EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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A man's first care should be to escape the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world.—Addison.

A CONVENTION EXTRAORDINARY

TODAY IN WASHINGTON a body of distinguished men is deliberating. From its four corners the country has assembled its foremost statesmen and economists. It is a convention made extraordinary by the fame of its delegates. It is equally extraordinary because of its purpose. The problem with which it is concerned is how to save the remnant of our national resources from spoliation. The character of the assemblage is sufficient proof of the gravity of the issue. Save one, no convention of like character has preceded it in this country. That was the initial convention preliminary to the perfected assemblage of which this is the embodiment. Involuntarily the convention of today recalls that other historic assemblage of 1787. That was a gathering of the republic's fathers. How to frame and launch a nation was their problem. They performed their work well. They fashioned, and their model still lives.

And like them, the fathers are again called into solemn council. A remnant of the public resources has escaped the despoiler. The forests have been felled until but 20 years or less of consumption remains. Except the forest reserves most of the remnant left is owned by a few men. The nation's public lands have gone into private ownership, some of it in great landed holdings, hostile to progress. The great oil fields have slipped completely into the hands of a single great corporation that levies toll on every unit in the republic. The uncovered coal beds have followed the forests, the oil and other resources into monopolized ownership and the water powers are swiftly going the same way. To arrest the trend and as far as possible save to the people that which is left is the occasion of the great assemblage at Washington.

How eminently fitting that this convention extraordinary should deliberate in the city of Washington! What irony there is in the fact that its sittings are near the doors of that congress to which, in the beginning, the nation's resources were committed, resources which under congressional guardianship have been so wasted that to save the remnant this convention extraordinary is assembled.

ROOSEVELT'S LATEST MESSAGE

THE JOURNAL publishes the president's message in full today. To those who read such documents it will be interesting. A brief summary of it will give little satisfaction. It contains suggestions that are important. Somewhat perfunctorily the president writes first for the present, about existing conditions as to finance, foreign relations, etc.; but in his lengthy discussion of the relations of labor and capital and of the functions of the courts he writes for the future—for Mr. Taft and his successors. Whether altogether right or not, his ideas are worth careful consideration.

The message is negatively dramatic—that is, it is unusual or unexpected, in having nothing of a "farewell" nature in it. It is the last of seven long annual messages, yet it contains no exordium or peroration. It starts off bluntly and prosily about the country's finances and winds up without a word of good-bye.

The topics that will be considered of greatest interest and that he has properly treated at greatest length are the relations of labor and capital, corporations (especially railroads) and the supremacy of federal power. To this latter topic he devotes a considerable part of the message and he evidently desires to make it most prominent and impressive. This is indeed a great and growing question, in a somewhat different aspect from that in which it came up years ago and one which requires wise statesmanship to handle—to steer the ship of state carefully between the rocks of state rights on one hand and the whirlpool of centralization on the other. In spite of his disclaimers the president inclines very strongly toward centralization, but there is certainly need, as we have discovered in recent years, of a central power over railroads and other corporations doing an interstate business.

The president's praise of his administration—practically of himself—that runs through the message, may not be in the utmost good taste, but we are used to his excessive egotism and pass it by, forgiving him gladly in consideration of the good he has done and the undoubtedly valuable services he has rendered. He is a man and his is an administration of many very large flaws, of remarkable perversities; yet on the whole he has been a mighty force for good in this country.

THE GRANGE AND MR. HAWLEY

MAPLE LANE GRANGE is perfectly right in its conclusions. One question it asked of Congressman Hawley was: "If you had signed Statement No. 1 and had been elected to the legislative assembly, would you break your promise because the people did not choose your candidate?" The other question was: "Do you countenance, advise or approve the effort being made to induce any of these members to violate their Statement No. 1 agreement?"

Otherwise stated, all Mr. Hawley was asked in the first question was: "Do you advocate the keeping, and do you yourself keep, ante-election pledges?" Why hesitate to answer that question? As ex-president of a noble educational institution, an institution recognized as a leader in the moral and intellectual uplift of Oregon, what else but an emphatic "yes" was to have been expected from Mr. Hawley? What is it when a congressman from Oregon, representing a district at Washington, will not tell his own constituents that a promise is a promise and ought to be kept?

Otherwise stated, the second question is, "Do you countenance the effort now going on to lead members-elect to perjure themselves?" Does Mr. Hawley advise perjury or does he advise truth? He refuses to say which he advises. He refuses to tell his own constituents which course he counsels. Though he is their public servant, and they his constituents, they cannot find out whether he is for truth or against truth, whether he believes promises ought to be kept or broken.

"He that is not for me is against me," runs a well-known injunction in Mr. Hawley's Bible. Mr. Hawley knows who uttered that sentence. It was the utterance of him who was the incarnation of truth, and was crucified on a cross for truth's sake. Is it still true as it was then, that he who is not for truth is against it? Is it still true as it was in Christ's time that there should be exercise of conscience alike in private life and public life?

Or is it now the fashion to have one conscience for private life but an entirely new and different one, or none at all, in politics? Such is the effect of the queries Maple Lane Grange has placed before Mr. Hawley. As a Christian gentleman with apparent capabilities of upright political leadership and exemplified civic righteousness, Mr. Hawley should become a real leader by bravely stating the truth that must be within him. By his past life nothing less was expected of Congressman Hawley.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS

THE JOURNAL does not agree with speakers at the local ministerial association yesterday who suggested abandonment of private institutions of education. The private school and the denominational college have their place in the educational system. Once they were the only instrumentalities of instruction. Even with our vast and comprehensive system of public education they still have their field and their usefulness. They appeal to sections and strata in the body politic that public institutions do not reach. There are denominationalists who prefer that their sons and daughters be educated in institutions under the care of the church. It is a heart preference, and the heart preferences of the world are worthy of consideration. They have an environment that many prefer to those in the public institutions. Besides there are pupils and students whose nervous and mental organization are such that the private institution is better for them. In such institutions there is usually opportunity for better and closer contact between instructors and instructed. That personal contact is often a pronounced and most desirable factor in the course of training. It is in the case of many of the instructed much to be sought. It is an influence in which there is a preservation of the relations of the family circle, a relation impossible in the institutions of great enrollment.

A further fact of strong emphasis for maintainance of the private educational agencies is that they are one more instrumentality for spreading the gospel of learning. There cannot be too many avenues of instruction. There is no peril from a widely educated generation, especially in a free government. The average unit is the standard of what the nation will be. If that average unit be uplifted in mental polish instead of incapacitated by mental rudeness, the conditions of social and economic life will be correspondingly effective and delightful. There is every consideration for fostering all the means of education, especially the private establishments which have their rightful place in society for the very good reason, if for no other, that they pay for it and cost the public nothing.

THE SWINDLING CASE

IT IS a matter of congratulation that there has been swift detection of the Von Neida get-rich-quick scheme. The courts should be as swift in meeting their responsibilities as the postal authorities have been in theirs. The scheme was directed to swindling those whose poverty should have saved them from robbery. Needy and aged women were Von Neida's victims. He held out to them the hope of earning a wage with the needle. Of all who toil those whose tool of activity is the wearisome needle with its strain upon the eyes, body and nervous organization should be most entitled to immunity from the swindler's game. It was, however, to the robbery of these that Von Neida addressed himself, the weak, the helpless and the aged alike. In every part of the country he pushed his scheme, operating through a system of advertising and the mails from Portland. The dollars of the poor were beginning to pour into his lap when the postal authorities unraveled his scheme.

Few instances of fraud present features more culpable. The strong intelligent man who is willing to prey upon society in any avenue is a public enemy. But when he dupes and deceives struggling and aged women his offense is the extreme limit of rascality. It is an offense beyond condonment and the alleged efforts to secure a compromise for this offender ought not to succeed.

THE BANK ROBBERY

IT WAS impossible for the police of Portland to have been on guard constantly at the East Side bank. It is impossible for the police of Portland to be everywhere on guard over the wide expanse within the city limits. It is notorious that American cities are woefully inadequate in their patrol service as compared with cities beyond the Atlantic. We have been, through the 129 years of our national life, a democratic commonwealth, seeing with broad horizons and trustful of our fellow man. We have not yet learned the distrust of the race that in Europe regards every man as a criminal until he proves himself otherwise. Our people, criminal and uncriminal alike, go about by day and night without that rigid surveillance that knows in Europe the movement of every uncatalogued stranger, where he slept, where he dined, on what train he departed and to what destination he purchased a ticket. Such a surveillance in Europe is the product of autocracy and is an instrumentality for preservation of kingly rule. It is also the product, jointly with the autocratic system, of the lower order of population, due to the impoverished conditons in which the multitude of European peasantry exist. We have passed the century mark in our national life under widely different social and economic conditions with the result that we are not all catalogued and not all, nor any of us, the subjects of constant espionage. Our police systems and patrol service are therefore far less comprehensive than in European capitals. Berlin has more than double the patrol service of Chicago in proportion to population and yet Chicago is the fest place of all the criminals of the world. We are approaching the period, if indeed it is not already here, when our police must be multiplied so that their effectiveness may be accentuated. The influx of criminals driven from inhospitable Europe is one reason, and there are others.

Still another grange organization has arisen for defense. In this issue the Linn County council Patrons of Husbandry, scores the insurrectionists who seek to set aside the ballot box and substitute a personal program rule. It is another rumbling from the foundations.

This Date in History.

1765—Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, born at Westboro, Mass. Died New Haven, Conn., January 8, 1825.

1776—A British squadron sailed into Narragansett bay, and took possession of Rhode Island.

1792—Henry Laurens, South Carolina statesman, died in Charleston. Born there in 1724.

1810—Elihu Burritt, originator of the international peace movement, born in New Britain, Conn. Died there March 9, 1879.

1848—First deposit of California gold in United States mint.

1857—Father Theobald Matthew, famous temperance apostle, died.

1862—General Grant ordered General Sherman to advance on Vicksburg.

1907—King Oscar II of Sweden died. Born January 21, 1829.

Robert Collyer's Birthday.

Dr. Robert Collyer, the famous Unitarian clergyman, was born December 8, 1823, at Keighly, Yorkshire. As a young man he learned blacksmith trade, which he followed after coming to America in 1850. A few years later he became a Methodist preacher. He changed to the Unitarian denomination in 1859 and engaged in missionary work in Chicago. From 1860 to 1879 he was pastor of the Unity church in Chicago, of which he was also the founder. His fame as a pulpit orator spread and in 1879 he was called to the Church of the Messiah in New York City, with which he has ever since been connected. Until age compelled him to lead a more quiet life Dr. Collyer, in addition to his pulpit duties, was prominent on the lecture platform and also found time to write a number of books which were widely circulated.

A Law of Honor.

From the Hood River News Letter (Rep.).

These men know that there is not a word of "law" in Oregon on the question as to whom the legislature shall elect United States senator. But there is a law of honor and a majority of the members of the legislature solemnly pledged themselves to vote for the people's choice. They should now fulfill their contract or bring infamy upon themselves and upon the state.

Mr. Carnegie's Great Service.

From the New York World.

Mr. Carnegie has struck the most effective blow yet delivered in behalf of an honest revision of the tariff.

Standpatters may scoff at him as the chief beneficiary of the protective system, but he is an expert witness whose testimony is certain to have its influence upon congress. Nobody can deny that Mr. Carnegie knows what he is talking about when he says:

"Today steel manufacturers need no protection.

"Steel is now produced cheaper here than anywhere else, notwithstanding the higher wages paid per man.

"Not a ton of steel is produced in the world at as small an outlay for labor as in our own country.

"The day is past when any foreign country can seriously affect our steel manufacturers, tariff or no tariff."

Mr. Carnegie is writing as a protectionist, not as a free-trader or an advocate of a tariff for revenue only. His own views are the views that he credits to a majority of the American people:

"First—That it is advisable for new countries to encourage capital by protective duties when seen to be necessary to develop new industries.

"Second—That after full and exhaustive trials, after success be finally attained, such protection should cease, except as noted.

"Third—That should the experiment succeed, protection becomes unnecessary and should steadily but gradually be abolished, provided that the home supply of any article absolutely necessary for the national safety shall not thereby be endangered."

There can be no honest protection which is not in accordance with these principles, and there can be no satisfactory revision of the tariff which does not apply those principles to the Dingley schedules.

Mr. Carnegie can render no greater service to the American people than to lead the fight for true tariff reform.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Hens.

Eggs.

Chickens.

Incubators.

Forty cents a dozen.

Carloads shipped in from the east.

Shouldn't Oregon people change this?

The poultry business pays big profits.

Thousands of people on small farms can make money at it.

As between Castellane and De Sagan there is little choice.

Never put off till tomorrow the Christmas shopping you can do today.

About all the business that congress will do this month will be to adjourn for the holidays.

Perhaps by the time ex-Queen Lil gets her lands she will need only a plot six feet by two.

Mr. Carnegie's income is about $1,000,000 a month. No wonder he likes the American government.

Unless ex-President Nord Alexis stole enough to maintain himself in luxury in Paris, he is out of luck.

Between the "Princess" De Sagan and her men, and Madame Steinheil, Paris is having much enjoyment.

Brother Charles is only a half brother. How much would he have contributed if he had been a whole brother?

What has become of Frank S. Black as a candidate for senator from New York? Didn't he nominate Roosevelt?

What Castellane and De Sagan need is to be dumped into a steam laundry and run through it—then burn or sink the laundry.

It is none too early to make one New Year's resolution now, and begin to carry it out; that is, to buy as far as possible only Oregon products.

The Pendleton Tribune is still crying about that horrible "Democratic trap." What a lot of suckers it takes the Republican voters of Oregon to be.

Andrew Carnegie says he got his first $1000 by saving it. He might have added that he got most of his millions by being authorized by law to swindle the American people out of them.

If all the newspaper men who don't acknowledge that Roosevelt is utterly infallible in everything, are liars, scoundrels, rascals, shouldn't he be made national press censor for life after March 4?

A New Jersey man is asking for divorce because his wife, who is deaf and dumb, is continually scolding him in the sign language. Why didn't he claim that his eyesight was failing and that he couldn't see her motions? Some men would regard this sort of scolding as a light affliction.

A man having caused his wife's arrest because she took money from his pocket, the judge said to him: "It is you who are to blame. Treat your wife honestly, give her what money she needs and has a right to expect, and the sanctity of your pocketbook will be respected. There are too many men like you. They think they are the custodians of the family property, and, unless their wives beg, or weep, money is doled out to them in quarters and 50-cent pieces, or not at all. Never come into my courtroom with such a silly complaint again." This is all right in many cases, but suppose a wife insists on spending more than a man can make?

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

The railroad having been built there, Joseph expects to become a favorite summer resort.

Salem Statesman: For more and better cows. That is the slogan in Oregon. It is one of the grandest prosperity slogans for this state.

This week saw the last of Albany's old horse car service, and soon the buzz of the trolley will be heard, something that will be welcome, a progressive step of importance, says the Democrat.

Petty thieves have been operating in Toledo lately. Many have reported loss of chickens, canned fruits, etc. We hope the sneaks will soon be filled with lead so that we can publish their names, says the Leader.

Corvallis Times: Dr. J. R. N. Bell in his Thanksgiving sermon prescribed singing as the panacea for all family ills. Now no one sings for fear the neighbors will think some family difficulty has arisen.

A nonpartisan, nonsectarian club for Medford now seems an assured fact. To date 105 business men of the city have signed a roll signifying their willingness to become a member and pledging $30 as the initiation fee.

The East Oregonian is advising the adoption of more intensified methods for a treble purpose. The adoption of such methods mean a denser settlement of the country, increased business for the towns of the county.

The superintendent of the south Coos hatchery took 2,500,000 salmon eggs during the run up that fork during the high water last week. Almost half of these were chinooks. He expects to feed the fish this year until they are several months old.

There are in town this week 11 freight teams from Silver Lake, mostly farmers' teams, which will be loaded up with potatoes and flour principally for consumption in Lake county, says the Prineville Review. They are paying cash for everything and doing a big business with Prineville merchants.

Burns Times Herald: It is hoped that Harney county may receive some aid from the government in the way of dry land farming. It has the largest level body of agricultural land in the state and in its present undeveloped condition an experiment farm would be of great benefit to the many new people now settling on government land.

A huge alternating current generator which will add 750 horse power, 2300 volts and 113 amperes to their present plant, has arrived for the Conder Water & Power company, and will be installed in the near future, says the Gold Hill News. The huge generator weighs over 30 tons and a mile of rope belting will be used to connect it up with the Rogue.

The era of small farming tracts seems to be upon us in Polk county and for that fact we should congratulate ourselves, for it means also an era of increasing prosperity in the county, says the Dallas Observer. In a score of places holders of large farms have had them platted out into tracts of from 10 to 40 acres and are offering them for sale.

A Dalles man was looking after the poultry at his place on Mill creek near the city limits when he encountered a wild mountain cat in the poultry house. He was fattening about a dozen roosters under the barn when he found the whole lot dead. A wild cat jumped out and escaped. Not for many years has one of these animals been seen in or near that city.

It will not be long before the people of Klamath county awaken to the value of the hill lands for the raising of fruit, says the Herald. It has been stated by parties familiar with fruit raising that this county has large areas along the hills on each side of the valley where fruit could be grown with success on account of its protection from frosts.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"The Ideal Lawyer"—By John W. Griggs

(From an address before the graduating class of the Yale law school at New Haven, June 26, 1899.)

Gentlemen of the graduating class of the Yale law school: I commend to you the cultivation of a spirit that will enable you to take a healthy, sound and cheerful view of the struggles and movements of society, of law and of government, believing that their tendency is toward improvement, not deterioration. I would wish you to realize and appreciate the humane direction in which recent reforms of jurisprudence have been progressing and to see to it that, so far as you can aid, the spirit of mercifulness shall not be suffered to decline. The further maintenance of the high authority and repute of our Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence as the foundation of our progress and prosperity and the safeguard of our liberties is intrusted to the bar. The world will judge of the system according to the manner in which its ministers administer it. Beyond his immediate duty to his client, the lawyer has a larger and wider sphere of duty to the state in illustrating, supporting and maintaining the priceless value of that system of law and justice which is the heritage of the American people. As the character of the members of that profession is sound, patriotic and pure, so will legislation, the administration of public office and general public sentiment continue upon lines of justice, safety and conservatism.

So I urge you not to strive exclusively for the pecuniary reward of your profession, but to look forward to a career of influence and usefulness that shall include your neighborhood, your state, your country, within its beneficial reach. For your example let me commend the ideal of the good lawyer—I do not say the great, but the good lawyer—an ideal that has been realized in the life of every substantial city and court, especially in the older neighborhoods; a man of kindly and benignant disposition, friendly alike with his well to do and his poorer fellow townsmen, acquainted with their habits and individual history, and with a pretty accurate notion of their opinions and prejudices as well as of their ways and means; genial and sociable, yet dignified and self-contained; of staid and comfortable appearance; in manner alert; in conversation always moderate and respectful; shrewd in his observations; wise, but with perennial humor and love of pleasantry; as a citizen always concerned and active in the interests of his town, his state and his country; not as an agitator, nor a perpetual fault-finder, nor giving out the intimation that he is better or wiser than others; but ready to confer, to adjust, to agree, to get the best possible if not the utmost that is desirable; to him the people turn in local emergencies for guidance and counsel on their public affairs, even partisanship fearing not to trust to his honor and wisdom; so free from all cause of offense that there is no tongue to lay a word against his pure integrity—too dignified and respectful to tempt familiarity; too genial and generous to provoke envy or jealousy; revered by his brethren of the bar; helpful and kindly to the young, in manner suave and polite, with a fine courtliness of the old flavor—what Clarendon described in John Hampden as "a flowing courtesy toward all men"; successful, of course, in his practice, but caring less for its profits than for the forensic and intellectual delight which the study and practice of the law bring to him; he knows much of the old "learning in the law"—can tell you of fines, of double vouchers and recoveries, of the "rule in Shelly's case"—though he keeps all these things in mind as collectors treasure their antiques and curious, more as objects of art and historical interest than of practical utility.

His mind is grounded upon the broad and deep principles of jurisprudence rather than upon "wise and modern instances"; but over all is reflected the illumination of a strong common sense and a refined tactfulness. To his clients he is an object of confidence and real affection; the secure depository of family secrets and the safe guide and counsellor in trouble and difficulty; composing, not stirring up strife, but when in actual trial strong, aggressive, confident; never quibbling or dissembling; respectful to witnesses, to jurors and to judge, as well as to his adversary.

In the judgment and feeling of the community there is something of the venerable and illustrious attached to his name; not for his learning in the law nor for his success as an advocate, nor for his usefulness to his fellow citizens as a counsellor and guide, but for the benignant influence of his whole life and character; and when he dies to every mind there comes a suggestion of the epitaph that shall most fittingly preserve the estimate which the people have formed of him—"The just man and the counsellor."

The REALM FEMININE

Gifts Made at Home.

THERE is no time at which a girl's clever fingers count for more than at the Christmas season. She who can draw, paint, embroider, crochet, knit, sew, cook or do carpentry, never needs to spend valuable time gazing into shop windows and wondering what she can buy to please her friends.

Leather is one of the articles which has been much misused. There is no particular reason why it should be cut into strips and woven into a pillow cover. The result is bound to be incongruous, because there is an apparent effort to make a fussy article out of a stout and wear resisting substance. Neither is it appropriate for hanging on the wall with many hued Indians as decorations. It is a good material for belts, but not for collars, suitable for bags and boxes, but not for postal cards. And so if you are planning to make a holiday gift from leather consider well what use the article will be put to. An all leather cushion, laced together, is a good and sensible gift for a man's room, for a college boy, particularly, who wants only substantial articles. But beware, as was said before, of cutting it up and making fanciful decorative trifles out of it.

Leather is admirable for book covers, and many a dainty little volume of verse could be made attractive by removing the ordinary pasteboard cover and substituting a soft leather cover with tooled edges and the title neatly done. But if you cannot bind books and still want to make a leather cover, try your hand at a magazine cover, which may be made of leather mounted smoothly upon cardboard and having a strip of leather to pass through the center of the magazine to hold it in place.

Small pieces of leather make an attractive bag if cut in bold form and mounted upon a soft silk matching of contrasting color. Let the leather form the bottom and most of the sides of the bag, however, merely used as a medallion or an applied ornament it is not effective. Neat little frames can be made of it. For a needlebook it is pretty, as a case for scissors or spectacles, or as a covering for a collar or cuff box or bag it is suitable and pretty.

The uses of cretonne are so numerous that one could make the whole list of dainty personal presents to friends without overstepping its domain. It is not expensive, and it has been so beautiful—idealized, one might say—that it is appropriate for many uses from which it has previously been ruled out.

Find or make a pasteboard box large enough to permit three other boxes to be fitted into it when it is turned on end. Cover the small boxes, which should be about four inches square and one inch high, with a smooth piece of cretonne and line them inside with smooth paper. Glue a bit of ribbon to each front, to serve as handle. Cover the large box, into which they fit, with cretonne, with a rosette of ribbon, if you like, upon the top. Into the little boxes put buttons, pins, needles, spools, collar buttons, or whatever you wish, but, since this is its purpose, each kind in a separate box. This makes a useful little adjunct to the sewing room or the boudoir, and saves time required to hunt for such articles when they are wanted. Why not a pretty tea cozy for the dear old lady friend? Or for the young housekeeper, either, for that matter? Why should our English cousins over the seas have a monopoly of the useful tea cozy?

Make it in two sections, cut with a good arch to accommodate the teapot easily. The outside may be made of cretonne, and quilted satin such as is used for lining coats is good for the inner side. A piece of silk cord may unite the two sections, or a piece of ribbon. For the young married woman who will sorely miss mother's work basket during her first year, make a pretty work basket for her own. Make it plain and neat, and put into it plenty of buttons of various kinds, strong cotton of several sizes, emery, needles, darners, darning cotton, marking initials. She will have cause to remember you gratefully.

Probably you know, too, that a bride never has a clothespin bag and would appreciate such a simple homely gift. Have the draw string long and loose, so that it works easily.

A recipe book is something that every housekeeper appreciates. If you wish to take a little trouble, go to different friends and get their favorite recipes for different dishes, and then write or typewrite them neatly and put them or paste them into the book, which should have many blank leaves for future editions. Bind it in strong dark paper, or, better still, in oilcloth, and provide a neat ribbon loop to hang it by. It will be used almost as often as the telephone directory.

And this is but the beginning of the dainty attractive gifts that can be made with a little time and patience. Once the home made Christmas present was considered a makeshift. Some sort of distrust was felt by the girl who made things herself instead of buying them—but this is not so now. We recognize that the personally made gift is far more expensive of our friend's thought and interest than any ready bought gift could be, and we all welcome it gladly.

* * *

To Make Key Fit.

WHEN it is not convenient to take locks apart in the event of keys being lost, stolen or missing when you wish to fit a new key take a lighted match or candle and smoke the new key in the flame, introduce it carefully into the keyhole, press it firmly against the opposing wards of the lock, withdraw it and the indentations in the smoked part of the key will show you exactly where to file.

* * *

A Table of Weight.

THREE level coffeecups of sifted flour equal one pound.

Two level coffeecups of pulverized sugar equal one pound.

One and one-half level coffeecups granulated sugar equal one pound.

One, Two, Three, Four Cake—One cup batter, two cups sugar, three cups flour, four eggs, one cup milk, two teaspoonful baking powder.

* * *

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal with steamed dates, and cream
Stewed codfish Whole wheat toast
Coffee

LUNCHEON.
Deviled kidneys Boiled rice
Cream cheese sandwiches
Apple Sauce Tea

DINNER.
Chicken gumbo soup
Flank steak stuffed and browned
Celery Ripe olives
Macaroni and cheese
Lettuce, French dressing
Prune whip Sponge cake
Black coffee

The Jury's Verdict.

From the Kansas City Star.

A South Missouri man recently was tried on a charge of assault. The state brought into court as the weapons used a rail, an axe, a pair of tongs, a saw and a rifle. The defendant' counsel exhibited as the other man's weapons a scythe blade, a pitchfork, a pistol and a hoe. The jury's verdict is said to have been: "Resolved, That we the jury would have given a dollar to have seen the fight."

Premature Rejoicing.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

People who are talking about Mr. Roosevelt's "final message," now in preparation, forget that he flabbergasted congress with several 20,000 word communications between last November and March.