EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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I have no spur
To prick the sides of my interest, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other.
—Shakespeare.

A YEAR ENDS—AND BEGINS

A FEW HOURS ago the point of time arrived, at "dead of night," that marks, according to the human calendar, the ending of one year and the beginning of another. On the scale of Time, which so far as human computation can reach is equivalent to eternity, a year covers but an infinitesimal space, but in the life of a person of average longevity it is a considerable part, and any year from youth to middle age or past may be a very important, or a decisive part.

Nature establishes the year, through the situation and motion of the earth, but fixes no point or date for a year to end or begin—unless it be some moment in spring, and for this purpose no particular one better than another could be selected, and what would come nearest fitting one latitude would not be suitable in another. So the time arbitrarily fixed by man serves as well as any other.

Now the twelve months' rural work is fully finished; the harvests have been garnered and the surplus dispersed and the price received; the succeeding holidays end, and nature and man—that is, the country people in these latitudes, enter upon a season of comparative rest and recreation, in preparation for another year's productive toil.

It is a suitable time for recounting, for reverie, for readjustment; for re-examination, reconstruction, for reformatory resolutions. Wisdom should increase with age, at least up to a point well along in life, hence most of us ought to be wiser than we were a year ago. If we are not, why? Now is the especial time of the year to find out, and to plan and prepare to gain more wisdom in the year to come. For the wise man said: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding."

Last night those who would were merry; those were prayerful who chose; today we celebrate the first day of a year. Without these frequent breaks old steady-pacing Time would become monotonous. We have cheered the old year out—he wasn't "half bad"; and hurrahed the new year in. On his beaming brow eternal hope paints bright prospects, and his buoyant voice is melodious with fair promises.

GUILTY AS CHARGED

GUILTY as charged was the verdict of the Finch jury. Sworn to return a judgment according to the law and the facts, it took the jurors but 30 minutes to reach a verdict. Such of the public as has watched the progress of the case was equally swift in arriving at the same conclusion.

The defendant bought a revolver at 11:30, braced himself with several drinks at 12:30, and at 1:30 got the man that on two distinct occasions he had vowed to get. That in brief is the story and all the story there is to the case. It was a premeditated, coldblooded murder, nothing more nor nothing less, and has been so pronounced by a court. The consequences are stringent, but when men embark on such a mission in such a fashion, the presumption is that they and their friends are ready to accept those consequences, whatever they may be. That should be the common understanding, the understanding of the public, the lawyers, and the courts.

While the echoes of the pistol shot are still heard there should be an arrest. With equal promptness there should be an arraignment. In orderly celerity there should be a fair and impartial trial, and after that a verdict squared and plumbed with the law and the evidence. There should be no unseemly delays, nor tardiness of judgment in the sanctuary of justice. If men are bold enough to sally forth on a mission of murder, they should be bold enough to accept the consequences without resort to jugglery, to hired pretense and to the procured delays too often evident at the bar of justice. That is what those who go out to get their man should be taught to expect, and when once they learn it murder will decrease.

Every man who shoots another expects to escape by some hook or crook to escape. The law's delays and the juggles permitted in courts have led him to hope for escape. Multiplied instances of justice cheated mean multiplied murders. Whenever judges flinch from a straightforward path, whenever they permit counsel to make travesty of law, the ghost of murder walks, and men like Ralph Fisher are hurried to an untimely account. When the courts teach men, as has been taught in this case, to expect to give an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a life for a life, murderers will stay their hands and bereaved homes be less numerous. All the courts in this great land can with profit study the Finch case, copy its procedure and emulate the certainty and celerity of its verdict. Courts more revered, justice more majestic, and more hands guiltless, would be the certain sequel.

OREGON AND 1909

THE HOLIDAYS being over and a new year begun, "now for business," as the common expression is. We all want a greater, better Oregon. We want more people, more products, more business, more development. In one way or another a large proportion of the people of Oregon can help bring about these desired results. Almost everybody who purchases necessaries can help by buying, as far as possible, only Oregon products. The Oregon newspapers can help by persistently advocating this, and merchants and manufacturers can help by liberally advertising in the Oregon newspapers. People with large tracts of land only partly used can help by selling it at reasonable prices in small tracts. Men of even moderate means can help by assisting in irrigation movements and the building of electric lines. The legislature, county courts and people of influence in every community can help by aiding the good roads movement. We can all help by appreciating better the resources, advantages and opportunities of Oregon and declaring them on every appropriate occasion. People can help by cheerfulness, charity and faith.

This ought to be the best year in Oregon's history. "Every prospect pleases," and comparatively only a few men are "vile." Many homeseekers will come. Much new railroad, it is believed, will be built. Nearly all industries will expand and grow. Moral as well as material advancement will be made. Altogether it is going to be a good, a great year for Oregon. Help along this result. Get "in it." Be a pusher, not a clog. Hurrah for 1909 and Oregon.

THE DUTY ON COAL

THE ABOLITION of the duty on coal would benefit the people of this part of the country, as well as those of the eastern portion. It is estimated that it would reduce the price of coal in this state 50 cents a ton. There is no need of and no excuse for the duty on coal, except to add to the great profits of the coal mine owners, who for the most part are the railroads. The same men who own the railroads own practically all the coal mines in the country, and so can fix the price for transportation and also can restrict production and create a demand at a high price at any time. It has been shown that the people of eastern cities are obliged to pay about $1.50 more per ton for anthracite than it ought to cost, allowing the mine owners liberal profits and even increased wages. But the millions of people are helpless in the grasp of the coal-railroads combine. Out here people are not affected so greatly, yet free coal would be of advantage to them.

Mr. J. J. Hill and others predict that the coal mines will be exhausted in a generation or two; if so, the policy of conservation of resources requires freedom of importation of coal. The duty is entirely in the interest of the millionaires or billionaires who own the mines and the railroads; it enables them to plunder tens of millions of people. That is the object of it. About the first thing that should go on the free list in any reformatory revision of the tariff is coal.

DUNBAR KEEPS HIS FEES

THE SUPREME COURT has decided that former Secretary of State Dunbar does not owe the state the moneys he received as fees for extra duties imposed upon him by statutes, though the state constitution says that officer shall receive a salary of $1500 and no fees or perquisites whatever. The reasoning by which the decision is reached is interesting. All these fees collected by the secretary of state were authorized by statutes, passed in spite of the clause of the constitution quoted. "Assuming, without deciding," says the court, that these fees and perquisites are "within the inhibition of the constitution; then the legislative acts authorizing them are clearly void, to that extent, and cannot be construed as authorizing the collection of them for the use and benefit of the state." And it is further said that the legislature did not intend these fees to go to the state. "Assuming" that the statutes were unconstitutional and void, it would seem to an untrained lay mind that the intention of the legislature in passing such laws was immaterial. But what many people cannot quite comprehend, at least at a first reading, is why the unconstitutionality of certain statutes should be "assumed" for the purpose of rendering a decision, care being taken to say in the same connection that the point of constitutionality was not decided. As it seems, the decision is based on a certain foundation, which is concurrently declared to be only an assumed or fictitious foundation. This is mentioned not in criticism of the court, which of course is right; only to show how ignorant an average man is of law, and how far wrong he might go in the simplicity of his reasoning.

The court also intimates that if there were no authority of law for the payment of the fees, the secretary of state was not entitled to them, and they could be recovered of him by those who paid them, "unless otherwise barred," which of course they are by the statute of limitations. Mr. Dunbar is quoted as saying that the best legal talent of the state advised him that he was entitled to the fees, but the supreme court does seem not to agree with this opinion. Nobody was entitled to them, but they were paid long ago; nobody who paid them is making any fuss about the matter; the system has been changed, and the whole matter can be dropped, not only as to Dunbar but as to others in like circumstances. It was an ill-advised and hopeless proceeding from the beginning, and whatever the road by which the decision was reached it will be acceptable to the public generally.

MONEYED AND MONEYLESS MEN

GEORGE GROSS, aged 20, was sentenced by an Oakland, Cal., judge Monday to eight years of penal servitude in San Quentin prison. His crime was a burglary that yielded Gross and a companion a small quantity of tobacco and 11 copper cents. Gross pleaded guilty to the charge. Across the bay in San Francisco are Ruef, Schmitz and the other higher ups who held up a city rather than a small store. They plundered to the tune of millions, and Gross 11 cents. They have money, and the money gets friends. Gross' loot of 11 copper cents was insufficient to attract friendships or legal talent. His way to the penitentiary is smooth and swift, but it is as difficult to speed the big ones there as to move the mountains.

The Socialists charge that there is one law for the poor and another or no law for the rich. This is the kind of an incident to supply them with arguments that are difficult to controvert. If Abe Ruef or Eugene Schmitz had broken into the store and stolen the 11 copper cents one month ago, would they now be, as Gross is, on the way to the penitentiary to serve an eight-year sentence?

Somewhere, sometime, and in some way there will be a leveling of the distinction we allow to be drawn in our system of justice between moneyed and moneyless men. The American spirit is the spirit of just men and when the problem is worked out the blind goddess will give to every man alike.

The Italian ambassador to the United States, in his appeal to Italians in this country for help for their suffering countrymen, says: "Upon the ruins of Messina and Reggio soon there will flourish again in the pride of new life cities more prosperous and beautiful." History justifies his prediction—or at least one that other cities will rise on those spots or near them. Even such an unparalleled catastrophe as this soon loses its power as a deterrent from rebuilding on fearfully fatal sites. It may not be wise; it is a taking of great risk; but gradually people will gather there again, on the chance that such a calamity will not happen again for scores or hundreds of years. And then the region is fruitful; people must live; there are not room and opportunity, so far as they can see, elsewhere; and so, doubtless, the smoke from the ruins will scarcely have cleared when the rebuilding of the ruined cities will in a humble way be commenced.

The king and queen of Italy will be, and will deserve to be, more esteemed and better loved by the people of that country than ever because of the active, helpful, sincere sympathy they manifested on account of the great calamity in Calabria and Sicily. They immediately went to the stricken region and did what little they could do—for they are only mortals, after all—to restore order and relieve distress, the queen rescuing children and soothing the dying with her own hands. These are among the better of the earth's rulers, but how impotent they are in the presence of such a destructive convulsion of nature. Some power to relieve the situation they have, however, and they will no doubt do their utmost.

Oregon granges are continuing their protest against any attempt to frustrate ratification by the legislature of the choice made by popular vote for senator last June. In Tuesday's Journal was published a ringing resolution in which Molalla grange comes out strongly against any program of perjury and perfidy. These rumblings from the electorate are ominous of the peril to those who may seek to resist the desire of the people to exercise the right of selection in the case of senator. They have fully made up their minds and they do not intend to allow a few politicians to take away and exercise privileges that of right are the people's own.

It is a bad season for holdup men and other sorts of robbers and criminals. Three gangs or pairs of such fellows have recently been caught, two have been sent to the penitentiary already and two more will be there soon, and others will follow. Three or four murderers have been convicted. The officers are having a streak of successful activity, or good luck, the courts are doing an unusually brisk business, juries are listening favorably to no nonsense, and honest, law abiding people are feeling more cheerful. May the good luck and good work continue.

Mr. Finch, murderer, asserts that his prosecutors and others are trying to "railroad his soul to hell." A ten days' trial without any ground of defense does not look much like "railroading." As to the destination of his soul, let us say as the judge will in pronouncing sentence, May God have mercy on it.

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.

Asks Remedy for Poverty.

Portland, Or., Dec. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal.—It seems that conditions have reached the stage where the principles of the universal brotherhood of men are utterly ignored. It seems sometimes that life is hardly worth the struggle, which one in humble circumstances is compelled to combat with. When we look around us and observe those who have plenty and more than they or their families can consume, and then turn to the other side and see the suffering, privations and hardships of men, women and children for want of the necessaries of life, it seems that God Almighty has either lost his power or is utterly indifferent to the prayers and pleadings of the multitude of unfortunates.

Just walk up and down the streets of Portland and see the countless number of men and women who are seeking from early morn till late at night for an opportunity to labor for enough to keep soul and body together, then answer me what is wrong? On the other side we observe those who have everything that money can supply; does it not seem that there is a vast inequality in the opportunities of people? We read in our daily papers of so much prosperity—they tell us that the banks are full of money. Even so what benefit is a bank full of gold to me if I have no opportunity to get hold of it. It reminds me of the story about the fox and goose who were wrecked on the island. Mr. Fox confiscated all the provisions. When Mrs. Goose put in a complaint about being hungry Mr. Fox says, "why do you complain? There is just as much food here as there ever was. Don't get impatient, everything will come out all right."

Some may say why don't the people save their money for a rainy day. Now I will ask how in the name of high Heaven can a working man save a dollar when the price of living is regulated by trusts and monopolies and raised above the standard of wages. It seems the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. Now if such conditions continue to exist, what, I ask, is the remedy? Will some one answer?

GRANT M'KAY.

Why Feasts for Lawbreakers?

Portland, Or., Dec. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I read the article on Christmas in the state prison and it struck me as rather humorous under the circumstances in which I found myself this Christmas. I am 25 years old and have never been a lawbreaker. I am a total abstainer and a good mechanic, both practically and technically and I rate myself as a good citizen. I struck this town from San Francisco not very well fixed as I had been sick down there. As I was unable to get a job at my trade I did laboring, etc., but that ran out two weeks before Christmas and on Christmas morning I had 10 cents.

Now it strikes me that if those people who provided, "lots of roast meat and plum pudding" for men who are neither of use or ornamental to society, were to look around and try and make it possible for a fellow to earn a Christmas dinner without breaking the law, it would certainly be more to their credit.

I would ask you not to print my name and address which I enclose as I am not seeking any cheap charity should this get into print, as I am quite able to rustle for myself, having done so since I was 13.

CITIZEN.

George E. Chamberlain's Birthday.

George E. Chamberlain, governor of Oregon and the choice of the people of this state to succeed United States Senator Fulton, was born in Natchez, Miss., January 1, 1854, and received his education at Washington and Lee university. Following his graduation he went to Oregon in 1876 and located in the town of Albany, where he began the practice of law. In 1880 he was elected to the Oregon legislature and from 1884 to 1886 he served as prosecuting attorney for the Third judicial district. In 1891 he was appointed to fill the newly created office of attorney general of Oregon. The following year he was reelected to the office. In 1896 he removed to Portland and the same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the circuit bench. In 1902 he was elected governor of Oregon, defeating the Republican nominee by a good majority. He was reelected to the governorship two years ago, and last year he was nominated for United States senator at the state primary.

This Date in History.

1735—Paul Revere, American patriot, born in Boston. Died there in 1818.

1776—The "Cambridge Flag" was unfurled by General Washington.

1801—Ireland passed into an incorporating union with Great Britain, and the three kingdoms were thenceforth called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

1831—William Lloyd Garrison began publication of "The Liberator" in Boston.

1848—Girard college was opened in Philadelphia.

1863—Union garrison and steamer Harriet Lane captured at Galveston by the Confederates.

1877—Empire of India proclaimed.

1894—Opening of the Manchester ship canal to traffic.

1907—The pure food law went into effect in the United States.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

1909.

* *

Same to you.

* *

The figures added make 19.

* *

The w-t-r w-g-n is ready.

* *

Census next year; let's grow.

* *

Everybody is a year older than yesterday.

* *

Now, 1909, we expect you to be a bumper.

* *

Will Portland have 300,000 population a year hence?

* *

Southern Italy and Sicily will long remember 1908.

* *

You can't be successfully happy all by your lonesome.

* *

Pretty soon after New Year's comes spring, in Oregon.

* *

Some lawgers, if they get a case, are costly to taxpayers.

* *

One good resolution kept is better than a dozen broken.

* *

This is the year when Mr. Harriman does things in Oregon.

* *

The longer they talked, the less their client's chance—if possible.

* *

It appears to be a season of convicting juries—and they were needed.

* *

Much obliged to Trainrobber Hayes—for not hiring a cheap lawyer.

* *

Congress will meet early next week and probably adjourn for a week to recuperate.

* *

In a certain sense Finch must be crazy if he believed he had any chance of acquittal.

* *

And this year comes the city election. Some outgoing councilmen may possibly not be reelected.

* *

The ways and means committee is considering the duty on pottery. No doubt it should be smashed.

* *

It may not be a very happy New Year to Abe Ruef, but let him look at the high old time he had for years.

* *

Not a person on earth except his poor old mother believed Finch's story. Mother-love can induce a belief in anything.

* *

Turn loose your hard winter, you weather prophets, if you have any up your sleeve. It's never more than a cool breeze for a few days anyway.

* *

Picture reproducing swindlers still reap a continual harvest in various portions of the state. It is strange how many people don't read or heed the newspapers.

* *

"This city should suspend its judgment," says a Pittsburg paper, referring to the councilmanic bribery disclosures. But some people feel more like suspending the boodlers.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Salem is preparing for its biennial harvest.

* *

Fourteen new residents arrived one day in Enterprise from Iowa, all relatives.

* *

Two new factories in Albany during 1909, anyway: canned fruit and canned condensed milk, says the Democrat.

* *

Cottage Grove hopes to become the county seat of a new county formed from southern Lane and northern Douglas.

* *

One of two Harney county teachers who did not attend the recent institute at Burns lives 120 miles and the other 160 miles distant. How is that for a county of magnificent distances?

* *

According to a report from Vale prospects for the thorough prospecting of the Malheur oil fields during the coming year are excellent. There are now three standard drilling rigs in the field, and two more are to be put up.

* *

A huge derrick has been erected near Grizzly Butte a few miles south of Madras to drill for oil. Indications of petroleum are so strong in that neighborhood that some of the water around there cannot be drunk by human beings or cattle.

* *

Most of the logging camps in the lower Columbia district will resume operations on next Monday and several new camps are preparing to start up within the coming few weeks. Judging from present indications the timber business in this section will be more lively next summer than ever before, says the Budget.

* *

That Corvallis property should have been valued at more than $1,000,000 10 or 15 years ago and be rated on the books at this time as worth no more than $900,000 is an outrage for which a certain portion of the public is not going to stand any longer unless they have to do so, says the Times. It is contended that Corvallis has double the property, and that this property is actually worth twice as much as it was when assessed at $1,000,000.

* *

On beginning its fourth year the Vale Oriano says: We are not trying to mow hay with a pocket knife. We are making no big blasts and doing no great big deeds. We have a common country paper and expect to give you this year as in the past common country news and a little extra salve of our own making now and then. The Oriano is a range animal. It isn't registered stock but for common blood it hopes to hold its own with any other stock of a like nature.

* *

Several months ago some Corvallis men rented what had always been in the fall a deep pond across the river for a duck hunting ground, and they had visions of three feet of water by November 15 and the surface of that water covered by a million ducks, says the Times. Up to this time not more than two and three quarters inches of water has found its way into that pond, and the only duck that has alighted there proved to be a sand hill crane. Bauer killed that under the impression that it was one of the storks that have been making deliveries in this city recently.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Plymouth Rock"—By Daniel Webster

(From an oration at the 200th anniversary exercises of the landing of the Pilgrims, Plymouth, December 22, 1820.)

We have come to Plymouth rock to record here our homage for our Pilgrim fathers, our sympathy in their sufferings, our gratitude for their labors, our admiration of their virtues, our veneration for their piety, and our attachment to those principles of civil and religious liberty which they encountered the dangers of the ocean, the storms of heaven, the violence of savages, disease, exile and famine, to enjoy and to establish. And we would leave here, also, for the generations which are rising up rapidly to fill our places, some proof that we have endeavored to transmit the great inheritance unimpaired; that in our estimate of public principles and private virtue, in our veneration of religion and piety, in our devotion to civil and religious liberty, in our regard for whatever advances human knowledge, or improves human happiness, we are not altogether unworthy of our origin.

When the traveler pauses on the plain of Marathon, what are the emotions which most strongly agitate his breast? What is the glorious recollection which thrills through his frame, and suffuses his eyes? Not, I imagine, that Grecian skill and Grecian valor were here most signally displayed but that Greece herself was saved. It is because to this spot, and to the event which has rendered it immortal, he refers all the succeeding glories of the republic. It is because, if that day had gone otherwise, Greece had perished. It is because he perceives that her philosophers and orators, her poets and painters, her sculptors and architects, her governments and free institutions point backward to Marathon, and that their future existence seems to have been suspended on the contingency, whether the Persian or the Grecian banner should wave victorious in the beams of that day's setting sun. "If we conquer," said the Athenian commander, on the approach of that decisive day, "if we conquer we shall make Athens the greatest city of Greece." A prophecy how well fulfilled!

"If God prosper us" might have been the more appropriate language of our fathers when they landed upon this rock; "if God prosper us we shall here begin a work which shall last for ages; we shall plant here a new society in the principles of the fullest liberty and the purest religion, we shall subdue this wilderness which is before us; we shall fill the region of the great continent, which stretches almost from pole to pole, with civilization and Christianity; the temples of the true God shall rise where now ascends the smoke of idolatrous sacrifice! fields and gardens, the flowers of summer, and the waving and golden harvest of autumn, shall spread over a thousand valleys, never yet, since the creation, reclaimed to the use of civilized man. We shall whiten this coast with the canvas of a prosperous commerce; we shall stud the long and winding shore with a hundred cities. That which we sow in weakness shall be raised in strength. From our sincere but houseless worship there shall spring splendid temples to record God's goodness; from the simplicity of our social union there shall arise wise and politic constitutions of government, full of the liberty which we ourselves bring and breathe; from our zeal for learning, institutions shall spring which shall scatter the light of knowledge throughout the land, and, in time, paying back where they have borrowed, shall contribute their part to the great aggregate of human knowledge; and our descendants, through all generations, shall look back to this spot and to this hour with unabated affection and regard."

Our Water Highways.

From the New York World.

The National Rivers and Harbors congress has adopted resolutions favoring:

1. A bond issue of $500,000,000 for the improvement of our water highways;

2. Immediate prosecution of work already begun and the beginning of important new work;

3. Liberal appropriations for current contracts.

Speaker Cannon, the head of the group of men who control legislation in the house tells the congress that he does not favor the present issue of bonds. He objects on the score of economy. He wishes to do nothing hasty.

A well matured plan might well precede the voting of bonds. Yet Mr. Cannon cannot have failed to notice that Canada is spending upon new waterways a sum far greater in proportion to her resources than that proposed, and partly by so doing is diverting our Atlantic grain export trade to Montreal; that Prussia is spending on canals and rivers sums proportionally greater; that New York unaided is spending $101,000,000 and probably much more on canals, with popular approval.

German administration, the most scientific in the world, uses connecting waterways as the handmaids of railways, helping with their heavier work. Our ablest railroad men, like Mr. Hill, recognize the relation. It is impossible for our railroads to furnish within the next few years, the increased facilities the country needs.

The sum named is large, but the annual interest charge is little more than the cost of one great modern battleship. The increase in the cost of army, navy and pensions between Mr. Roosevelt's first year as an elective president and the 1909 estimates is $102,000,000. The mere growth of war costs in four wasteful years would pay the interest upon $500,000,000 of water highway bonds, and leave $92,000,000 for redemption.

Can there be any comparison in public usefulness between an extra hundred millions a year squandered on war and the same sum put annually into the development of water highways?

Didn't Want the Job.

The Circle Magazine.

During the recent examination of applicants for the position of mail carrier, a colored boy appeared before the civil service commission.

"How far is it from this earth to the moon," was the first question asked him. "How fah am it from de earf to de moon?" he repeated, as he began to reach for his hat. "Say, boss, if you's gwine to put me on dat route I doesn't want de job;" and with that he left as though he were escaping from some calamity.

The Goose Liver Trade.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

In Strassburg this month the canning of the famous goose livers begins and will keep several thousand people busy till next April. The finest livers come from geese that have never laid an egg. Johann Clauss in 1790 began to make goose liver pates in a small shop. He succeeded, but a competitor named Doyen, adding truffles to the goose liver, soon outdistanced him. Now all pates de foie gras contain truffles; all are made according to the recipe composed by the talented Doyen over a hundred years ago.

Waterways to Lessen Freight Rates.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is important that the waterways should be utilized everywhere in the interests of cheaper freight rates. The railroads are moving for an increased rate, and with the full tide of prosperity on we shall again experience that congestion which some time ago taxed the railroads beyond their powers and tied up transportation. We have got to guard against that, and the only way to do it is to open up the rivers and canals.

The "Methodist" or reform ticket was elected in Prineville.

The REALM FEMININE

The New Path.

A NEW PATH opening before us; journey's beginning upon whic we are entering; an untried p upon which with eager, or luctant, or indifferent feet, we must all begin today.

And like travelers in all times, we cast one backward, retrospective glance over the length of the path that has been traversed. It ran uphill, you remember, a long time; until you almost despaired of accomplishing its summit it ran then peacefully by little sunny meadows and quiet streams; some of the way it was shady—so shady that it looked gloomy ahead, but when you entered you found a certain peace and quiet that were soothing to one who traveled with a heavy burden.

And now it is ended and lies behind with its sunny and its shady ways never to be traversed again.

But here is the beginning of the new and untried path, also flecked with lights and shadows, but whether it runs in high places or low, uphill or down, ruggedly or upon grassy e slopes, no one of us may know. J us believe it is better so.

It is good to believe in New Ye in new opportunities, in new hopes, new purposes. Let us have done w that sordid cynicism which tells that we shall never be any better, wiser, any more helpful, any more t ful, in the future than we have b in the past. Such a philosophy is n for growing people.

We shall be all these—and more. And here comes the day upon which we recognize the beauties of new ways which are opening before us, and deliberately set foot upon them.

Now there are all kinds of travelers, as we all know. Some are eager a alert, watching for any new attractio in the landscape, seeing through childish eyes all things in a blur of happiness. Others are indifferent to all such matters, intent only upon the end of the journey and what its outcom will be. And others, and these are th most uncomfortable of traveling co panions, are conscious only of the comforts of the journey, lamenting length, the hard seats, the smell of smoke and the dust of the roadway.

Is it different with us as we our year's journey from one mil to another?

We are all traveling the same jo together, and most of us have a thr ticket. Some few are to drop off the way stations but they will be m by loving and tender friends, and t they go no farther on the way is creed by a greater power than an us can comprehend. We need not for them.

But for those of us who are t out today on the way, to arrive at the journey's terminus, the innumerable opportunities—on this we must not forget—our op ties will be just such as we ma for in our lives.

We can cast aside prejudic der that the larger humanity a place. We must get rid o ence in order to appreciate t as they come. We must hind greed and selfishness grasp the meaning of such attentions as our fellow tra us, and we must not beco sorbed in the going that we them and their needs.

Travel, you know, is a great edu tion. It takes one out of narrow, cir cumscribed surroundings and gives one a view of new people, new lands, brings one in touch with foreign and alert minds, crowds one's perceptions with new impressions.

And so is life a great education—if we take it so. And from one year's beginning to its end is just about room enough for limited human beings to set a mark and strive for it. Just about long enough. So let us enter the new year gladly, looking for the opportunities it will bring, and resolved to make the most of them. There's a great deal in having the proper spirit of appreciation and willingness to take in the opportunities as they come. And there's much in schooling ourselves to be good travelers so that we shall not mar the pleasure of the journey for others.

Reception Rolls.

ADD one fourth of a cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt to two cupfuls of scalded milk; when lukewarm, add one yeast cake dissolved in one fourth of a cupful of lukewarm water, and three cupfuls of bread flour once sifted. Beat thoroughly, cover, and let rise until light. Cut down, and add enough flour to knead (it will take about two and one half cupfuls). Cover, and let rise again until the mixture has doubled its bulk. Toss on a slightly floured board, knead, and shape in small biscuits. Place in rows on a floured board, cover with a cloth and pan, and let rise until light and well puffed. Flour the handle of a wooden spoon, and make a deep crease in the middle of each biscuit; take up, and press the edges together. Place closely in a buttered pan, cover, let rise, and bake 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven.

Prune Souffle.

"FOR prune souffle, wash and pick over three fourths of a cupful of prunes," writes Fannie Merritt Farmer, in Woman's Home Companion for January. "Put in a saucep cover with cold water, and let soak hours. Cook in the same water un soft, by which time the water should be nearly evaporated. Remove the stones, and cut the prunes in small pieces; then sprinkle with one half cupful of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs until stiff, and add the prunes gradually. Pour into a slightly buttered pudding dish, and bake in a moderate oven un firm. Chill and serve with custa sauce: Beat the yolks of three eg slightly, and add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a few grains of salt; then add gradually, while stirring constantly, one and one half cupfuls of scalded milk. Cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Strain, chill, and flavor with vanilla."

The Winter Garden.

A LITTLE household ammonia added to lukewarm water can be used to wash the leaves of roses and geraniums. It is also a good fertilizer.

Do not get discouraged if the cactus does not bloom for several years. The average cactus must be four or five years old before it blooms. It needs plenty of sandy soil and very little water.

For ordinary purposes some cuttings, such as geraniums, coleus, roses, cr tons, petunias, will often root if stuc in the ground by the plant. Coleus, cr tons, tradescantia, oleanders, pitche plants and dracaenas will root in water. The best results are had by sticking them in a sand box, either directly, or in tiny pots of earth plunged in a box of sand which is constantly kept wet.

Test Your Silhouette.

I HAVE a fad for taking silhouettes of my friends with my little camera. One thing they have taught me is that much of one's general appearance depends on outline, particularly in hair dressing and neck dressing. This h been more especially forced upon with the present mode of hair dress with its rats and combs and hard fast bounds. One silhouette partic ly showed a face with the fron forming a hard lump above th head, with another hard lump back of the head, anything b ful or becoming. Look a as if you were a mere sill study the effect; it may pro ive. "Alice."