Study Farmers on Farms.

Gaston, Or., Nov. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your paper informs us that a party of government experts are on a tour of inspection, to see what ails farming and that their stops and inspection will take place in large cities and at agricultural colleges. Is not this a good deal like trying to learn city life in some mountain fastness, or in some quiet and secluded wooded vale?

As mistaken information from these gentlemen might result in bad legislation of some sort, can not you suggest to Mr. Roosevelt that his agents go out among the farmers and study real farming conditions? A FARMER.

John W. Stewart's Birthday.

John Wolcott Stewart, United States senator and former governor of Vermont, was born in Middlebury, Vt., November 24, 1825, and graduated from Middlebury college in 1846. He read law in the office of United States Senator Horatio Seymour, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1856 Mr. Stewart was elected a member of the Vermont legislature. He served as state senator in 1862 and in 1864 returned to the house to become its speaker. In 1870 he was elected governor of Vermont for a term of two years, and after another short term as speaker of the house, he was elected to congress from the First Vermont district in 1882. He was reelected to congress for three successive terms. Upon the death of Senator Redfield Proctor last March Mr. Stewart was appointed by Governor Fletcher Proctor to fill out the unexpired term of the latter's father in the United States senate.

This Date in History.

1807—Thayendanega (Joseph Brant), a famous Indian chief, died near Burlington, Ontario.

1818—William W. Holden, governor of North Carolina, who was impeached and removed from office for his course in the "Ku-Klux" troubles, born in Orange county, N. C. Died in Raleigh, March 1, 1892.

1829—New England began the custom of celebrating the last Thursday in November as a day of Thanksgiving.

1842—Lieutenant William D. Cushing, who blew up the Confederate ram "Albemarle," born in Delafield, Wis. Died in Washington, D. C., December 17, 1874.

1863—General Sherman's command crossed the Tennessee river and gained a part of Missionary Ridge by assault.

1867—Execution of the "Manchester martyrs."

The REALM FEMININE

Woes of a Plain Mother.

"IT'S ABOUT the children," she said: "I'd like some sage to tell me how I'm to bring them up in the way they should go, when there are so many thoughtless people loose in the world. Just yesterday afternoon Mrs. Clay came in and told a story with a profane word in it. Mrs. Clay is our next door neighbor, you know, and a good-hearted woman, but vulgar and careless in her speech. She had hardly gone when Jack informed me that Johnny Smith's mother whipped him for saying that very word last week. He wanted to know if it were not very, very wicked for Mrs. Clay to say such a thing, and I was compelled to say it was. It is quite likely Jack will tell Mrs. Clay though I cautioned him never to mention the subject again, and then we will have a neighborhood fuss at once, for she needs to be handled with gloves.

"There's Mrs. Peters, who insists on telling every horrible thing she hears or reads in the papers in the presence of the children, and I am powerless. She is a sort of forty-second cousin of the family, and one of the old ladies who are sure children cannot understand what they hear. It isn't always possible to send the youngsters out to play, and I cannot afford a nurse girl, so they listen with eyes and ears wide open. I wish you could hear some of the questions they ask when Mrs. Peters goes! I have told her my views time and again, but she only sniffs and says the modern mother is a creature of whims. Sometimes I wish I could have a lodge in the time-honored wilderness to keep the children from things they ought not to hear, but I suppose that is out of the question."

"What do you do when Mrs. Tanner visits you?" inquired the hostess, who thought she saw signs of a lull.

"Mrs. Tanner! That woman! She gives me all the details of the dead and dying till I am ready to turn her out of doors. Actually, we have to burn a light at night since she harrowed up Mary's feelings by telling her of the spasms little Nellie Porter had before she died. Nellie and Mary were inseparable and the poor child cannot get off her mind the suffering Nellie endured. I had told her the angels took Nellie to heaven, and she seemed to feel that her little friend was highly honored, but since Mrs. Tanner's last visit she wakes up in the night crying and lamenting. People like Mrs. Tanner ought to be locked up! If she must linger over the sad things of life, why doesn't she come when the children are taking their naps or when they can run out to play? She always takes a rainy day, and sits there in her black veil till I positively go frantic."

These are not all the woes of the plain mother, who writes in the Orange Judd Farmer, but they are a fair sample, and too many mothers know how real are the troubles which such neighbors bring into the home.

And what protection have the conscientious mothers against such neighborliness?

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Drinks for Invalids.

EGG LEMONADE—Beat the yolks of two fresh eggs until very light, add the strained juice of two lemons and sugar enough to suit the taste. Fill a large glass with shaved ice. Now beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add a little water to the shaved ice then the egg and lemon. Serve immediately. This is very nourishing.

Pulled Bread—Bake ordinary yeast bread in the shape of long, narrow French loaves. When cool, but not entirely cold, cut lengthwise through the center, then with two forks scoop or pull the bread out of the crust and, still using the two forks, pull it apart in strips six or seven inches long and in inch or more in width and thickness. Line a large baking pan with brown paper and arrange the strips of bread on this, rough and crinkled edges uppermost. Set in the oven with the door partly open until it dries out thoroughly, then close the door until the bread turns golden brown. Warm each time before serving. This is much like zwieback, but its odd shape appeals to the invalid.

Koumiss—Take two quarts of milk, two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water and one third cake of yeast. Put the milk in a double boiler, but do not let it boil, just get lukewarm. Put the sugar and water into a pan and stir until it melts and let it boil two or three minutes. Dissolve the yeast in two tablespoonfuls of the warm milk, then add the syrup to the milk, then the yeast, which should be poured through a strainer. Stir all thoroughly. Bottle and cork tightly. Stand in a warm place for 12 hours. Then turn bottles on side and put in the refrigerator for 12 hours, when they will be ready to serve.

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Housewifely Wisdom.

A LITTLE flour sprinkled in the pan when eggs are frying will prevent the sputtering hot fat that is so disagreeable.

Mud stains may be removed from tan leather shoes by rubbing them with slices of raw potato. When dry, polish in usual way.

Finger marks on paint can be easily removed by rubbing them with a clean white cloth dipped in kerosene. The wood should afterward be wiped with a dry cloth.

If muslin curtains are needed in a hurry for a kitchen or bathroom, they can be washed, slightly starched, shaken hard, pulled into shape and hung up without ironing.

Small punctures in hotwater bags or rubber gloves may be replaced by applying a small patch of tailors' mending tissue; moisten with common chloroform, lay on a second patch and moisten again, until four or five patches have been applied. The chloroform dissolves the tissue, and when it evaporates leaves a firm patch.

Match marks on the kitchen walls, which have been caused by carelessly striking matches on them, will disappear if rubbed first with the cut surface of a lemon, then with a clean cloth dipped in whiting. Afterward wash the surface with warm water and soap, and then quickly wipe with a clean cloth wrung out of clear water.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Cereal and cream
Picked codfish on toast
Wheat cakes with maple syrup.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Fried calves brains Escalloped potatoes
Quince marmalade Nut wafers
Cocoa

DINNER.

Cream of barley soup
Roast shoulder of mutton
Sweet potatoes Stewed celeriac
Apple and nut salad
Rice pudding with currant jelly
Black coffee

Nothing to Expect.

From the Detroit News (Rep.).

From present appearances there is little to expect, in the way of reform legislation, from this investigation of tariff rates. Its friends are too strongly entrenched in the committee and in the house to allow anything but a little nibbling at the iniquities that have crept in and that prevent that natural expansion of industrial activities that would in time enable the commonwealth to successfully compete with the manufacturers of the old world in the world's markets. Making a close corporation of ourselves in supplying the home market shuts us out of the world's markets.