EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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The subject of real education consists not only in making people do acts of kindness, but also to find joy in such acts; not only in being pure, but also in loving purity; not only in being righteous, but also in longing, in thirsting for righteousness.—John Ruskin.

A GOOD BILL DOOMED

SENATOR KAY'S bill designed to lessen the number of needless appeals and reversals on technicalities in the courts does not find favor with most of the lawyers in the legislature, and enough other members stand by them to prevent its passage, as yet. But to nearly all laymen we think it will commend itself as an excellent measure, and calculated to be of much benefit if courts would interpret it in the spirit of its design.

The bill provides in substance that there shall be no reversal in a higher court on account of a misdirection of the trial judge or the admission of improper or the rejection of proper evidence, unless some substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice has been or would be occasioned thereby. That is, judges of an appellate court are to decide in accordance with the facts and the justice of the case as disclosed by those facts, and not upon technicalities. If a mistake has been made, in their judgment, in the trial court, either in the admission or rejection of evidence or in the charge to the jury, this is not to be considered or furnish a ground for reversal unless the correction of such mistake is necessary to do justice to the parties concerned.

This is exactly what the rule ought to be. It is plain common sense. There is great need for the application of just this principle in our higher courts throughout the land. This in a little while would decrease appeals by a large percentage of cases, and relieve these courts of the great mass of work which they say they cannot get through and clear up, and to do which more and more judges are constantly wanted. We cannot blame lawyers much for opposing such a bill, for it would no doubt destroy to some extent the occupation of a portion of them, but it would be of advantage to everybody else.

Cases innumerable are reversed on trivial errors and technicalities that in no wise affect the true merits or justice of the cases. This is most conspicuously apparent in criminal cases against defendants of wealth. Too often, in accordance with time honored precedents, the attention of the courts is directed to and chiefly absorbed by sophistical inventions by which justice may be thwarted or evaded, instead of confining their consideration to the facts, the real merits and the manifest justice of the case. Trial courts are not to blame for this practice, for if they did not follow it they would be almost invariably reversed. What is needed is a law like this requiring appellate courts to disregard technicalities and trivialities.

OREGON AT SEATTLE

IT IS EASY for the legislature to ascertain exactly what may be required for Oregon to make a perfect showing at the Alaska-Yukon exposition. Whatever that requirement may be, it should be unhesitatingly supplied. The venture has been entered upon, and it should be rounded out into a symmetrical purpose, supplied with adequate means. With ascertainment of the requirements so easy, there need not be the error of over endowment of the plan.

The investment is a good one to make. Oregon must know from her own experience with an exposition, what the fruits are likely to be. There is not a town in Oregon that is not now in a career of unusual growth. There is scarcely a town lot in the state that has not a much greater value than it had before the Lewis and Clark exposition. There is scarcely a community in which land values and population are not largely increased. There is not a single section of the state in which the impulse of growth and progress is not manifest. All this is not mere chance. It did not happen by accident that Oregon was almost dormant for years and years, and by sudden and chance impulse took on, in her every part a quick a stable development. The chief secret of the new life and vigor of the state is the working of living forces set in motion by the Lewis and Clark fair.

An almost equal opportunity for this state is opened up by the Alaska-Yukon enterprise. If Oregon is a live wire at that exposition, as she can easily and cheaply be, this state will share almost equally with Washington in the usufruct to come from the visit here of eastern thousands. To be in the state of Washington as a visitor to the exposition will be almost certain impulse to also visit the state of Oregon. Transportation arrangements will probably favor such a routing, and a proper representation by Oregon at the exposition will be a further allurement that visitors will not resist. The influences that can be set in motion through the plan are too valuable and too potential to be underestimated or overlooked.

THE NORMALS

THE NORMALS are with the legislature still. They have been an issue to divide and distract that body for years. They are at this session an issue as hopeless and in a form more aggravated than ever. They are the legacy of the old senatorial system when normals were traded for senatorial votes. It was believed that the question had been settled and a stable policy entered upon when the one board plan of control was adopted at the last session. But even that plan has failed. The board itself is divided on the question of the number that shall be maintained. There is a majority recommendation for the retention of three schools, and a minority request for maintaining but two, the question of selection to be left to the board. This division naturally injects itself into the legislature. Instead of relieving the situation, it has made the settlement all the more hopeless. It is a disappointment because it is unfortunate.

The normal school question ought to be settled, and at once. A permanent stable policy should be adopted. In its adoption, the trivial questions that are at issue ought to be dropped. The central and governing idea should be how to build up a normal school system that would be of greatest efficacy in training teachers for the schools most efficiently and most cheaply. Whatever that plan is, if it be upon the broad basis of best instruction under the best auspices, it will commend itself to the citizen body, and be accepted as final. If the legislators meet the issue boldly and adopt a plan squared by the broad consideration of educational bigness and strength, the controversy will be permanently settled, the policy will stand and future legislatures be spared the ever present, ever hopeless normal school question. If the present session will do this, its members will win the applause of every citizen of Oregon.

THE BERKELEY INCIDENT

IF IT SHOULD prove true that a Japanese student at the University of California has been set upon by a mob of white students and assaulted, we may expect another outbreak from the Japanese jingo press, and the hotheaded super-egoists of that country. They cannot or will not see that such an incident is one for which the government of the United States, nor even the state of California, is not responsible and cannot be held to account. But official and educated Japanese will view the affair in the true light, as the Japanese consul general in San Francisco did, who said it was merely a matter for the police court.

But if he said this, he was not altogether right, for if the first reports were correct it is a matter also the University of California to act upon. A big educational institution like that cannot prevent nor take much notice of every case of fisticuffs among its students, but if it admits Japanese or other foreign students, especially those of different race and color from Americans, it is bound to see to it that these students are fairly treated, and not assaulted by superior numbers on account of race, color or nationality. This much the college owes to the stranger within its gates, and to the American nation and the state in which it is situated as well.

It will very likely turn out that the assaulted student was mistaken as to his assailants being students, or has greatly exaggerated the affair, but if his story should be confirmed the assaulting students should not only be punished by the police court but by the university authorities as well. Any foreigners lawfully in this country are entitled to a square deal.

ONE MORE

THE BROTHER of the mayor of Chicago is frantic. His frenzy of mind is indescribable. It is almost unendurable. Human blood is on his hands.

A woman is dead. She is Mrs. Tuckerman of Milton, N. Y. She was the beautiful and accomplished daughter of General Girard of Chicago, and was a guest at the father's home. The parents are inconsolable with grief. A husband and children are bereaved. There has been a tragedy, and all Chicago is shocked. The lost life, and the awful entailment of sorrow that it involves, is everywhere deplored. The consequences are big, tremendously big for the families that are concerned. The dead cannot be brought back, nor the dismal memory be blotted out.

It is all merely the revolver's harvest—the result of the trivial incident of a man who insisted on having his gun. The two families occupied apartments separated only by a 12 foot area way. The slayer was showing a girl how to use the weapon. The discharge was accidental. The bullet pierced the victim's heart as she stood at the opposite window. And so the harvest of death goes madly on.

TAFT'S CABINET

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the president feels slighted because Mr. Taft is not consulting him in the matter of cabinet appointments, and particularly because Mr. Taft shows no disposition to appoint Loeb, Roosevelt's private secretary, to a cabinet position. The country will approve Mr. Taft's course in this regard, if he should exercise his own good judgment without deferring much to Roosevelt's wishes. The president has made some excellent cabinet selections, and some not so good. He has placed a former private secretary in three cabinet positions, the last one the second in importance—and sometimes the first—in the cabinet, and the country will be an object of congratulation when he retires. A man fit for a county recorder or a country bank cashier, or a campaign fund solicitor, is not necessarily a fit secretary of the treasury. A violent presidential affection has also been conceived for Loeb, and as a private secretary he may be worthy of it, but this does not justify his appointment as a cabinet secretary. Mr. Taft is not a man to decide such large matters on personal liking or impulse. His selections will not please everybody, of course, but they will be large, fit men, we may be sure.

DOES THE DEATH PENALTY DETER?

DOES the death penalty deter from crime? The question is one over which sociologists have puzzled long. Half the race doubts it, and yet hardly dares withdraw it through fear of the consequences. France tried the experiment of its abolishment, but has rued the act. For years the bloody guillotine was remanded to the scrap pile. The resort was to life imprisonment and the hope was that the capital penalty might be found to be unnecessary.

But it was a vain hope. The consequence was an increase of crime that shook the nation to its depths. Crime ran riot, and murders were rampant. Life seemed without protection in the midst of the carnival of slaughter than banishment of the bloody ax ushered in. After an experience in which all the people are convinced, the guillotine has been brought out of its storage, and set to work at its old and dismal function. Four murderers have been beheaded, and 100 others are awaiting trial. Criminals are described as in a panic, and the citizen body once more breathing free. French criminologists are almost ready to say that the purpose of the law in imposing penalties is not, after all, reformation, but the protection of society.

The proposal to change the plan by which the District of Columbia is governed will be watched with interest. It is planned to supplant the three commissioners with an appointive governor, and the present bureaus with municipal departments the heads of which are to be named by the governor. It is also proposed to create a new department known as Housing or Labor. The change is recommended as a means of fixing responsibility and avoiding delays. The excellent idea grows of providing for the city of Washington a model government to the end that it may be one after which the other cities of the country may fashion.

The spirit of concentration in the industries has now its counterpart in a concentration in charities. A member of the rich banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. left by his will a million dollars for charitable purposes on the condition that the six largest Jewish charity organizations in New York would consolidate or federate in the further prosecution of their work. They have accepted, and it is likely that the Jewish charitable activities of that city will hereafter proceed along lines of the most effective results.

Because her husband winked at another woman, a Seattle wife threw caustic potash in his eyes, and it is likely that he will become blind. The lowest depths of human passion have here a lurid exemplification. If this man must go maimed through life, and if day by day in reality or in fancy she beholds his halting footsteps, what will be her remorse?

Germs in Milk.

From the Chicago News.

Professor James Long has this to say about the bacteria in milk: "The impurity of milk is owing to two sources of contamination—dirt and bacteria. If cows were daily groomed and milked in the open fields by milkers with clean hands and clothes, into vessels which were sterilized, the milk would still contain bacteria. This method is chiefly confined to France and Holland, yet even when it is drawn in a covered building where the air is crowded with particles of dust, it may be improved as compared with what it is today, but it never can be perfect."

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.

Foiled by Electricity (A Fable).

Portland, Or., Jan. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—I believe the case which has come to my knowledge of a singular failure in attempted robbery and revenge for the failure, is worth reporting to the public. It marks an advance in science, which seems to assure safety of life in the vilest wards and darkest streets of a city and immunity from attack by the most daring criminal.

The citizen, visiting 211 North Union avenue will find there the Senza Tatto, residence of the expert electrician, Ney Logg, who was held up a few nights ago by a thug commanding him to throw up his hands and be quick about it. Now, it happened that Ney Logg was prepared for just such an order, for, complying with the demand, he held in one hand a string which, passing up his sleeve opened a battery of wireless electricity, that threw a furious shower into the face and eyes and set on fire the clothing of the bandit. The fellow rushed away in pain and terror with a threat, "I'll fix you for this."

Ney Logg, satisfied with the result of his experiment in defense, reached home without further adventure and retired for the night. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning he was roused from sleep by a rough hand and a flashlight illuminating a revolver, held by a man, who said in a low tone, "You did not kill my pal and damn you, I'll pay you his account." Ney Logg made no reply, but pressing his foot against a disk in the footboard of his bed, the house was at once thrown into a blaze of light, and passing his foot to another disk a loud voice in another room called out, "What is it Ney? I'm coming and I'll kill the beggar. You take your revolver round to the door Charles, and don't let him pass you."

Then arose a loud cry around the house of a dozen voices, "Lynch him," in the midst of which the terrified robber started for the door, that opening led to a porch where he found himself in darkness and confronted by a command to throw up his hands which he did with promptness and whimpered, "Don't shoot." A telephone message brought Patrolman Nessuno to the spot and the bandit, who proved to be one Ninguna Persona, was arrested and had then the mortification to learn that he had been frightened from the bedside and held up at the door by electricity and graphophones, operated by Ney Logg's toe on the footboard of his bed.

Whoever enters the house at 211 North Union avenue, will be courteously treated and may examine the newest contrivance in electric invention.

ALFRED F. SEARS.

Criticises the Normal School.

Independence, Or., Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—I would like to give my views of the normal schools. I think that Weston and Ashland ought to have one normal school apiece but as for the rest, what is the use of taxing the people to death when Corvallis, Eugene, Salem, Philomath, McMinnville, Forest Grove and Portland all have high schools? I have been director in my district for 20 years and we have never in that time had a normal teacher that was any too good and the last one was a fright. There were children that never had a lesson for a week, some of them had but two lessons in arithmetic in three months, yet he came to us with a recommendation by the principals of the school, sufficient to give him a situation in the custom house. I hear they do have some good teachers but they go to Washington, Idaho, eastern Oregon and other places. If so what is the use of taxing us to death to make teachers for Idaho?

Look at our country schools. We go begging; we can't build a woodshed or any improvements without having a basket social to raise money to do so. It all goes for appropriations. What we need is more grades in our country schools instead of so many other high schools. It seems we can go to the polls and vote for our man to go to the legislature and as soon as he gets there all he thinks of is appropriations. I have voted the Republican ticket all my life, but I can say George E. Chamberlain showed the people he wanted to save the taxpayers. No wonder he was elected. FARMER.

Living as Jesus Did.

Portland, Or., Jan. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Methodists and Nazarenes claim they require all their members to live as Jesus lived. Where is any one spending all his time going about doing good without compensation, healing the sick, opening the eyes of the blind, unstopping the deaf ear as he did? I think the Salvation army and Volunteers of America come nearer living up to the master's teachings than any of the churches. What would we have thought of Jesus carrying a life insurance policy, or Peter and John having their lives and property insured? Where is any who can say as Peter said, "Silver and gold have I none," or "Rise up and walk?" Pride, fashion and the love of money seem to be the leading thought of the church, as well as the world, and only the master who knoweth all can tell the two apart. I think it was Sam Jones who said in looking over a congregation he could not tell whether he was looking over a flower garden or a hen roost.

A READER OF THE JOURNAL.

This Date in History.

1733—Oglethorpe and his company settled at Yamacraw, now the city of Savannah.

1777—Bernardo de Galvez became governor of Louisiana.

1780—Commodore David Porter, distinguished American naval officer, born in Boston. Died near Constantinople, March 3, 1843.

1781—Americans engaged the British in battle at Cowan's Ford, N. C.

1801—Titus Coan, a pioneer missionary, born in Connecticut. Died in Hawaii, December 1, 1882.

1830—Thomas W. Cobb, United States senator from Georgia 1824-28, died. Born in 1784.

1848—A convention at Madison accepted a constitution for Wisconsin.

1860—Pennington, of New Jersey, elected speaker of the house of representatives, after balloting nearly two months.

1861—Texas convention passed an ordinance of secession.

1865—General Sherman left Savannah on his northward march.

1894—House of representatives passed the Wilson tariff bill.

1904—William H. Taft succeeded Elihu Root as secretary of war.

1908—Federal government filed a bill in equity seeking dissolution of the Harriman railroad combine.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The 40 days are more than half gone.

• •

Doctors—of all professions and occupations—disagree.

• •

The cigarette can't be legislated against any too drastically.

• •

The University of Nebraska has no athletic field. And yet it has students.

• •

The president and congress have been quite decent for a few days—by saying nothing.

• •

There is much to do in this world over things and ideas that don't amount to much.

• •

Now, Cuba, see if you can behave and keep the peace among yourselves for a few years.

• •

Colorado should change its popular or characteristic pseudonym to the Snowslide state.

• •

Water right legislation remains about the most important matter before the legislature.

• •

Being Hay, it is presumed that the acting governor of Washington is no longer green.

• •

It seems to be a tossup between Billy Sunday and Gypsy Smith. There's something in a name.

• •

Professor Lowell says it never rains on Mars. Blest planet, where one never has an umbrella stolen.

• •

Already the days have become long enough to admit of encompassing a day's work by daylight.

• •

The water problem is too hard for the charter commission; the voters will have to take a shot at it.

• •

More than 100 lawyers of this city would jump at the chance to be a circuit court judge at $2400 a year.

• •

A lot of rough riders are worrying lest they may have to hunt up new jobs and go to work soon after March 4.

• •

It is hinted that in the matter of the Astoria postmastership, Senator Bourne politely declined to walk into a trap.

• •

But a woman can do deadly execution with a hatpin less than 10 inches in length if she is sufficiently furious.

• •

Promoter Hartog's Eugene Nobody's Magazine for January is worth reading. It ought to have a million subscribers.

• •

Apparently the only way to secure a Calhoun case jury is to bring in talesmen who cannot read or write, and who don't know nothin' about nothin' nor nobody.

• •

The rich all claim to be unhappy on account of their riches, but none of them will give away the cause of their misery.

• •

How can a person be expected to go to sleep at night if nothing has been heard of Abruzzi and Kate Elkins during the day?

• •

How would it do to pass a law that if any official asked for an increased salary this should be legally deemed equivalent to a positive resignation?

• •

Another trial should be made to pass that bill making the killing of another person by a hunter manslaughter. These accidents are one and all inexcusable.

• •

Antiquarians claim to have dug up evidence that the women of Crete wore corsets 4000 years ago. Women of all ages and climes have wanted to be tightly embraced.

• •

Vice President Fairbanks says he believes in the apothegm that charity should begin at home. But may he not overlook the significance of the word "begin?"

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Marcola is to have a good sized new hotel.

• •

Echo has the appearance of a booming town.

• •

Now is a good time to prune fruit trees.

• •

Hood River will have its own electric light plant.

• •

Pendleton has six full-fledged basket ball teams.

• •

Albany is in urgent need of more dwelling houses.

• •

Medford pears sold lately in London at $10.08 a box.

• •

Eugene is pulling for 15,000 population next New Years.

• •

Central Point is going after water and is considering three sources.

• •

Stockholders in the Scott's Mills coal mine are still confident of success.

• •

There is still talk of the Eugene-Siuslaw railroad. It should be built.

• •

Many hoboes still afflict Eugene. There is no excuse for a hobo in Oregon.

• •

An Iowa man has bought a 600 acre farm near Coburg, and may subdivide it into small tracts.

• •

Salem contributed the second largest sum of any city in the state to the Italian sufferers—$358.06.

• •

A Dufur liveryman has been sued for $4000 damages by a Dalles woman on account of injuries she received while using a "rig" of his.

• •

Echo has an alfalfa meal mill, an up to date flour mill, the new wool scouring mill and other industries, and is to have a churn factory.

• •

An important step has been consummated in the direction of making La Grande a wholesale distributing point, in the completion of the organization of a company recently incorporated, says the Star.

• •

There was a little spell of rather cool weather in Oregon lately, but a Eugene man who went to Saskatchewan province, Canada, writes that the thermometer has been 52 degrees below zero and it has not been above zero for two weeks. They live 13 miles from town and it took them all one day to drive to town and all the next day to return home.

• •

The Eugene Register predicts that the new port law will usher the dawning of a new era for Lane's coast section and for the development for that most resourceful section of Oregon, which has been bottled up for lack of transportation and access to the world's markets. Now, if an electric line can be built into that section western Lane will blossom as a rose.

• •

The work of surveying and laying out the route of the proposed road from Necanicum to the Tillamook county line will soon be completed, but as no tax was levied, the Astoria Budget says that it is not likely that any work on constructing the road will be done during the present year, but the preliminaries will probably be arranged so that contracts for clearing and grading can be awarded next spring.

• •

A Portland man told the Guard that he expected to see Eugene grow into a large city in a few years. He asserted that the Oregon Eastern railroad was sure to be built across the mountains, as the money had already been appropriated by the Harriman interests, and that the Oregon Electric railway would be here from Portland even before we expected it. Railroad development and natural resources would make Eugene a large city.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Americanism"—By Henry Cabot Lodge

(Extract from a speech in reply to a toast at the dinner of the New England society of New York, December 22, 1884.)

Of "Americanism" of the right sort we cannot have too much. Mere vaporing and boasting become a nation as little as a man. But honest, outspoken pride and faith in our country are infinitely better and more to be respected than the cultivated reserve which sets it down as illbred and in bad taste ever to refer to our country except by way of depreciation, criticism or general negation. The Puritans did great work in the world because they believed most fervently in their cause, their country and themselves. It is the same today. Without belief of this sort nothing worth doing is ever done.

We have a right to be proud of our vast material success, our national power and dignity, our advancing civilization, carrying freedom and education in its train. Most of all may we be proud of the magnanimity displayed by the American people at the close of the civil war, a noble generosity unparalleled in the history of nations. But to count our wealth and tell our numbers and rehearse our great deeds simply to boast of them is useless enough. We have a right to do it only when we listen to the solemn undertone which brings the message of great responsibilities, responsibilities far greater than the ordinary political and financial issues which are sure to find, sooner or later, a right settlement. Social questions are the questions of the present and the future for the American people. The race for wealth has opened a broad gap between rich and poor. There are thousands at your gates toiling from sunrise to sunset to keep body and soul together, and the struggle is a hard and bitter one. The idle, the worthless, and the criminal form but a small element of the community; but there is a vast body of honest, God fearing, working men and women whose yoke is not easy, and whose burden is far from light.

The destiny of the republic is in the welfare of its working men and women. We cannot push their troubles and cares into the background, and trust that all will come right in the end. Let us look to it that differences and inequalities of condition do not widen into ruin. It is most true that these differences cannot be rooted out, but they can be modified, and a great deal can be done to secure to every man the share of well being and happiness to which his honesty, thrift and ability entitle him. Legislation cannot change humanity nor alter the decrees of nature, but it can help the solution of these grave problems.

Practical measures are plentiful enough; the hours of labor; emigration from our over crowded cities to the lands of the west—economical and energetic municipal governments; proper building laws; the right prevention of adulteration in the great staples of food; wise regulation of the railroads and other great corporations; the extirpation of race and class in politics; above all, every effort to secure to labor its fair and full share of the profits earned by the combination of labor and capital. Here are matters of great pith and moment, more important, more essential, more pressing than any others. They must be met; they cannot be shirked or evaded.

The past is across the water; the future is here in our keeping. We can do all that can be done to solve the social problems and fulfill the hopes of mankind. Failure would be a disaster unequaled in history. The first step to success is pride of country, simple, honest, frank and ever present, and this is the Americanism that I would have. If we have this pride and faith we shall appreciate our mighty responsibilities. Then if we live up to them we shall keep the words "an American citizen" what they are now—the noblest title any man can bear.

His Sign Down.

From Everybody's Magazine.

A disheveled man, much the worse for liquor, staggered out of a Maine "speak-easy" and laboriously propped himself against the door. For a while he owlishly surveyed the passersby. Suddenly his foot slipped and he collapsed in a heap on the sidewalk. A moment later he was snoring.

A hurrying pedestrian paused, reflectively surveyed the fallen man for a few seconds, and then pocked his head in the door.

"Oh, Frank," he called. "Frank. Come out here a minute."

Presently the proprietor of the joint, smoking a fat cigar, emerged. He blinked in the bright sunlight.

"Hello, Hud," he said pleasantly. "What's up?"

Hud jerked his thumb toward the slumberer on the sidewalk.

"Yer sign has fell down," he explained, and briskly resumed his walk uptown.

Misplaced Sympathy.

Benevolent old gent — I am sorry, Johnny, to see you have a black eye.

Promising youth—You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two.

Caleb Powers' Birthday.

Caleb Powers, the Kentucky politician whose eight years' fight for freedom attracted the attention of the whole country, was born in Knox county, Kentucky, February 1, 1869. He worked his way through college, studied law and was admitted to the bar. His first public office was that of superintendent of schools of his native county. In 1899 he was candidate for secretary of state of Kentucky on the Republican ticket, with W. S. Taylor for governor. The election of the governor was contested and while the matter was pending in the courts William Goebel, the Democratic candidate for governor, was assassinated in Frankfort. Mr. Powers was among those accused of having a part in the conspiracy. He was arrested March 10, 1900, and was placed on trial in July of the same year. He was convicted, but in the following February he was granted another trial. Again he was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. A third trial resulted in a sentence of death. The fourth trial of the case ended in January, 1908, with a disagreement of the jury. Last June the famous case was finally closed when Mr. Powers was granted a pardon by Governor Willson of Kentucky.

The REALM FEMININE

Novel Business for Women.

ASIDE from the regular business of nursing, to which many women who must earn a living, turn there are certain side branches of the business as one might say, adjuncts to the nurses' and physicians' side of the care of the sick. Whether any of these are commercially possible in Portland is another matter, and one which would require some careful investigation by any woman who thought of embarking in them, but at least to know of them is interesting, and some suggestion might be of use to a woman who has the necessary stamina and enterprise to attempt something new.

The article by Laura A. Smith in the February Ladies' World, tells of a bureau owned by a corporation of women members which has been in existence for many years, growing from a small beginning, in which is a nurses' registry office, a diet kitchen, in which food is prepared to be sent out to invalids' homes, a nurses' outfitting department where nurses' uniforms, caps, aprons, long coats for outer wear and kindred necessary articles are to be found, and other departments which are devoted to surgical supplies, ready packed nursing satchels, bandages and dressings, disinfectants and sterilizing media.

This industrious and progressive bureau also rents invalids' chairs and sich room furniture, has rooms to rent for invalids or convalescents, rents rooms for operations, and rents linen to families who fall short, besides having specialists who go out and disinfect rooms or houses after contagious diseases.

One phase of such work which would be attractive to a woman who is a good cook would be that of supplying invalids' food to families. Where there is much work to be done and the paid nurse has her time fully occupied with the patient, it will readily be seen that often there is a void in the household menage which such a bureau could fill to perfection. Cooking for sick people is in itself an art. It needs to be in the hands of a specialist, for people who are well can put up with things that are not just up to the standard, but sick people cannot. They must have not only the daintiest of fare but the most nourishing, prepared with scrupulous neatness and care and of materials that are absolutely perfect.

Broths for invalids, calves' foot jelly, meat extracts, clam broths, especially prepared bread, jellies, fruit juices and simple desserts could be prepared in a diet kitchen which was arranged especially for this purpose, and would undoubtedly find a ready sale if the project were well known and proven up to date in every particular. A good grounding of chemistry and some knowledge of bacteriology would be essential to one who thought of taking up such a business as that of cooking for invalids.

In the diet kitchen scrupulous attention to detail is necessary. Every article must be sterilized, the walls, ceiling and floor must be washed often; there must be no corners to catch dust, microbes or leftovers. For to maintain a high degree of perfection in such details would be the only way of winning the confidence of nurses, physicians and the public at large, all of which would be vitally necessary in carrying on a business of this kind.

Such a business once started in the right way, and by the right person would gradually grow to larger things, including many sidelines which have not been touched upon. Perhaps the time is now ripe in Portland for the establishment of such a bureau, and perhaps some clever and we, fitted individual will feel called to the work.

On Serving Oysters.

OYSTERS can be the joy of the hostess or her despair. There are few articles of food that are more of a standby for the family menu, as well as to help out in formal meals. Yet, with their constant use, it is surprising how often they are unpalatable from lack of ordinary care in buying or preparing.

The epicure, even though not a germ crank, would never stand for raw oysters whose shells have been smashed open with dire effects on the juices. She would also have a few service don'ts that are too often forgotten.

Don't serve raw oysters out of their shells even though you have wonderful oyster plates that you hate to hide.

Don't serve them lukewarm. There are guests who can only bolt an oyster from long training and good manners, and should it happen to be of sickening warmth a social tragedy may result.

Don't overice. A cold oyster does not mean one given a bath in melted ice, nor should one be compelled to dig through icebergs to find his half dozen bivalves. To rest the shells on a bed of cracked ice for half an hour before the course will usually give just the right temperature.

Don't make the mistake of serving big oysters at a woman's luncheon. Men may know that a Lynnhaven is juicier and more delicious than the boasted Blue Point, but the few women who know it will not acknowledge that their mouths are equal to the swallowing feat.

Don't overcondiment or oversauce. The true epicure uses just a bit of lemon, knowing that more destroys the oyster flavor; the man or woman who does not share the taste of England's George in oysters will go slow on tabasco, horseradish, and catsup, lest that dreaded bad oyster slip down unawares.

Don't overcook. Many things may go wrong when one forsakes the oyster raw, but most faults are conquerable as long as the stove has not had too long an inning. However cooked, the epicure knows that a slightly curling beard is a sign that the oyster is done.

Baked Cottage Pudding.

HERE is an economical and good recipe for baked cottage pudding: Two eggs and 1 cup sugar beaten together, 1 heaping cup flour sifted with ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar and pinch of salt; add and beat till all lumps are eliminated. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. The last thing add ½ cup boiling water and beat thoroughly. Any liquid sauce may be used, but this is a good one: 1½ cups sugar, 1 dessertspoon flour, juice and a little grated rind of lemon, 1½ cups water. Stir all together and boil a few minutes, then add piece of butter half the size of an egg, the yolk of 1 beaten egg, and when ready to serve pour the hot mixture over the stiffly beaten white of the egg.

Cream Puffs.

MELT ½ cup butter in 1 cup hot water and while boiling beat in 1 cup flour. When cool stir in 3 eggs, 1 at a time without first beating. Drop the mixture on tins in small spoonfuls and bake in moderate oven.

Filling—One and one half cups of milk, 2 eggs, 4 tablespoons flour, sugar to taste. Cook in double boiler.

Another filling—Whip 1 cup sweet thick cream, stir in 1 cup mashed strawberries, fresh or canned and add sugar to taste.

Waldorf Salad.

PARE apples and cut in small pieces. Mix with an equal quantity of finely cut celery and mix all thoroughly with mayonnaise dressing or a boiled salad dressing. Place all on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with sliced pimentos.

Exceptions to All Rules.

"You can't buy champagne on a beer income," declared the party of the first part.

"You can if you happen to own a brewery," responded the other half of the sketch.