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When all moves equally, says Pascal, nothing seems to move, as in a vessel under sail; and when all run by common consent into vice, none appear to do so. He that stops first views as from a fixed point the horrible extravagance that transports the rest.—Colton.

WHAT OF THE UNPLEGDED MEMBER?

THE legislative session is approaching. The citizens of the state hope it may be a profitable one. It probably will be. The senatorship has been settled, and that agency so destructive to legislation is out of the way. Fifty-one members are pledged to elect the people's choice, and it is not probable that any power on earth can induce one of them to enter upon a course of perjury. An insurrectionary minority, it is true, has been endeavoring to substitute a personal program for a popular ballot, but the people of Oregon are still supreme. Their will is still the will of the state. It is a higher authority than the will of a few disgruntled individuals. Programists may plot, but men are still men and the truth still true.

Though this newspaper has discussed the senatorial situation, it has been solely combating the efforts of those who were to overturn the plan of good order and public faith. It has never doubted the ultimate outcome, and that in the session that is nearly here constructive concern for the welfare of the state would make the senatorship an incident and not the paramount business of the session.

It is probable that when they assemble at Salem, there will be a sentiment among unpledged members for carrying out the people's will. It need not require a pledge to commit legislators to a policy of good order. They will be the better able to serve their constituents and the state with the senatorial question out of the way. They saw the whole citizenship of the state embark, in perfect good faith, on the plan of selecting a senator by popular ballot. All the people were parties to it, and the proceeding was conducted regularly under the law. The result of that proceeding was the selection by the Republicans of Mr. Cate. The result of the final voting was the selection of Mr. Chamberlain and the defeat of Mr. Cate. On a measure for instructing all legislators to vote for the senatorial candidate receiving the highest number of votes, 69,668 were cast for and only 21,000 against. That was a test of the sentiment of voters that is of incalculable value to unpledged legislators. It was a clear demonstration of what the people, in the privacy of an election booth think of the people instead of the legislature choosing the senator. The people, as proven by that vote, want the choice made by the 100,000 voters in the state rather than by 9) men in the legislature. It is a sign of what is in the minds of the men who do the voting and an indication of the resistance to be expected by any course of action against the people's expressed wishes. Its effect upon the unpledged members is almost certain to result in a sentiment among them for encouraging those pledged to carry out the popular will. Such an attitude would be infinite in its influence for the good of Oregon. It would place the session at once on a basis for business. It would clear the way for wholesome legislation that would be of incalculable service to the state. It is a program that deep in his heart appeals to every member, whether pledged or unpledged. It is a course that with equal force appeals to his sober judgment as the wise one to pursue. It is the course advised by every reputable newspaper in the nation, and by the almost unanimous

voice of the state press of Oregon. Every fact in the record is a powerful injunction to each unpledged member to ponder well the path he is about to travel.

A GHOST THAT STILL WALKS

THERE has been reference in these columns to the Washington row over the postmaster-ship of Portland. There has been advice to the effect that a peace should be speedily reached so that the delegation could properly attend to the larger concerns of the state. With the question of whether or not the man nominated by the president shall or shall not be confirmed, this newspaper has no concern. The trouble is one that could easily have been avoided, and ought to have been avoided. A proper confidence between the president and the two senators of Oregon would have been a means of avoiding it. It has been unfortunate all along that the standing of both senators at the White House was not on an equality. Equal confidence by the president in one as well as in the other would have made a relation in which mutual cooperation rather than unhappy wrangles would have been the order.

To the unhappy incident of T. Cate Powell is in large part due the prevailing order. On recommendation of Senator Fulton and other members of the Oregon delegation, this man Powell was designated by Mr. Roosevelt as marshal for one of the districts of Alaska. Powell was an embezzler. As county clerk he had victimized Multnomah county to the extent of thousands of dollars. Two investigations by experts and one by a Multnomah county grand jury established his guilt beyond question. By the laxities in procedure and through the protection extended by the political ring then in power, punishment was escaped. It was a case of shortage so acknowledged that though The Journal charged it unequivocally and repeatedly, no challenge of the statement was ever made. Powell's guilt was so patent that no attempt was made at denial.

Yet, in spite of the fact that his embezzlement was thus confessed, this man Powell was recommended and the president was induced to appoint him to an important office in Alaska.

It was an event that never ought to have occurred. It was a recommendation that never ought to have been made.

The result of that recommendation was a first step in the loss of influence by Oregon's senior senator with the president. It is part of not complete explanation of why Senator Fulton's objections to Mr. Young in the present instance were unavailing with the president. The overwhelming proof of Powell's guilt that went to Mr. Roosevelt after the latter had been misled into the appointment of Powell aided in making Senator Fulton helpless in the matter of the Portland postmaster-ship. It is a matter to be regretted because it is one of the factors that prepared the way for the present wrangle at Washington. It was the beginning of that strained relation and lack of confidence between the White House and Oregon's senior senator that has been manifest through a considerable period. The ghost of T. Cate Powell's embezzlement still walks.

THE HAINS' GUN PLAY

THE LONG DRAMA of the Hains murder trial began today in one of the state courts of New York. The rehearsal of the details will present another case of the mastery of the ready revolver as an instrument for murder made easy. T. Jenkins Hains is on trial, and the testimony will show how he waved back the crowd with his revolver, while with another his brother poured a fusillade of bullets into the victim. It will be shown from the court incidents how the gunplay has brought two men within the shadow of the electric chair, how it brought bereavement and sorrow to innocent relatives, how it has ruined the lives of the aged parents of the murderers and how nothing but evil has come about as a result of the hasty resort by the Hains brothers to the revolver method. By a small effort at self restraint and a quiet resort to the divorce courts, all this dismal train of happenings would have been averted. The plea in defense is a confession of the folly of the whole proceeding. Peter Hains, to be tried later, will urge temporary insanity, and his brother in the present trial is seeking acquittal on the ground that he could not be accessory to the act of an insane man. If either was insane, it was the insanity of the revolver madness, a plea that would be more rational in the present trial than the unique one presented.

A BIG RAILROAD MAN'S OPINION

B. F. YOAKUM, the executive head of the Rock Island and Frisco railroad systems, is another big railroad man who favors inland waterways and extensive improvement of the country's rivers, believing that this would benefit rather than injure the railroads. He is in favor of all the appropriations asked by the Rivers and Harbors congress, and considers even \$50,000,000 a year for 10 years entirely inadequate for the work of this kind that should be done. The

work, he points out, will require a considerable time before it will become very effective or accomplish large results, while the demands on traffic facilities will constantly increase.

Mr. Yoakum does not consider favorably the idea of these waterways becoming regulators of railroad freight rates, or is not worrying about that result, but what he has in mind is the increasing needs of the people for transportation facilities, which the railroads will not regularly or generally be able to meet. "It is not a question of rate regulation," he says, "but of traffic facilities." Very well, the people are glad of Mr. Yoakum's support, on whichever ground he puts it, but they will still believe that in many cases inland waterways will be vastly beneficial as freight regulators.

The influence and aid, even if only in the public expression of such opinions, by big railroad men like Hill and Yoakum, will be valuable and are especially acceptable at this time. They are right, and the Rivers and Harbors congress is right in advocating the issuance of these \$50,000,000 of bonds for this purpose. The proper way of systematically and continuously carrying on this great work has already been neglected too long.

There is nothing whatever "impractical," as Mr. Cannon claims, in the project. The government has ample and unquestioned power to issue the bonds; the work proposed is urgently needed; the people want it done, and want to pay for it, and their demand should be obeyed.

THE PRESS AND THE LAW'S DELAYS

THE CONTINUED and increasingly sharp criticisms of the press upon the law's delays, especially in murder and other noted criminal cases, seem at last to be having some effect, at least in some places. Or, if the courts would not admit that newspaper criticism in this respect had exercised any influence in this respect, the press will not press that point but will welcome and commend the reform movement, whatever and to whatever extent it can be discerned—though it so far is not a very large or widespread movement. But it may grow, for which there is indeed ample room.

The reasonable press does not urge undue haste, or that persons accused of crime, even if certainly known to have committed the criminal acts, should be "railroaded" to the gallows or the penitentiary, or that any real, material legal rights be denied such persons; but the press almost unanimously does protest against a large portion of the technical and dallying procedure in many such cases.

It should be added that this evil has never been nearly so great in Portland as in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and many smaller cities, though there has been room for improvement here, and if it is taking place, as has been stated, it will be welcomed and approved not only by the newspapers but by the public generally—for whom indeed the press speaks.

THE FULTON AMENDMENT

THE SUGGESTION that all organizations and even individuals of any possible influence should urge congress to pass the Fulton amendment to the interstate commerce law is one that should find ready and numerous responses. This is a measure of very great importance not only to the lumber industry of this city, state and region, but to all people dependent in any way on that industry, and in fact to all shippers and practically to all our people. The Journal has repeatedly printed full information on the subject, and assumes that its readers are now sufficiently advised upon it. The amendment is, moreover, as an abstract proposition, so manifestly reasonable and right that it is difficult to believe that any member of congress can oppose it unless he is determined to serve the railroads at the people's expense, and to make the latter's subservient to the former's interests.

The amendment is in the hands of a senate committee of which Senator Elkins is chairman, and he prevented its passage last spring by pigeon-holing it, but it is supposed that he will have to report it soon, and when it gets before congress it can be gained for it. Hence this suggestion for everybody who counts at all on the scale of influence to urge its passage.

A prominent physician of Portland, in a recent public statement, said in effect that Portland was a poor place in which to maintain a first class medical school, because the city and state were so healthy, and contained so few very poor people. On these accounts there were not enough and a sufficiently great variety of patients for thorough instruction to medical students. This may be rather unfortunate for the doctors and students, but no other people will complain of it. We suppose few doctors even would change this condition of affairs if they could.

The National Civic Federation, now holding its annual session in New York, is a body whose discussions, publications and other efforts

are calculated to be of much ultimate benefit to our national life, and especially municipal life. The discussions at this session will be principally of especial interest to workmen, who will be benefited by reading them. Among the executive council are W. H. Taft, Seth Low, Samuel Gompers, and others of national repute.

Mr. Heney, a dispatch says, is to lecture before various eastern reform clubs. He may soon become a greater favorite for Chautauqua assemblies than Bryan.

Lions and other wild animals will be tame, unsatisfactory beasts to Roosevelt when he gets out of office.

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 he be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as endorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should include postage.

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

It Makes Him Tired.

Lebanon, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—I got so tired of the political mudslinging during the campaign, I was in hopes that after election the daily papers would clean up and be fit to bring into the house again, but Fulton must keep things riled up. He makes me tired. It's all about Democrats registering as Republicans in order to nominate Cate. Shucks, they don't want Cate any more than the Republicans do. I don't know as I blame a Democrat for writing to deny it all right, but it's like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, claiming to be a Republican. I didn't vote for Chamberlain, but a majority of the voters of Oregon did and it's his job, so the best thing Mr. Fulton can do is to shut up and look for some honest way of making a living. He mustn't think he can stand at the government crib always. Stand back, Mr. F. and give somebody else a chance. R. M. GOODRICH, A. Prohl.

Everything All Right, But—

From The Circle.
The late depression we have had in the financial world caused a friend of mine to be much worried. He went to his physician, who advised him to take a rest.

"Now, Charlie," he said, "you must stop smoking and excitement of all kinds in fact, you must keep yourself entirely by yourself receive no mail, read no letters, and get no news from the outside world. Go away, sir, for a month."

"My friend did this and was much improved. Returning home, he met his butler at the station and said: "James, how is everything? All right?"

"Yes, sir, everything is all right, sir. Purty good."

"Anything happen while I was away?"

"No, sir, everything is all right—except your dog, sir."

"My dog?"

"Your dog, sir."

"What happened to him?"

"He's dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he die of?"

"I don't know, sir. I think it was from eating burnt horse flesh, sir."

"Burnt horse flesh? Why, how did that happen?"

"Well, I don't know, sir. I think it was from the barn, sir."

"The barn?"

"Yes, sir. The barn burned down, sir."

"Why, how did that happen?"

"Well, you see, sir, I think it was from the sparks from the house—"

"Why your house? It burned down, sir."

"What! My house burned down? Why, how did that catch fire?"

"I don't know, exactly. I think it was from the curtains in the windows—"

"Why, how did they catch fire?"

"Well, I don't know. I think they must have caught fire from the candles—"

"What candles? We haven't any candles in our house. We use nothing but electricity and gas."

"I know, sir. But the candles were all around the coffin—"

"What coffin? Why, whose dead?"

"Oh, nobody but your mother-in-law, sir."

"My mother-in-law?"

"Yes, sir."

"How did she die?"

"Well, you see, sir, but I think it was from the shock—"

"The shock?"

"Yes, sir."

"What shock?"

"Well, you see—your wife ran away with the coachman."—M. P. W.

This Date in History.

- 1775—British under Lord Dunmore defeated by Americans at Norfolk, Va.
- 1788—Charles III of Spain, whose war against England helped the United States in the revolution, died. Born January 20, 1716.
- 1807—An unusually large and brilliant meteor was seen in Connecticut.
- 1819—Alabama admitted to the union.
- 1855—Joel Abbott, commanding the American squadron in the East Indies, died at Hongkong.
- 1861—The prince consort, husband of Queen Victoria, died. Born August 26, 1819.
- 1874—General Dix issued an order for reprisals on Canadians because of the St. Alban's raid; order annulled later by President Lincoln.
- 1878—Louis J. R. Agassiz, celebrated naturalist, died at Cambridge, Mass. Born May 20, 1807.
- 1876—Destructive fire at Little Rock, Ark.
- 1891—Sir Oliver Mowat, Liberal prime minister of Ontario, issued an address declaring vigorously against American assimilation.
- 1894—E. V. Debs sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court during the great railroad strike in Chicago.

But It Circulates Extensively.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.
The Thanksgiving issue of the Portland (Or.) Journal contained an editorial in the form of a prayer of gratitude for favors received. The prayer is addressed to the readers of that paper, which shows the nonsectarian disposition of The Journal, which never prays where it does not circulate.

Advantageous.

From The Chicago News.
There is one advantage in arctic exploring expeditions. It will treat you very kind all the time. You know that danger one can always keep cool.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The great issue, as usual—"patronage." General Simon sounds like he would succeed.

The hog market—has declined—on the end seats.

Why not make Roosevelt press censor for life? There was a hard winter in Oregon—47 years ago.

Why is a senator? Easy; to distribute federal offices.

Nobody worries about Uncle Sam's deficit, except some politicians.

Maybe the French doctors who operate on Castro will "fix him plenty."

Hogs, pigs, pork, hams, bacon, sausage, pigs' feet, salt pork, money in cans.

It beats all how many people make a living by talking that doesn't amount to much.

Tom Johnson is on the high road to fortune again; he has given up his last automobile.

Every other winter, a lot of bills are framed to meet some special, personal case.

Uncle Joe may be a standpatter, but he is first a politician who looks out for number one.

A college professor says there will be no children 160 years hence. But he isn't the only one.

Detroit News: Congressman Fordney is still for Cannon—and the lumber and sugar beet interests.

Are we ever going to have congressmen who will stand for the people rather than for protection?

A Detroit official's salary has been cut from \$1200 to \$600 a month. And now it is not quite mad enough to resign.

Roosevelt could again considerably benefit the country and in his approval by taking that deficit with him when he goes out of office.

Professor Metchnikoff, the celebrated Russian scientist, says it is easy to live 150 years. He probably inherited a large fortune and not a disposition to blow it in.

The Chicago Record-Herald says J. H. Pender is a man who would like to keep himself before the public. If so, he will have to run better than he ever did but once.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"The Greatest Thing in the World"—By Henry Drummond

(From an address on "The Greatest Thing in the World," said to have been first given under that title, at the Mount Hermon Institute, Northfield, Mass., in July, 1887.)

To love abundantly is to live abundantly and to love forever is to live forever. Hence, eternal life is inextricably bound up with love. We want to live forever for the same reason that we want to live tomorrow. Why do you want to live tomorrow? It is because there is some one who loves you, and whom you want to see tomorrow, and he with, and love back. There is no other reason why we should live on than that we love and are beloved. It is when a man has no one to love him that he commits suicide. So long as we have friends, those who love him and whom he loves, he will live, because to live is to love.

He it but the love of a dog, it will keep him in life; but let that go and he has no content with life, no reason to live. He dies by his own hand. Eternally.

Causes of Poor Light.

The study of illumination has not only become an exact science in these days of perfection in artificial lighting, but every household is eagerly reading anything that will give him a greater insight into this most difficult study.

Many a poorly lighted room can be made better by changing the light fixtures or repapering. It was formerly the custom to blame the oil, or the gas, or the electricity if there were dark shadows in the room or if the light failed to dispel the evening gloom. The room has been proven that these same rooms, be it at the home or the office or the store, can be made almost as light as day with even less candlepower than before, all with a little study and paper.

A wallpaper which will "absorb" light is the greatest enemy to artificial light in the home. An illuminant is powerless to light a room if the color of the walls absorbs most of the rays. The illuminating engineers of the General Electric company claim that a white wall will reflect 50 per cent of light, whereas a red wallpaper will reflect only 15 per cent. A light buff or yellow will reflect 45 per cent; a dark brown about 12 1/2 per cent. A light apple green wall paper, will reflect 40 per cent; a dark green will give us 15 per cent. Dark wood trimmings absorb light; white wood reflects it. Carpets, chintzes, burles, and other absorbent materials, wallpaper, whatever its color, but a tinted surface wall reflects the light. Wallpaper in patterns is not only one of the greatest of all known absorbers of light, but it also has a bad effect on nerves and eyes.

The plainer the wallpaper the better for nerves and body, and the smoother the surface the more light it will reflect. In selecting wallpaper the way the room faces must also be taken into consideration. Those rooms facing north and east require lighter colored papers than do rooms facing south and west.

Care in the selection of hints and wallpaper will not only lead to a better and a cheaper artificial light, but will protect the eyesight, save the nerves and tempers. It will enable all to realize to the greatest degree the many advantages of artificial light from the electric arc, where many are now using some inferior illuminant because of an incorrect impression that electric light is too expensive.

An Indian's Love Letter.

A Warm Springs Indian wrote the following letter, which it is supposed the maiden recipient lost, and The Dalles Chronicle publishes:

Dry Creek, Or., Dec. 1, 1908.—"Ida, dear friend: It is a long time since I thought of talking to you. This July I thought I would see you and have a talk with you. Well, Ida, what do you think of me? I like you very much with all my heart. You must not think that I am saying this for fun. No, I am telling you the truth.

"I have been thinking of you for a long time ago. But I was afraid to talk to you until now. I am talking to you with all my heart. I think you are the kind girl in this reservation, the reason I like you. So we will live happy all the time. I will treat you very kind all the time. You know that

The REAL FEMININE

Cooperative Giving.

PLANN for uniting the various societies and agencies which provide a Christmas for the many beneficiaries in the city has been formulated by one of the most active workers in charitable lines, and is to be presented this week to all the principal agencies in this line of work. We cannot help being much interested in this matter of Christmas giving. It has so many aspects, means so much to those who give, who of course want their gifts to go where they will accomplish the most good, and so much to those who receive; and yet as it is done at present it is a hap-hazard business. It is a good thing to do one day—and that is a good thing to do—but bringing the dinners for the poor of the year nearer, for the many struggling ones who are never a day's rations ahead.

And so this plan for cooperation in Christmas giving, some desirable lists of families to whom baskets are to be sent, so that one family will not receive a Christmas basket and another overlooked entirely—will be distributed to the generous gifts of various associations and individuals so that the help given will be systematic, definite and adequate.

Here in our city a tremendous amount of money will be spent in giving Christmas dinners to poor people. The Santa Claus clubs will give out about 200 baskets, each containing tickets for the barracks dinner for all the hungry that can be found. The Volunteers of America are planning to alleviate the hunger of so many more. The Fruit and Flower mission will distribute various kinds of produce. The Guilds are to do the same. The People's Institute and private individuals will add their contributions to the same end. The result is a chaotic and wasteful struggle. It does not mean that after the one day's feast there will be a long famine; if it does not mean that the poor, struggling woman goes without bread and potatoes that some other family may have an abundance of mince pie and candy. The result is that when individuals know the definite needs of a particular family they should not make a gift. They should give only those things which they need. We have the very best of authority for that private individual giving. It is not the responsibility of the state to provide for the needs of the poor. But this plan is one that proposes definite needs, and that all the associations fitting the gift to the needs instead of letting confusion and duplication of gifts prevail.

If this plan is followed up a list of those whom each society wishes to send Christmas gifts to would be prepared and all the gifts submitted to a central office. It is not even necessary that names should be given in every case. The gifts should be given to those where having the name known would be the cause of distress. In such a case the name of the family would be added only in those cases where the names would be compared; the particular need of each family would be known and the gifts definitely prepared to meet it. There are many cases where clothing, a grocery order, or a load of wood would be more acceptable than a Christmas basket, and would be a lasting benefit.

One of the workers in the organization has had a family that had three Christmas dinners sent them, and in another family where the children were in the hospital, there was not only a very good Christmas dinner, but there was actual need of the necessities of life.

"I know a woman who would think heaven itself were at hand," said the worker, "if she could see two weeks' rent ahead—four dollars. It is a burden upon her, and she would like to keep a roof over her child's head."

It is easy to see that a Christmas basket does not altogether meet all needs.

Yet there are many who want to help and who know no other way of expressing their feeling that they must do something for somebody. Something for somebody is a very noble thing, and the Christmas season. It is far more in accord with the spirit of the day and the wishes of her whom the day honors than an intricate and costly gold and silver mounted toilet sets among those who lack nothing of this world's goods. Such a gift is a far more than a Christmas season a definite help, a time of rejoicing and a blessing which should not be dispensed in a day, but should be with the recipients all during the year.

Are you for cooperation?

Albert E. Mead's Birthday.

Albert Edward Mead, governor of the state of Washington, was born at Manhattan, Kan., December 14, 1861. His education was received in the public schools of Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois, and in the Southern Illinois Normal school. He studied law in Chicago and was admitted to the bar in Kansas, where he practiced law from 1888 to 1889. In the latter year he removed to the state of Washington and opened a law office in the town of Blaine. He took an active part in Republican politics and in 1892 and 1893 served as mayor of Blaine. He afterward served a term in the Washington house of representatives and another as county attorney of Whatcom county. Four years ago he was elected governor of the state for the term that will expire next month.

Two State Senators.

From The Woodburn Independent (Rep.)
Senator T. B. Kay, a holdover senator, was not elected on a Statement No. 1 platform, but will support Chamberlain for United States senator because it is the will of the majority of the people. Dr. Smith, another Republican senator, will do all in his power to defeat Chamberlain. It will be interesting to note the different records that these two men will make in this country if they make the race for re-nomination. Kay will be selected by an overwhelming vote, while Smith will be "snored under." The probability is that "Doc" knows what is ahead of him and will not run for a second term. He surely knows the pulse of the people and is certainly aware of the fact that the farmers especially are ready to back Statement No. 1 to the limit.

Explained.

"Say, pa, why is English called the mother tongue?" asked Jimmie.

"Because, son," replied pa, "she uses the most of it."

Two of a Kind.

Doctor—Your trouble lies in the thorax, larynx and epiglottis.

Brigdet—Lord, save me! And me thinkin' 'er trouble was in me throat!

Date Pudding.

HALF pound powdered sugar, six eggs yolks well beaten, half pound nuts, three tablespoonfuls grated bread crumbs, one teaspoonful baking powder, one egg, three tablespoonfuls beaten stiff, one teaspoonful almond extract.

To Mix—Chop the dates and nuts together. Beat the egg yolks until thick and add to them the sugar. Then add crumbs, baking powder, nuts and dates. Lastly, add the extract and fold in the egg whites. Bake in a shallow pan, ready to serve crumbly coarsely and mix with flavored, sweetened, whipped cream.—What To Eat.