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TODAY'S WHATHER -- Occasional rain; probably fair in afternoon; south to west winds. PORTLAND THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1906

IMPERIALISM KILLS EXPANSION. Newlands of Nevada, speaking in the house of representatives against the Fuerto Rico bill, said such an act would create a congressional despotism precisely similar to that claimed by Great Britain at the time of the Revolutionary war," and that "every person who votes for this bill announces himself a follower of George

This is not merely the language of oratorical fervor. It is gravely true. What is the difference between the measures of the British legislature against the colonies during the ten years preceding our Revolution, and the discrimination now proposed in congress against Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands? No difference whatever in principle. The difference is morely in the details of the discrim n. Is there talk of "imperial Here you have the real thing!

The purpose behind all this effort is oppression of our new possessions by commercial monopoly. It was the same spirit that actuated the British ministry under direction of Lord Bute Charles Townshend, George Grenville and Lard North. The project, started by Townshend, eagerly adopted by a stupid and stubborn king, and contin ued under successive administrations till the colonies were lost, was not more or less enlightened than the policy urged in congress now. The British ninistry resolved on measures of taxation against the colonies, in violation of long custom and their own charters, and our wiseacres in congress are following the example. But, they say, it is a small matter; we only tax the products of the islands one-fourth as much as the products of foreign countries. But it is the principle, quite as much as the amount of the tax, that will make the discontent. It was not so much the amount of the texation that our ancestors resented as it was the arbitrary power asserted in it and the manifest injustice of the method of it. Human nature has indeed undergone very radical change, if our new consessions are not soon filled with discontent, with the spirit of resistance, and even with positive rebellion from treatment so similar to that against which our ancestors rebelled that it may be called practically the

Liberty, the world over, and in all ple is seldom moved to rebellion by ab struct maxims or dissertations on the theoretical rights of man. But let them see that taxation, imposed by a force beyond their control, is unequal arbitrary, unusual and unfair, and you find at once an awakening of the spirit the materials of discontent and revo Million. Under these conditions it will take armies to hold these dependencies down. For any people, joined with the United States, will naturally feel that the fing ought to stand in their land for the same rights of person and propstands for in the country from which is

The worst of "imperialism" is asset tion of this doctrine of commercia our fing. All the bubble of theorists against "imperialism" is nothing in this ugly fact. It is the negation and destruction of the principle of legitiunte national expansion under the flag

WAR IS BUSINESS. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchen make a strong military team. Lord Roberts entered the service as an ar tillery officer and Kitchener as an en gineer officer. Lord Roberts subsequartermaster's department of the English army in India, and obtained a kind of knowledge that he turned to aluable account when he fought the Afghans at Cabul and Candahar; that he became familiar with the op eration of the supply department of the army. Lord Kitchener is described as a man of iron internally and ice-clad externally, which, by the way, is an excellent description of Napoleon in his most splendid years of victory.

Kitchener, like Napoteon, studies maps, obtains figures, applies cold mathematical brains and calculation to all the details of preparation for war, and then, when he has exhausted all sources of information, has made all preparation possible to obtain victory and prevent defeat, he puts his officers and men into action as pitliessly as a chess-player who, having re solved on his gamble, pushes his pawn and his superior dignituries of the gaminto the line of struggle and sacrifice From the line of common serme, why is not this Napoleonic type of Iron souled and ice-ciad soldier the highest and best type of a great commander Sherman did not say that "war is hell," but he said that "war is crucky," and that is true; and so, for that matter to the eye of the sentimental thinker, ingal justice is crucity, but it is, nevertheless, a grim, inexorable necessity of organized civilized society as distinguished from anarchy or absolute des-

they were decisive, and victory was less destructively purchased than de-feat and death in the hospitals of disease, that always follows a wretched, lingering war in the trenches. So Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, who after patient and scientific preparation pushed their men into the firing line lost fewer men relatively between May 1864, to November, 1864, than McCiellan who was the architect of nothing but defeat and retreat, lost fruitlessly seeking to dig an army out of Rich mond he dared not fight in the open War is not chivalry; war is business and the man who exhausts his brains in conscientious preparation for victory and against defeat, as did Napoleon and as does this "iron-souled and ice-ciad Kitchener," and then puts in his nen pitilessly, is really the most humane soldler, as he is sure to be the

THE ULTIMATE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

most successful general.

Whether Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener soon capture Bloemfontein or not, they have achieved a very great victory at small cost. The Boers, for he first time, have been outgeneraled; or the ultimate spoils of victory to Lord Roberts, even if General Cronje shall retire in good order and makes a junction with General Joubert, with drawing from Nutal, are very great The relief of Kimberley and the restoration of railway connection with Cape Town is of the highest importince, not because of the 2500 soldiers who formed Kimberley's garrison, but ecause Kimberley's relief will probaly assure the relief of Mafeking, and rom Mafeking, when necessary, a most formidable co-operative movement of mounted men could be made on Johanesburg and Pretoria, as Lord Roberts' main column of invasion moves via Bloemfoniein along the railway line to Kroonstad. There is a rallway leading from Pretoria via Johannesburg to Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, and there is a branch rallway leading from Kroonstad, on the Bloemfontein railway, to Vierfontein, in the Orange Free State, about twenty miles dis tant from Kierksdorp. It is about 125 miles from Kimberley to Kierksdorp, and it looks, at this distance, as if a flying column, like that of General French, could start at the proper time from Mafeking and make a raid across the Transvaal and along the railway from Klerksdorp to Johannesburg, just as Lord Roberts' main column pushed up the line of the rallway through the Drange Free State on Johannesburg.

The British, with their superiority of umbers, could rebuild the railway be hind them from Bloemfontein, and hold t, and with a mounted force like that of French they could soon wreck the Boer railway communications in the Transvaal. With mounted men of the quality commanded and skillfully led by General French, the British comnander ought to make a "crazy quilt" of the Beer railway communications

within the next thirty days. But whether Lord Roberts forces the nemy to a decisive battle or not, he has dealt a stroke that has robbed them of all the initiative they obtained by their sudden declaration of war last October, which enabled them successfully to invade Natal, defeat the British army, coop it up in Ladysmith, invade Cape Colony and capture all the rallway crossings of the Orange river, save that at Hopetown, from which General Methuen advanced in his fruit. ess attempt to relieve Kimberley.

The ultimatum of forty-eight hours to an enemy 6000 miles distant gave the Boers the initiative in Natal and on the line of the Orange river. By a single stroke Lord Roberts has changed the situation. Kimberiey is relieved; Ladysmith is sure to be relieved, and Natal sure to be evacuated. The line of the Orange river is sure to be surendered. The forces of Methuen and Gatacre are sure to be united in a few ages, has been held to consist chiefly in days with Lord Roberts' main column the rightful enjoyment by a people of invasion; the impending relief of mith will release at least men for the reinforcement of Lord Roberts' army

The best way to defend Natal is to rebuild the railway bridge at Colens and defend it by proper works and sufficient garrison, defend the rallway line to Durban, and scout the country thoroughly with mounted men. defense of the line of the Tugela and the rallway to Durban ought to be ac complished with 15,000 men of all arms, a situation that would enable General Buller to release at least 25,000 men for the reinforcement of Lord Roberts' army; for the release of the Ladysmith garrison would make Buller's army at least 40,000 strong.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

"A strong and what should prove t aluable lesson in support of the con ention that our consular service should be supplied by men trained in its du-ties, has been presented in the antics of Consul Macrum, the bumptious, un qualified youth to whom was intrusted our interests in Pretoria. The humillation put upon the government by his nots would not have been possible had man of ability, supplemented by spe cial training, been in his place. It is the purpose of those who have charge of the bill creating the new department of commerce to transfer to this division our entire consular service. This will include the control of our consul-generals, consuls, commercial agents, their deputies and clerks, and in fact, all that relates to this branch of the governmental service. The state department will be relieved of a duty unsuited to its functions, and the consular service will cease to be diplo matic and become commercial in its

character. This is a perfectly logical evolution Originally appointed to care for minor liplomatic matters and to look after the welfare of American citizens abroad, our consuls have grown into expert observers and commentators on foreign markets, and our large export trade is largely due to their opportunities and effectiveness for advising the home manufacturer. The main trouble has been that every change in admin istration at Washington has been folowed by a change in the personnel of the consulate, thus throwing raw recrults in where experienced men are required. The plans now being formulated look to a permanent and stable service. Their success will open a distinct line of ambition for the very best element among our young men, and will offer rewards at least equal to those of an ordinarily successful busiess career, that will make it worth while for them to devote their lives to the work. The ambitious youth of the country could prepare himself for his work from his entrance into school or college, and a fine line of material his reprehensibility before the public.

quired. The object is to elevate the consular service and make it stable and dependable where it is now vacillating and uncertain,

CORN AS AGAINST WHEAT.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer views with misgivings the government's plan for a "corn kitchen" at the Paris exposition. The fear is expressed that the chefs who will serve up corn cakes etc., for the visitors at the exposition will perform their work so well that all Europe will develop a taste for corn and in so doing abandon wheat prod icts. These fears are hardly justified records of the past or the prosects for the future. There have un oubtedly been some pretty good cooks cattered through the corn belt of the Middle West for the past balf-century and, as they have not succeeded in converting all of the residents of that thickly populated section from a wheat diet to that of the Johnny cake, it is hardly probable that their arts will win any considerable number of wheat

eaters in Europe. It is true, as the Post-Intelligencer says, that corn can be produced much cheaper than wheat, but this is no argument against the expansion of the market for the coarser grain. The states of Kansas and Nebraska, two of the greatest corn states in the Union, in 1898 produced over 100,000,000 oushels of wheat, and Ohio, which produced 105,000,000 bushels of corn in 1898, also produced more wheat than was grown in Oregon and Washington. Except in rare intervals, the big corn crop of the Middle West is readily absorbed without prices falling below the cost of production, and it has never yet interfered with the market for wheat, Admitting that the efforts of the government will be rewarded by an in-creased demand for corn, the wheat narket would still be unharmed, for Kansas and Nebraska would at once abardon wheat-growing and take up corn instead. Remove from the world's supply the 100,000,000 bushels of wheat produced by the two states mentioned and prices would advance.

The Pacific coast wheatgrower, for whose interests the Post-Intelligencer is so solicitous, would derive a positive benefit from an increased demand for corn that would result in converting the wheat farms of the Middle West into corn fields. The farmer in the corn belt can raise corn with greater profit than he can raise wheat, when the price is normal, and if the government can drum up additional lemand for his product, he will leave the business of wheatgrowing to the growers of the Pacific coast, or other portions of the country where corn will ot thrive. The world is daily gaining in population, and more breadstuffs must be supplied. The American cook can serve up rice in very dainty and appetizing forms, but it will never take the place of wheat as an article for steady diet. On the contrary, the most rapidly growing demand which the Pacific coast now has for wheaten breadstuffs is from the Orient, where rice is produced so cheaply that it would be impossible to compete with it were it not for the fact that certain classes of people in the Orient, as well as in other parts of the world, will always insist on having wheat bread. Liverpool Milling recently printed some fig ures showing that there was a steady increase in the number of wheat-eating people of the world, the gain being at a more rapid rate now than ever before estimates made by this journal show that in 1871 the number of wheatenters was about 370,000,000. Ten years later it had increased to 416,000,000, and

at the present time Milling estimates the number to be in excess of 500,000, 000. In some parts of Europe, the consumptive demand has increased 100 per ent in the past twenty-five years, Norway and Sweden being credited with that percentage of gain, while Austria and Hungary show an increase of 80

per cent. The percentage of the Oregon and Washington wheat crop which goes to the Orient in the form of flour is showing heavy increase every year, and it ne it is not improbable that all of the crop will find a market across the Pacific. This will leave us beyond the reach of the competition of the wheat which must seek a market by way of the Atlantic and Gulf ports. Even if it should not do so, it is difficult to see where the substitution of corn for wheat throughout that vast section known as the corn belt of the Middle West would prove other than benefit cial to Pacific coast wheatgrowers. The demands of an increasing population all over the world call for the production of more vegetables, fruit, stock and other commodities, which must to a certain extent curtail the amount of land available for wheat, for the reason that they will prove more profitable than the cereal to the farmers. If the government can increase the demand for corn, so as to curtail the wheat acreage in the corn belt, the Pacific coast wheatgrower will be a gainer by the operation.

The proposed rallway line from Klamathon, Cal., a point some thirty mlies south of Ashland, to Klamath Falls, Or., will tap a relatively isolated agricultural, timber and grazing rebeautiful a region as ever invited ome-bullders to come in and possess themselves of its advantages. Its isolation, like that of Tillamook county, has been complete at certain sea of the year, and it is at all times difficult of access, as any locality is in this day and age of the world that must depend upon freighting by teams and ravel by stage-coach. Notwithstand ing this, a fairly populous and quite prosperous community has grown up in this section of the state. The people though loyal to their homes and dili-gent in business, find isolation irksome and chafe at the inconveniences and hardship that it entails. Plainly stated, they want a railroad, and the indications are that the desire will be realized in due time

Two boys, brothers, of the respective ages of 12 and 15 years, were lately committed to the reform school from Jackson county as "incorrigible." The father, whose name is mentioned in connection with the commitment, finds in the incident opportunity to advertise himself as an irresponsible creature who, through the function of fatherhood, has brought discredit upon him self, misery upon his offspring and exense upon the state. Rudolph High, of Ashland, is not, of course, alone on his "bad eminence"; but the fact that "there are others" in no wise lessens rould thus be provided from which the One does not have to seek far for an Napoleon's battles were bloody, but government could draw as occasion re- answer to the question in such a case,

Who has sinned, these children of their parents?" since the echo of the last two words furnishes it. The sin may be one of omission rather than commission, but it is not the less grievous on that account-its baleful effects. as witnessed in boys of tender years scheduled as incorrigible and turned over to the state for discipline and training, being the same in either case

The failure of Multnomah and two or three other Willamette counties to evy a tax for the scalp-bounty fund orings biting criticism from some of Eastern Oregon papers, and We have the Princville Review expressing 'the hope that the day will come when the Cascades will become the dividing line between two states." If the lav shall be held constitutional, Multnomal will promptly obey it; if it he declared nullity, counties on both sides of the 'dividing line" will have to make shift to respect the supreme court's decision Meantime, let us suggest that mutton and wool now command such a price that sheepmen will not be impoyershed by paying for protection of their fiocks.

It is waste of time and money to investigate the conditions in Idaho prior to the action of Governor Steunenberg in declaring a state of insurrection in the Coeur d'Alenes and calling for federal troops. The country knows the situation there, and that the democratic governor of Idaho acted promptly and discreetly. The congressional investigation is an attempt on the part of Lentz of Ohio and similar agitators to manufacture campaign thunder. It is not probable that their standing bethe people will be improved by recital of the anarchy which prevailed in Shoshone county, the re-establishment of law and order, and the punishment of some of the criminals

Secretary Hay's answer to the request of the house of representatives, touching the matters brought forward by Consul Macrum, is adequate and ample. Consul Macrum is a very chear If his mail was opened, he fellow. never made complaint to the department about it. As to secret alliance with Great Britain, the insinuation was not only false, but preposterous Consul Macrum's vanity, his desire of notoriety, and his partisanship for one of the belligerents in South Africa, have led him to make a great fool of

These few persons who at times have ensured The Oregonian because it has spoken plainly about pension abuses may read with profit the following, from the speech recently delivered by Pension Commissioner Evans before the Middlesex Club, of Boston:

The constant and persistent effort of the many who make their living off of the generous sentiment of the nation toward its defenders, by stirring up the animosity of the sollers against the government through misrepresentations, is to be expected from that solurce, because it creates business and it brings returns in the shape of money and fees.

Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, was built in 1893. The vessel is now to undergo an overhauling, at a cost of \$500,000. Half a million dollars may strike the ordinary reader as an enormous sum to lay out for "repairs," on a cruiser built only seven years ago. But here is the example of Portland's schoolhouses. No sooner do we get a ostly one built than enormous expenditure becomes necessary for changes of plumbing, heating, and the like. It mighty hard to get anything done right.

District Attorney Sewall's opinion or questions involved in registration of voters seems well considered and fair, The officer of registration, by following the suggestions offered by the district attorney, will make few mistakes as to those entitled to register and vote. "Legal proof" of qualification is what the law requires, and the suggesti made as to the method of obtaining it in doubtful or disputed cases appear to follow the general rules of the law.

It was not Consul Macrum, but his rice-consul, who was born in Holland and had become a citizen of the South African Republic. This corrects a statement inadvertently made yesterlay. But Consul Macrum has shown that his feelings were very strongly with the Boers and against the Engish, and that he was trying to serve the former as against the latter. This made him an unfit representative of a

The Kentucky democrats, in partial egislative session assembled, "ratified" their declaration that the men who received a minority of votes were elected governor and lieutenant governor of the state. Henry Watterson's prophecy is thus made good that the election was "not to be left to chance." The conspiracy against ma jority rule in Kentucky is not to be

Sheepowners in the Looney hills, Marion county, realizing that it is to their interest to protect spring lambs Falls, Or., will tap a relatively isolated against coyotes, have clubbed together region of Southeastern Oregon, rich in and agreed to pay a good price for the agricultural, timber and grazing re-sources, and withal as picturesque and during February. There is no help like self-help, for the simple and sufficient reasons that it is based upon self-in terest and is always at hand.

If Women Voted.

New York Times.

We fear that our friends the suffragists do not quite understand the range and the nature of the opportunities and tendencles the suffrage will create for women in the direction of corruption. If there were a body of men in this country so lost to all sense of civic honor as to wish deliberately to extend the possibilities of corrupt administration in our large cities, we have little doubt that bilities of corrupt administration in our large cities, we have little doubt that they would be found among the advocates of indiscriminate woman suffrage. In this city alone, for instance, the Tammany vote would be doubled, and the new voters would be more subject to the peculiar influences of that organization than the old ones. In extending that influence the classes of women of whom the woman suffragists think little and know less would be not merely acted on, but active. An entirely new type of politician would apring up, with all the energy and cunning of her most deprayed brother, and with resources that it is necessary only not to suggest.

the Union army, and of this number nearly three-fourths, or 745,000, are actually pensioned. It is shown that we have paid in pensions a sum equal to five-sixths of national debt at the close of the war. and are now paying every year in pensions a sum equal to 5 per cent on the national debt at its highest figure.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS. Proportions of Trade Between Eng-

land and America. The publication of the returns of Brit-ish foreign trade for the calendar year 1868 renders it possible to compare them with those of the United States for the same period. Compeling as we do with Great Britain is most of the great markets of the world, it is interesting to note the relative proportions of the chief ele-ments of the export trade of the two americs. The value of the domestic exorts of Great Britain, for last year, does ot greatly differ from our own. Calcu ated on the basis of the value of the sov creign in the gold coin of the United States, the British total is \$1,290,220,635; that of the United States is \$1,352,902,887. But while only \$380,787,891, or 30.4 per cent, of all our exports were those of the more or less finished products of manu-facture, Great Britain sold abroad of the products of her mills, factories and ma-chine shops to the value of \$1,155,720,629. being 89.5 per cent of all her exports. This latter includes the sales in foreign markets of new ships valued at \$45,000,000. Of the sum of the exports of British man ofactures \$575,909,000, or about 50 per cent, come under the two heads of cotton manafactures and iron and steel and their products; of our own exports of manu-factured articles, which include copper in-gots and mineral oil, \$125,000,000, or 31 per cent, are of cotton cloth and iron and steel products. In other textiles than those of cotton we are not yet prepared to compete with Great Britain. In the man-ufactures of silk and wool our exports are insignificant; in linen and jute fabrics they are non-existent, while the aggregate British exports of these textiles is over

It is interesting to note that, while our exports of cotton manufactures are less than 7 per cent of those of Great Britain, there are some markets in which we are pressing the British manufacturer pretty lose. For example, the British export of gray cotton piece goods to China last year was \$11,387,580, while that of the United States was \$16,275,487. The returns of the Chinese customs for the year, which are just to hand, further illustrate the nature of the inroads which American cottons are making on their competitors in that market. The imports of cotton drills, jeans and sheeting which are recorded by the Chinese maritime customs for the last two years show the following relative proportions:

Jeans Pieces, Pieces,	5
English and Indian 123,420 73,497 Dutch 30,290 27,820	3
American 55,201 122,006 Drilla-	1
English and Indian 162,620 169,705 Dutch 10,320 29,430	ŝ
American	1
English 696,209 844,275	ľ
English 696,239 844,255 Indian 16,529 38,727 American 2,215,786 3,825,200	
There remains, however, an extensive range of cotton fabrics used in the Chi-	1
nese and other Asiatic markets which our	1
exporters and manufacturers have not touched. These include gray shirtings,	1
T-cloths and white shirtings - all lighter	
and finer goods than any yet made in the United States for the foreign market. Of	
bleached cottons, which we do not export	1
at all, Great Britain sold in China last	ľ

and dyed goods, in which we are equally out of the competition, another \$5,900,000 worth. Including cotton piece goods of all kinds, the British exports to China last year of these fabrics were valued at \$25,500,000, being a little over 10 per cent of her total export of cotton piece good which is valued at \$249,000,000. The total exports of the United States of similar goods were valued at \$15,695,000. It should e noted that British India and the Straits Settlements bought some \$8,000,000 of cotton piece goods from Great Britain last year against \$300,000 from the United States. Obviously, our manufacturers have but touched the fringe of this vast Asiatic market.

In the comparative table which follows it will be perceived that under the head of iron and steel products there are some items in which our exports compare favor an assured pre-eminence, and we are gradually overtaking Great Britain in the exports of hardware, as well as of loco-motive engines. Our exports of steel rails are also rapidly approaching those of the United Kingdom. The British leather exports are a stationary quantitys, while those of the United States show a rapid rate of increase. They were \$19,225,868 in 1857; \$21,916,821 in 1858, and \$25,869,823 in 1859. Last year the United Kingdom itself bought from us \$10,807.144 of leather and \$710,124 of boots and shoes, not to mention the Australian purchases of about \$1,500,

Making allowance for the difficulty of separating articles which appear under different classifications in the two returns, the following table presents a fair comparison of the relative proportions of the chief manufactured articles exported by Great Britain and the United States:

FING CURREN	re envelopment
U. S.	U.K.
2,145,000	\$ 8,300,000
	1,980,000
	40,000,000
	200,000,000
8,355,000	10,030,000
165,689,000	245,000,000
6,122,000	11,000,000
	7,000,000
	2,500,000
	98,000,000
	7,000,000
	5,000,000
4,830,000	3,000,000
4,103,000	5,500,000
1,716,000	4,500,000
5,623,000	4,000,000
	72,600,000
	0700077550
	2,145,000 854,000 2,188,000 2,645,000 19,998,000 6,143,000 105,594,000 14,767,090 13,294,000 19,721,000 25,809,000 5,005,000 4,200,000 4,200,000 4,200,000

JANUARY'S FOREIGN TRADE, Not Known Which Articles Embraced an Increase of Imports, New York Tribune.

In January the merchandise exports again exceeded imports, and by \$11.703.955—quite enough to increase materially the indebtedness of other countries to the United States, even after all possible allowances are made for contrary home, interest, undervaluations and the like. As was shown by current weekly reports, the was shown by current weekly reports, the outward movement of the great staples was comparatively small, and it proved \$10,400,170 smaller than in January of last 10,00,170 smaller than in January of last year. But this less was more than compensated by the increase in other domestic exports, chiefly of manufactured goods, which were in value \$11,802,771, or 30.3 per cent more than in January of last year. It is an odd coincidence that the quite unusual gain corresponds closely with the increase of 30.2 per cent in imports for the same month. The volume of domestic exports not of the great ports for the same month. The volume of domestic exports not of the great staples was \$50.385,966, against \$9.128.127 last year, \$23.541,798 in 1898 and \$29.238.204 in 1897. Four years ago the minor exports were only \$61.2 per cent of the value of imports in January, but this year they have been about 65 per cent.

It is a mysiary which cannot be a mysiary which we will be a mysiary which will be a mysiary which we will be a mysiary wi

It is a mystery which cannot yet be The Pensions.

New York Times.

It is mischievous nonsense to talk about the ingratitude of the republic to its solders. Commissioner Evans points out that since July 1, 180, there have been allowed 1,808,189 claims for pensions. Since July 1, 180, there has been paid for pensions the enormous sum of 12,289,310,915. This is practically a payment equivalent to \$1000 for every coldier in active service on the Union side, and is considerably more than

that for every soldier who remained in drygoods, but at New York that increase the service for as long as three years. It was in amount only \$8.55,000, including is estimated by the commissioner that \$844,000 for warehouse, not to be placed there are now about 1,000,000 survivors of upon the market at present. It will be remembered that the imports at New remembered that the imports at New York are usually about two-thirds of the total imports, so that the increase in this class does not appear to correspond at all with the great increase in dutiable goods. The increase was curiously distributed, for in miscellaneous drygoods no gain what-ever appeared, but a decrease of \$1.00 corrected with lest year and in wooden compared with last year, and in woolen goods the increase was insignificant, only \$25,000 during the month, while in fax and hemp goods it was \$57,000, in silks \$57,000, and in cottons \$55,000, these gains Sin.000, and in cottons sen.000, these game being in all quite largely for consumption. As these branches of manufacture are now crowded with orders for domestic goods also, and the production of such goods in this country probably much ex-ceeds 100,000,000 a month, against \$2.500,000 imported at New York, and perhaps 15, 000,000 in all, the increase in imports cannot be received as a serious menses. In fact, be regarded as a serious menses. In fact, it is probably due in the main to increased importations of goods of such character and cost that they may be fairly classed

There still remains, however, the in rease of about \$5.99,000 in imports fo which no explanation can be given untihe detailed official statement has been the detailed official statement has been published. It appears that in several weeks there has been a large increase in imports of bides, which are now classed with divinable articles, though bearing a very low rate, and there were noticed not long ago heavy imports of hides from Calcutta, with the explanation that, owner, to be familiar and the places in It. Calculta, with the explanation that, ow-ing to the famine and the plague in In-dia, great quantities of hides at remark-ably low cost were likely to be sent to this country. But even with this item in-cluded the increase in imports remaining unexplained is unusually large and sug-gests the possibility that on the Pacific count there may be more incorrant transoast there may be more important trans-ctions than have been reported in cur-ent dispatches. Meanwhile, the mouth account of the precious metals shows net experts of gold amounting to \$2.700.018, and net exports of allver amounting to

TO GIVE AWAY HIS FORTUNE. Dr. Pearsons Will Soon Have Nothing but an Annuity.

Chicago Tribune. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who in the inst M years has given to colleges and charitable institutions gifts amounting to \$2,500,000. is about to deed away the remainder of his fortune, \$1,500,000 in all, in similar be-quests. For the maintenance of himself and his wife for the remainder of the lives Dr. Pearsons will stipulate only that an amulty of 2 per cent be paid by those who receive his gifts hereafter. On the \$1,500,000 which it is his intention to be-stow this will mean a yearly income for the doctor and his wife of \$30,000, which will cease when both he and his wife are

Plans for the disposal of the remainder Plans for the disposal of the remained of his fortune to colleges and other institutions have long been matured by Dr. Pearsons, but it will be some time, he thinks, before the last of his great property, all accumulated in Chicago or close by, will have passed to other hands. Who the beneficiaries will be and how much they will receive are still unsettled.

they will receive are still unsettled.

"I have schemed for years to be my own executor." Br. Pearsons said, "and to see with my own eyes whatever good my gifts are doing. Of what use would it be to allow some one clast to distribute my fortune for me after my death? It would mean less money for the institutions I hope to benefit, for the executors would have to receive a share. Now I shall have my own executor, and in addition I shall have the pleasure of seeing and knowing that my gifts are rightly placed. All I shall ask is an annuity. The property will pass from my handa."

Dr. Pearsons will be 80 years old in a

A HARMLESS TREATY. Would Give Clear Title to Do What

Is Now Boubtful.

New York World.

It may be that upon investigation the United States will find it expedient themselves to build an infimian caral. Therefore it would be wise to pass the Hay bearing the bearing them. treaty, which leaves us free beyond ques-tion to build if we wish. It certainty can not be an infringement of the Monro-doctrine or any other doctrine to obtain a clear legal title to perform an act which is of doubtful legality so long as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stands upon the law books of the republic.

aw soons of the republic.

No matter how the canal is built, no natter whether it is fortified or not, who would intrust a warship to it in time of war, when a stick of dynamite that coul war, when a stack of dynamice that could be carried in the pocket and thrown from the hand would wreck both ship and canal? As the secretary of the navy, Mr. Long, put it in the World yesterday, "We would have liked nothing better than

Why squander money in fortifying when to fortify would be worse than use Why irritate Europe to the purpose? excite the suspicions of our Central outh American neignoors was costly displays of uscless guns? So long as the question of public or private construction is open, the Hay private construction is open. If public South American neighbors with silly and

treaty is not very important. If public construction should be determined upon the Hay treaty would at least clear up a doubtful question of international law. Therefore it will do no harm to pass it. And its provision for a neutral canal has the merits of common sense and courses. tesy.

Greater Napoleons.

Washington Star. "I don't see why so many people envy a character like Napoleon."
"It's due to the native egotism of the human race. Every man imagines that if he had been in Napoleon's place he would have been considerably emarter and managed to keep away from St. Helena."

Treading the Popular Way. Syracuse Herald, Snarley-How did he become

Yow-He'll repeat the story you told him yesterday to you today and say that it was the fundest yarn he ever heard.

To Destroy All Fear.

Indianapolis Press.
"Somehow," said the highly resp gentleman. "I can't ever get over my boy-hood fear of a policeman."
"Why don't you try running a saloon?"
asked his friend.

With Reasonable Anticipations. Detroit Free Press. "Wife, where are those new handke hiefs I bought?"
"Why, Edgar, you already have

many that I put them away to give you on your birthday." Stephen Phillips in London Chronicle, O for a living man to lead! That will not babble when we bleed; O for the allent door of the deed!

One that is happy in his height; And one that, in a nation's night, Hath solltary certitude of light Sire, not with battle ill begun

We charge you, not with fields unwon," Nor headlong deaths against the darkened gun But with a lightness werse than dread; That you but laughed, who should have le And tripped like dancers amid all our dead

You for no failure we impeach. Nor for those bodies in the breach, But for a deeper shallowness of spee When every cheek was hot with shame, When we demanded words of flame, O ye were busy but to shift the blame!

No man of us but elenched his hand, No brow but burned as with a brand, You! you alone were slow to understand?

NOTE AND COMMENT

It is permissible today to say. "By George!"

There is very little solid-comfort in hug-

They say Cecil Rhodes tocks his balloon stable every night.

It's different when the Hone begins to The English officer who tooks atx langues

managed to escape the leops. It is said to be impolitic to take a

sager unless you take a bler with you. Kentucky democrata alway great respect

for the law, after they have fixed it to suft Think of the birthday presents Wash-

ngion would have received today if he "Over the river," said the Boers to Bul-

er, as he crossed the Tugela for the 'steenth time.

The report that Kipling is writing a oem entitled, "The Abrent-Minded Burgher," is probably a canural. Higher education has my disadvantages.

They have now discovered that whisky is est an antidote for snakebite. Washington never made railway jourseys through the South rounding up-dela-

gates to the nominating convention Candidate Bryan believes in "foraging on the enemy." He is making trips in the private cars of railroad presidents

When Count Bont de Castellane suffed for home, ex-Consul Macrum arrived to fill the vacuum. Thus nature always evens things up.

If Washington were alive today he would probably celebrate his birthday by exterminating the barbarian who is masquer ading under his name. The persistency with which Colonel Bry-

an is making speeches around the Mexican-guif coast, would indicate that he has some doubt of the "solid South."

Clark of Montana finds, much to his disgust, that "money talks." "Say," wouldn't anybody have thought that he was a man who could make better investments?

The populists at Lincoln decided that Mr. Files could not break into the convention. "Jimmy" Weaver effected an entrance without difficulty, and the middleof-the-roaders filed out. Sharp practice was suspected.

It appears that Queen Victoria yesterday heard that Ladysmith had been relieved, or was just about to be relieved, so she throw on her sunbonnet and ran out of Windsor castle to tell ewrybody the news. When the report closed she was talking over the back ferce about it, with one of the ladies of the meighborhood, in high gice.

Oregon populate will meet in Portland today to set the machinery in motion for carrying the next presidential election. In the declaration of grievances they will probably refer to the general advance in wages, all over the country, and the consequent tendency of the inboring class toward better ciothes and more comfortable dwellings.

Three men who have been newspaper reporters at Albany, N. V., have become members of the cabinet. The late Daniel Manning, Dan S. Lament and Charles Emory Smith sat side by side reporting the proceedings of the New York legislature less than 25 years ago. It must not be argued from this that all newspaper reporters go wrong and get into politics

It is said that Speaker Henderson nearly always walks with a polished hickory cano made from a tree on the battle-field of Corinth, where he lost his leg. On the silver top is engraved "J. M. A. to D. B. H." The cane is the gift of Co "Long John" Allen, of Mississippi, who fought on the opposite side during the dvil war and who is now a prominent democratic leader.

1. If George Washington had lived in here days he might have preferred to the a railroad president.

2. Wonder if the expression, "Thank our stars," originated with the father of our country. It certainly has a pairiotle flavor to it.

2. At least there is one thing George Washington escaped. His name has never been used to advertise cough medicine. The South African war has brought out

lot of things in military science hitherto unknown. As nearly as can be ascer-tained, one kep is worth two kloufs, and one kloof has a value of two koppes. Therefore, when one Boer is on a kop he is equal to two Britons on a kloof, and one Briton on a kloof is equal to two Boers on a kopie. Hence the advice of our strategy board is to take all the kops in sight and come out on top. This strategy proposition is easy.

Professor E. E. Marris takes up, in the English Historical Review, the famous anedote about Wolfe and Gray's "Elegy." Stanhope's narrative of the morning when Wolfe went down the St. Lawrence to

worfe went down the St. Lawrence to meet victory and denth, declares:

Not a word was apoten, not a sound was brand beyond the rippling of the stream. Wolfe alone—thus tradition has told us—repeated in a low voice to the other officers in his beat those beautiful stances with wound a country church-yard imprised the more of Gray. One notice lies, The paths of glay lead not to the grays, were here meaned at such a moment feature.

must have seemed at such a moment featight with mournful meaning. At the close of the scellation Wolfe added. Now, graitemen, I would rather be the sixther of that poem than But the story as told is almost incred-ible. Wolfe, after giving strict orders for

absolute stience, would not be the man to break his own commaniment and risk the failure of his enterprise by the recital, even in a low voice, of nearly the whole of a poem of LS lines. Professor Morris has had the happy thought of verifying the facts by reference to the original au-thority. That the incident occurred is evident from the clear testimony of Professor John Roblson, but it is also clear that it happened not on the morning on which Quebec was taken, but on the prerious evening. Thus in the true form the anecdote, Wolfe is not guilty of a mili-

tary blunder.

Leurs Garland Carr in Hoston Transcript. The air is keen and cold as sharpened steel. It seeks through cloth and deah for home and heart?

The unrelenting as is Jenth's own dart.
It has no mercy. It heads no appeal.
Through every crack and creates it will stead—
Pushing, permetent, to the inner part.
It remelves far o'er country hown and marif.
All life, all substance must be presente feed.
It shows no preference for youth or are.
For high or low, for gentleness or will.
On all it meets its energies engine.
Rothing too grand are mean to test its shift.
It feels no hatred and it shows no rage—
Just firm and grim it clutches—and is still.