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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with nearly sta-YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten imum temperature, 29; preperature, 40; min cipitation, none.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

NAVAL NEEDS AND USES.

There is a resolution before the House of Representatives calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a permanent programme for the steady increase, equip ment and manning of the Navy, with a view of giving to the United States a Navy as efficient and powerful as that of any nation in the world. To create such a Navy would require a long time. and steadiness of policy to reach the end, but it is within the power of the United States; and whether we adopt the policy with a view of creating a Navy as powerful as any other, or not. our position in the world and the new obligations that are pressing upon us unquestionably do require us to increase our naval forces largely; and to continue the increase on a steady plan,

President Roosevelt has said, and has often repeated the statement, that the best possible enfeguard for this Nation is an adequate and highly efficient Navy. No one who has any practical knowledge of world politics is likely to dispute him. Our position requires us to maintain leadership in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, and the present situation in Venezuela emphasizes the need of preparation against dangers that may at any time become grave. The best way to keep out of such difficulties is to be prepared to meet them. It would be blind unreason to trust to for our defense in the event

tists have within a few years past demonstrated beyond a doubt the fact that its progress can be arrested in the first and second stages and a complete cure in time established by what is known as the "open-air treatment." Some localities are more favorable than others for this treatment, as Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and certain parts of Arizona and Colorado. It is held, however, by physicians who have made special study of this disease that consumption can be effectively treated in properly constituted sanitariums in any healthful and somewhat elevated location. Thus one eminent physician, Dr. Flick, declares that with a suitable endowment for the purpose he can practically rid the State of Pennsylvania of tuberculosis within ten years, by locating a sanitarium for this purpose within easy reach of Phila-

and night, in the open air-the whole, of

course, to be under the personal super-

vision of a thoroughly competent spe-

cialist in this disease. The plan has re-

ceived substantial indorsement, and will

in due time be inaugurated. In the

meantime retreats for consumptives

along similar lines have been and are

being established in the Rocky Moun-

tain section, the latest scheme being one

for a sanitarium for consumptive actors

at some point in Colorado. It is plain

that if there is hope for consumptives

or for a decrease in consumption it lies

along the lines designated. The conten-

tion of the specialist is a reasonable one,

and it will no doubt be worked out

TURNER'S INELIGIBILITY.

mentioning them. Let us supply the

Senator Turner believes or else his

fine mind has been permitted to ride

roughshod over his moral sense, that

the acquisition of non-contiguous terri-

tory by the United States, in war or

by purchase, involves the abandonment

our form of government and the col-

lance of our free institutions. He knows

that thirty-odd years ago the helpless

inhabitants of Alaska, without their de

sires or consent, were purchased by the

United States at \$227.27 a head: that the

us into an empire and can never be

come citizens without hopelessly cor-

that all sovereignty assumed or exer-

cised without consent of the governed

is invalid morally and constitutionally

His course relative to Alaska, there-

If George Turner believes what h

fore, is obvious.

omission.

prehensively under its menace.

a cure, the researches of medical scienstick to it. Also, if it is not asking too much, can't they make out just exactly which way we are drifting?

Variety is the spice of life, and our expert authorities have a high precedent from nature in the order of the pendulum. But it would seem that even the mere wormling of a reader should have some rights of intellectual placidity which the redoubtable calculator is bound to respect. Just as we are all beaten into insensible acquiescence in the decline of manufactured exports, along comes a cold-blooded announcement that they are increasing. Just as we have bolted and hastily digested the theory under which bank circulation must inevitably contract under our present illiberal laws, the Controller turns the hose on us with the announcement that our bank circulation increased \$25,000,000 in 1902. Such perverdelphia. The prime elements in the sity is only equaled by that of Tolstol, treatment which are necessary for this who recurrently rises from his bed after purpose are quarantine, rest, a full and his picture is stereotyped and a column obituary is in the form. nourishing diet, sunshine and life, day

MERE ERRORS OF JUDGMENT.

Colonel Arthur Lynch is universally accounted a good fellow. In Washing ton, in New York, in Boston, where he met many men of prominence in political, social and business circles. 3414 many admirable and even amiable qualities of mind and heart gained him friends by the score, who cherish the memory of his companionship and look across the sea with sympathetic regret as they think of his trial for treason, his subsequent conviction, and the prison life upon which he is even now entering. All this is aside from the merits of

gradually to the benefit of a constantly the case; yet even here there is much ncreasing number in almost every com to be said on behalf of the gallant genmunity who are suffering with this distleman and brave soldier that he is. He case in its incipiency or are living approved himself an officer of energy, acumen and resolution. He fought the British at the head of an Irish brigade and prosecuted spies with becoming military vigor. Before he enlisted against Great Senator George Turner is talked of an member of the Alaska Boundary Britain he took the precaution to renounce his citizenship. He sought to put himself within the regularities of Commission. He is reluctant to serve. for the ostensible reason that the ses sions will be held in London and will the law, as he already was in accord consume considerable time. We suswith the dictates of his own conscience. Similarly insupportable would be any nect however that the Senator's excuse is merely a subterfuge. The invidious reflection upon the man's recweighty reasons which would prevent titude of purpose. His conscience told his effective service upon the commis him that Great Britain was wrong; also sion can hardly have failed of his obthat the Boers were right. His conservation. Modesty estops him from science told him that for him the only

path of duty was to renounce his British citizenship and ally himself with the enemies of his country. It would probably go hard with any who should undertake the condemnation of Colonel Lynch as a brave, true-hearted man who lived up to what seemed to be his duty. It would require considerable

of our Constitution, the destruction of temerity to brand him as of traitorous heart or craven nature. On all these grounds his conduct is impregnable. Observe, however, that British justice the best in the world, finds him guilty of treason, and commutes his sentence from death to imprisonment only out of Indians and Esquimaux we bought can deference to a benignant tradition. He never remain subjects without changing took up arms against his country. That is enough. His qualities, his accomplishments, his stout heart and generrupting the body politic. He believes

ous ways, his conscious rectitude of purpose, his effort to conform to the law, are accounted irrelevant. They do not pertain, they do not signify, unless it is to braig out the unforgivable character of his offense into clearer relief. We are, therefore, at that imperfect stage in human development where cer-

professes, the only step he could take on the Alaska Joint Commission would be tain impediments of bigotry and intolto get rid, not only of Skagway and erance still cling to us. Freedom of Lynn Canal, but of as much of Alaska speech must be qualified with regard to certain dogged predilections of religion as possible. His conscience would not allow him to stand up and demand that and patriotism. Freedom of individual the American eagle should longer hug action must be curtailed in deference to certain arbitrary notions of conduct

this Alaskan serpent to its bosom. sirous of Senator Turner's serving on the commission. This may be an error; but if it is true, it is strange that in full knowledge of Senator Turner's professions President Roosevelt should think of him at all in connection with the Alaska commission. It is strange that Turner himself does not point the moral of so plain a tale. Can it be that the anti-imperialist propaganda with which he is so prominently identified is all froth and fustian? Can it he that it s merely concocted to serve the necessity of finding fault with the Republican Administration from 1898 down? The only reason Senator Turner can think of against his serving on the commission is its time and place. His intellectual disqualifications have never occurred to him or to the President, Words could not frame or imagination the picket line. conjure up a more withering commentary on the insubstantial pageants of anti-imperialism, which on the approach of any tangible undertaking are melted into air, into thin air, and leave not a rack behind.

he left out of the Salem constitution and left in the one sent to Washington inclosed in parentheses:

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

When two or two or more amendments shall be sub-(at the same time they shall be sub-in such manner that the electors shall role for or against each of such amendments reparately; and while an amendment or amend-ments which shall have been agreed upon by mbly shall be awaiting one Legislative Asso action of a Legislative Assembly or of the electors, no additional amendments shall be

For forty-five years the constitution of the State of Oregon has been printed one way in all codes, treatles and manuals issued in the East, and another way in all manuals, treaties and codes printed in Oregon. The two versions are extant today side by side on hundreds of library shelves, and nobody noticed it until day before yesterday at Salem. The man who did the job got his pay for it and probably spent it with the same sublime indifference to details which he employed in copying constitutions. Possibly he is dead, but if so he still speaketh, as from the grave, of the

inability of slovenly work to escape detection, and throws a pensive light on the legended infallibility of the past generation.

One really cannot wonder at the unomplimentary estimate in which lawyers, generally speaking, are held by the public in the matter of integrity of purpose, when he finds, upon occasion, the estimate in which they hold the motives of each other. A striking example of this fraternal or professional estimate was witnessed in a legal pageage-at-arms between eminent attorneys before a joint meeting of the legislative committees on railroads in Salem the other evening. The fellow-servant bill is the bone of contention between railroads through their lawyers and attor-

nevs who find rich pickings in damage suits against railroad and other corporations. In picking it the marrow was reached very quickly by the incisive words of the opposing attorneys, one side broadly intimating that it was urged in the interest of big contingent fees and the other declaring the object of the opposition to be to "fix things so the boys can't get any lawyers." It is hard to say which view of the question is the more significant of the quality of

justice for which lawyers strive. It may be well to add, however, that lawyers do not always mean what they say, and that this sharp exchange of compliments was but one of the pleasantries of a profession jealous of the reputation of its members.

Representative Malarkey's inheritance tax bill has passed both houses and beyond doubt will be signed by the Governor. So far as can be judged by the

records in the Probate Court in Multnomah County, this law should raise an annual state revenue of over \$100,000. This sum will be paid by persons who receive bequests in excess of \$5000, and the tax will not be imposed upon estates valued at less than \$10,000. The person who inherits \$5000 will pay a tax of \$50. The tax rate increases with the value of the inheritance or bequest, but not excessive in any case. This tax cannot be a burden upon any person. Representative Malarkey, the author of the bill; Senator McGinn, who champloned it in the Senate, and the committee upon assessment and taxation are to be commended for their work. The Legislature did well in passing the bill.

The year 1902 seems to have been an exceptionally healthy one commercially. Bradstreet's review of failures in the United States shows a total of only 9971, or the smallest number since 1887, with the exception of 1900 and 1899, which showed 9913 and 9634 failures, respectively. But in 1902 the total liabiliwere only \$105,700,000, the smallest total since 1882, when there was a very much smaller amount of capital invest ed in business. The proportion of assets to liabilities last year, however, though larger than in 1900 or 1901, was smaller than for many previous years. The only section of the country that failed to show a decrease in the number of failures as compared with last year was the South. The Northwest showed the heaviest decrease, the number of failures being 17 per cent less than in 1901. while New England came next with decrease of 16 per cent.

PAINFUL AND SIGNIFICANT LAPSE NOW A PULL ALTOGETHER.

Will Put Oregon on the Map.

Pendleton Tribune. After the Lewis and Clark Fair the West known in the East simply as the Puget Sound country and San Fran-, but there will be an Oregon.

Worth Much to Washington. Vancouver Register.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial will be worth more than \$100,000 to the State of Washington. The appropriation asked should be ancedily granted. Washington wants a full page ad next to pure reading matter at the 1905 Fair. praised him as a man who not only

Oregon's Most Progressive Move. Heppner Gazette.

This is one of Oregon's most progres sive movements, and while it will be somewhat of a burden it will be mone will be spirit in which this bill was passed well spent. had been more prominent in former Oregon today would have been much bet-

All Will Lend Their Support.

Harrisburg Bulletin. It is already apparent that this appropriation, in its liberality, is having the effect of building up confidence in our sister states, whose interests are identical with ours, to an extent that insures suc cess from the undertaking. It can already be said with safety that the Fair will be

a crowning success for the State of Ore-Will Inspire Other States.

Klamath Republican. Both branches of the Oregon Legislature have passed the bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. This liberality and enterprise will pirit of doubtless inspire generous donations on the part of other states for the same pur-

protection in the commercial treaties ne Sotiated through Mr. Kasson? pose, and means much for the same pur-That is the only possible inference. Did Mr. McKinley outgrow his eulogists or was he a traktor, as their silence regard-

products.

lie utterance?

press as to that,

other

That's What They Are. Bohemia Nugget.

The Lewis and Clark appropriation bill, isking for \$500,000, has passed both houses and will become a law. If the men who will have the handling of this and other funds subscribed for the Fair are judiciou and manage the business as they would manage their private affairs, the money will be well spent and Oregon and the Pacific Coast as well will reap a rich reward on the investment.

No One Doubts Good Results.

Nobody doubts for an instant that the Fair will result in great good to all the United States. That sounds well, but it is the veriest nonsense. Injury is such Northwest. Perhaps Portland may suffer most from the reflex action after this Fair is over: but that can only be for a time, for when a city situated as Port-land is, contains a population of over 100,000, it will not down for any length e on account of any local condition arising, as for instance a dulinces follow ing close upon the heels of a world's fair. us advertise this notable event in every way possible, for in so doing we advertise this vast territory and its boundese resources.

Will Pay for Price of Fair.

North Yamhill Record. Nothing so important to the welfare of Oregon in particular and the Coast in gen eral could be proposed at this time as the successful carrying out of this great enterprise. Portland is full of Easternars are seeking to take advantage of the great opportunities which will be afforded through the Exposition. The ad-ditional price which will be received by the people of Oregon for butter, eggs and chickens alone in the next two years will pay the state appropriation to the Lewis and Clark Exposition. We sincerely hope of Oregon will all co in an effort to make the Fair the great which it should and doubtless will be

Gregonians Should Be Congratulated

Oregon City Courier. The Lewis and Clark Fair is at last : trol? certainty. The people of Oregon are to be congratulated with the good sense with which the Oregon Legislature acted upon continued with more energy than this question and made the appropriation

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Chicago Chroniele,

the other day to eulogize the late William

higher planes of wisdom and greatness

a growing statesman, who continued

ing his last utterance plainly implies?

The West may have an opinion to ex-

The Value of Reciprocity.

Pittsburg Gazette.

Whenever a reciprocity treaty

nood upon any cluizen of the United

Competition and the Merger.

Minneapolis Tribune. When the Great Northern and Northern

Pacific were competing for business in the Northwest, they evolved a plan of home-

A good many statesmen went to Canton

The amount of ice that isn't being cut at Salem-wouldn't it freeze you?

Senator Quay just sets his mouth talking McKinley on the anniversary of his birth. and goes away and forgets about it.

There were President, Roosevelt, Judge Of course Doblin is guilty. What is a Day, Secretary Root, General Wright, Congressional investigating committee Vice-Governor of the Philippines: Charles Emory Smith, ex-Postmaster-General, and for?

When the property-owners opened the All these had words of highest praise for Mr. McKinley. They all praised him as a statesman and leader of men rank-ing with Washington and Lincoln. They question of individual rights the streets closed.

The European concert simply won't do sessed the natural qualities of leadership so long as Kaiser William insists on singbut who developed and grew continually ing solo.

"Throughout his long term of service The new Army regulations provide for in Congress," said Mr. Roosevelt, "there was a steady increase alike in his power etter care for the Army mules. There is of leadership and in the recognition of that power both by his associates in pubnot likely to be a kick over this.

The United States Senator who isn't lic life and by the public itself." And both Mr. Roosevelt and others recognized this growth throughout the period when Mr. McKinley occupied the White House. good for a two-weeks' speech on the statehood bill doesn't amount to much these days. Yet not one of the culogists had a word

to say about Mr. McKinley's last speech A correspondent suggests that the reain which he declared that the time had son the \$79,000,000 put out by the mints last come to lower the tariff barriers which, year got by us is that Mr. Morgan needed by shutting out the products of other lands, limited the markets for our own the money.

Why this silence? If Mr. McKinley was Mr. Ankeny goes to the Senate all right, but until the dust settles it will be hard grow to the end, adapting his policy with all but infailible sagacity to new con-ditions, why was there silence like that to say which one of the King County delegation sent him there

of the grave when it came to his last pub-What Mr. Morgan thinks of Mr. Gates Are we to understand that the distin-guished eulogists of the late President as printed a long time back. What Mr. Gates thinks of Mr. Morgan le apparentguished eulogists of the late President agree with Senator Aldrich, who recently ly taking Mr. Gates a long time to put in shape for publication. declared in substance on the floor of the Senate that Mr. McKinley had betrayed

The minority newspapers, as was to be expected, are again demanding that the Democracy put on an unbroken front, but none of them tell how that badly-fractured organization is going to do it.

The New York Central Railroad is going to provide physicians on all its trains hereafter. If this present epidemic of wrecks continues it would be better to put them in a place of safety-sort of string them in way stations along the track.

The hens in Oregon don't lay eggs enough to supply the local demand, and appeals are being sent to the Eastern market. Here again is a chance for the Legis. lator at Salem who has a minute to spare to introduce a bill.

nds well, but it A paragraph from a recent and slushy account of how John Luther Long wrote relative term when applied to trade rela-'The Darling of the Gods" states that tions. For example, interference to prehe playwright can write 7000 words an vent me extortions of the meat trust of hour on his typewriter. This is certainly the coal sellers' conspiracy can be deounced as an injury to those interests an amazing speed, and, we trust, much faster than anything else that Mr. Long But look at the injury they can inflict does.

upon thousands. The object of a protective tariff is not the advancement of single interests, but The latest craze in Paris is the wear-"the greatest good to the greatest numing of a lighted lantern as a personal ornament. The fashion originated with negotiated that will greatly benefit a speculative manufacturer, many, even at the cost of slight injury to whose a very few, it is the part of good govern-ment to accomplish its prime object, "the greatest good of the greatest number." 'petites lanternes" were bought by tens of thousands at the fair of Neully. The lantern is very small and neat, and made As a matter of fact we do not believ in a gothic form after an ancient model. that any pending reciprocity treaty would inflict actual loss of the means of liveli-

Senator L P. King, Populist, of Cowley County, is serving his 20th consecutive year as a member of the Kansas Legislature, and gives notice of his purpose to retire. In 1900 he was elected by a majority of 281, although McKinley carried the county by over 500, and he doubts if he could do it again. Evidently he has grown old enough to know better.

eekers' excursions at low rates. The obsectors excursions at low rates. The ob-ject of these, of course, was less to get passenger business than to attract set-tlers to the country, and so increase the freight business of the roads. Were these In order to prevent embarrassment among women who are not so well dressed as some others, a London preacher wholesome competitive efforts stopped when the Northern Securities merger brought the two railroads under one conproposes to hold his church services in darkness. Not only ought worship under On the contrary, they have been these conditions make such women feel free to attend, but it ought also to attract various young couples who have reached nd the Union Pacific Company has joined in the movement. Some time next month this company will send a train of ten

Cathlamet Sun.

sary to carry this great work. With a decent appropriation now by the Fed-eral Government, the board of Fair managers will have at their disposal some \$2,000,000 with which to put on foot this great advertisement of the resources of the Northwest, country. The fair should be and will be a great success. The State of Oregon will reap from its sowing a harvest of benefits that will many times over compensate it for the expenditure in money it is now making. Every Orego-nian should now put his shoulder to the wheel and do what he can to make the Lewis and Clark Fair the greatest that has yet been held in the country.

In the course of the rather acrimonious lebate between Aldrich and Dolliver some interesting sidelights were thrown upon the various aspects of reciprocal trade, Mr. Dolliver had decidedly the better end of the subject. Mr. Aldrich, in common with the other extremists, relies upon he sonorous declaration that he will not favor any part of any reciprocal agreecent that injures any interest in the

ber.'

States,

future attack, or of indirect attack through attempt of others to override our interests in the affairs of the Western world. Again, our interests in the Pacific are growing to an importance that corresponds with our interests in the Atlantic. We are on and in both oceans. So are the Central American and South American States, in whose welfare our own safety compels us to exercise a steady care.

There is every reason to believe that the Navy is now, generally speaking an object of interest to a large major ity of the people of the United States. Animosity may exist in the minds of backwoods politicians and of "anti" orators; but these do not represent the senments of the Nation. At the same time it must be remembered that expert knowledge of naval affairs is not widely diffused, and that Congress hitherto has shown a strange reluctance to carry out an intelligent and consist. ent naval policy. Nevertheless the United States has risen in twenty years om the tweifth or thirteenth place in naval power to the third or fourthfrom a defensive point of view. Yet we cannot afford to rest on our oars. The time may come when we shall make ourselves ridiculous by talking about the Monroe Doctrine, without naval power to give emphasis to our assertion -if, indeed, we are not in that condi-tion now. The British or French navies either of them, could reduce us to the sole study of defense. The Russian or German would make the issue doubtful,

Admitting that real trouble with Great Britain or France is improbable, and that Russian and American interests are not likely to clash, there remains Germany; and it is not jingoism to say, what naval officers generally admit. that a possible future foe is more likely to be feared in Germany than in any other nation, and that an American Navy manifestly superior to the Gerwould now play a part in moderating the demands of Germany on Venezuela. Nay, probably those demands never would have assumed their present gressive form.

No other nation has the resources to make such large and continuous expenditure on naval equipment as the United States now possesses. We could put fifty millions a year into construc-tion, for an indefinite period, and not feel the strain. This would carry us in a few years into a position of the first rank. It is not for aggression or for giory that this is desirable, but for mance and defense. We must abandon the Monroe Doctrine and throw ourselves on the generosity of the world powers, or build up our Navy. Conhave completely changed. We are in the center of the world now, no longer on the verge of it.

Philanthropic effort has seldom taken a more commendable form than is und in its inte expression in the tablishment and endowment of sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis. This scourge of the human race has so long been deemed incurable that its treatment looking to the recovery of the patient is still regarded with incredulity. While no remedy has been found for this disease that, taken into the stom ach or injected into the blood, will effect

ON THE JOLTING OF PUBLICISTS

The reasons for the decline in our exports of manufactures have been so often and so expansively set forth that it is needless to go over them. They embarrass us for very riches. It is because our prices are too high (J. J. Hill). It is because we are happier anyhow to buy than sell (Edward Atkinson). It is because the foreigners are in a hole and have to sell for what we will pay and it is also because the depressed state of foreign industry has given plac to activity. It is because we can't expect a favorable balance of trade to be continuous (free trade); and it is also because our spurt of recent years was only a spasm of bargain-counter sales anyhow which our impoverished protected corporations can't be expected to keep up (high tariff). Any one of these reasons is adequate in itself, but, taken altogether, they are simply overwhelming, What, then, shall we do with this report from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from the Treasury Sureau of Statistics? Exports of manufactures show a marked in-crease in the calendar year 1902 as compared with 1901. The total value of the 1902 exports of manufactures, as shown by the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is \$410,650,-967, against \$555,144,030 in 1901, an increase of \$15,500,060. Nearly all the important manu-factures entering into our export trade show an increase, the chief exceptions being iron and steel and refined mineral oil. The prime function of high figures

The prime function of big figures, hurled at the average inoffensive reader. is not to instruct, edify or amuse, but simply to daze. And that is the obvious tendency of these figures on the export trade. They will simply daze. Copper manufactures have increased in the year by \$12,000,000; cotton manufactures by \$7,000,000; agricultural implemente \$1,000,000; books, maps, etc., \$1,000,000; leather, \$1,500,000; knit goods of all sorts, \$1,000,000; leather goods, \$1,000,000.

We are extremely glad our manufacturers are increasing their exports. If exports are for the general welfare (high tariff); and correspondingly sorry if we are more blessed to buy than sell (free trade). But we should appreciate it greatly if their staff philosophers and their allies, the profound reasoners in the bureaus at Washington, would adopt some general theory of trade and

A man must obey his conscience within prescribed limits, and beyond them he must obey the consciences of other men. It is not permitted the citizen to think his country's cause is wrong and its foes are right and to act upon the conviction. It is not permitted the husband and father to conclude, in exalted impartiality, that another woman and children than his own are more deserving of his companionship and support. It is not permitted to reject the vocabulary of ordinary speech and substitute words of vehemence and picturesqueness that offend the firmly seated taste of the majority. The difference between atrocious rebellion and heroic revolution is not in the consciences of the adherents, but in the range of guns, the potions of the commanding General, the alertness of

It is awkward and perhaps more or ess barbaric that a man may be deprived of life, liberty or property as the reward of doing his duty as he sees it: but that is the situation in which we are placed, impregnable as Gibraltar, unavoidable as gravitation. It is not an ideal world, and in practical life the transcendental philosophy leads straight to the gallows and the poorhouse, if one have the luck to escape the insane asy lum. From windows of this great skyscraper of civilization men fall every

day through mere errors of judgment. But the pavements are very hard and there is nothing to do but gather up the remains.

GRATEFUL EVIDENCE OF FALLI-BILITY.

In the days of the Fathers, of course we had no such array of incompetent clerks as encumber while they diversify the Legislative landscape at Salem. In the good, old days, as everybody knows things were different. Politicians were statesmen, clerks were models of efficiency. All the men were honest and all the women virtuous. This is so well understood that the mere statement of the case carries as complete conviction as could a column of pleadings and evidence. But:

In the City of Salem, from the 17th of August, 1857, until the 18th of September, 1857, there assembled a convention to frame a state constitution. The resultant document was submitted to the people of the then territory and prospective state November 9, 1857, and was ratified by 7195 votes against 3195 votes. It became somebody's duty to make two copies of this constitution,

one to be sent on to Congress, which ratified it two years later, and one for the archives of the state government at Salem. Whoever had that job to do did it

bunglingly. He made the mistake which is the simplest and most annoy ing of all the mistakes known to the world of careless copyists and typeset-

ters. He carried the word "submitted" in his mind, and when he looked back through section 2 of article XVII and came across the word "submitted" he stopped right there and went on copy ing, without looking farther back to see if he had come to the "submitted" he

had copied or to some other "submit-ted." The consequence appears in the said section. Here it is, with the words

William Travers Jerome, who, as District Attorney, is doing more than any other man to inspire respect for the law in New York City, writes the following

in New York City, writes the following: Some people hold the theory that the District Attorney should wait for complaints to be made, that he should try only such cases as are presented to his office rather than seek crime at its source and endeavor to stamp it out. That is not my view of the duties of my office. The law gives us ample power and au-thority to protect the community and oppose crime and criminals, and those powers will be exercised to their fullest extent.

It has been a long time since a public official was guilty of such heterodoxy The idea that a man is elected District Attorney "to seek crime at its source and endeavor to stamp it out" is so novel that it would arouse derision in more than one American community we might mention.

Vermont went for prohibition by 1500 fifty years ago, and now goes for local option by 1600. By such narrow squeaks

does the voice of the people in clarion mighty and thunderous tones escape speaking through the wrong megaphone. The sacred right of personal liberty has been nobly maintained by a free people. Otherwise, the free people would have overwhelmingly repudiated the rum power. There must be no halfway business about these things Everything in politics is on the heroic

After listening to the picturesque remarks of Mr. Hume on the Sepatorial contest, one's desire for the recovery of

Representative Adams becomes more intense. The way he talks when sick in the hospital encourages the belief that if he were right well and on the ground at Salem he would separate himself from double-leaded long primer remarks fit for the first page.

Minnesota Republicans declare that a tariff on lumber is "contrary to the spirit of protection." But the Washington Legislature disapproves the proposal and offers to emite the proposers hip and thigh. Oh, no, the tariff is not

a local question.

The inheritance tax has passed both houses. This is a powerful hint to the slaves of journalism to get a hustle on them. The law mustn't be inoperative through lack of material to work upon Wood and chickens thankfully taken on subscription.

The crisis which was to have arrove at Salem has arriven so often that it is becoming somewhat chestnutty. The tameness of this contest is reprehensible enough, but its false alarms are worse.

Pendleton Tribune. The great and wealthy state of Illinois appropriated only \$800.000 for the World's Fair in 1893, and Oregon donates ver-nearly this amount when her taxable val nation is nowhere in comparison with the state of Illinois. For the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, immediately following the World's Fair at Chicago, California appropriated not one cent. For the Southern Exposition at Atlanta the state of Georgia donated but \$15,000. Nebraska gave but \$125,000 for the Trans-Mississipp Exposition at Omaha in 1888. For the Par American Exposition at Buffalo, Ne New York, the Empire State, gave but \$350,000. For the Charleston Fair South Carolina appropriated only \$50,600. For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the state of Missouri has appropriated \$1,000,000. Con-eldering population, territory, taxable valuation and wealth Oregon has given more in proportion than any other state where a similar exposition has been held. Oregon should now be given suitable advertisement and no doubt but that the returns will be three, four or even tenfold.

Greeley's Advice Amended. Atlanta Constitution

Come South, young man, and grow up with the country! The opening of the Panama canal to the world's traffic will more directly and largely benefit the cotton belt than any other large section of the country. The vast current of overland traffic to the Pacific will be in large degree diverted to the South Atlantic and Gulf oard, stimulating Southern railroad building proportionately and building at Southern harbors cities that will rival the greatest of the North. The whole South will be transformed into a teeming indus trial community.

How the Bargain Was Made.

Nebraska State Journal. The Colombian Minister offered to the criminal population and the develop-ment of crime, but adding to the honest and useful population to the amount of the canal treaty at an annual rental of the right of way of \$550,000 in addition to the lump sum of \$5,000,000 to be paid down. Mr. Hay offered him \$100,000 and then be gan to make eyes at Nicaragua. Then, after a time, Colombia melted and offered to trade with a \$250,000 rental. The Presilent submitted the offer to leading tors and on their advice accepted the compromise.

Poser Even in This Day.

Old John Adams frankly gave up the at-tempt to understand Pennsylvania politics and politicians, declaring that they were the devil's own incomprehensibles. What would be have thought of this New York quartet-Lessier, Quigg, McCullagh and

Reformer Swearing Off Taxes

It would have saved a good deal of both-er if Congressman Lessler had simply kicked Quigg. That is the way a United States Senator disposed of the case of a man who offered him a consideration to Washington Post. George Foster Peabody, the Brookiyn reformer, has sworn off a tax assessment of \$50,000 and declares that he is no longer a resident of Greater New vote for the Spanish treaty. He kicked the cuss out of the Senatorial committee room and around the corridors of the Capit tol. This closed the incident. It also closed the carser of the lobbyist. York. A professional reformer docen't like tax-paying any more than one of the low-browed sort.

aches, containing homeseeking excursionists, to its Pacific Coast territory Here is another lilustration of the fac

Vorhanysk and Stredin-Komysk was a dead ermine, caught in a trap.-Harry de Windt, in February Wide World. that merger only raises competition to a higher level and increases its energy.

Mr. De Windt's descriptive work is The Union Pacific never has extended such liberal facilities to the people of its territory, never has taken such pains mainly interesting because of the similes he employs, but we think this is the to encourage immigration, never has shown so much interest in the develop-ment of its tributary country, as since has best of the lot. His cable dispatches show that he struck many a live wire, but nothing that he has written so far seems to the other two roads combined against it. rank as a dead letter in the English press.

General Booth After Millionaires,

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, General Booth, of the Salvation Army, gravely announces the purpose of that en-The two bachelore, Bailey and Hanna, who hold the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas, are still the terprising organization "to go after the millionaires of the United States and entarget of the fun-makers. In the lower House of the Kansas Legislature on Monmillionaires of the United States and en-roll them as members." They have not usually been considered promising revival material, but perhaps the effort to reach them has not been made in just the right day, Representative Campbell introduced a bill to tax all able-bodied bachelors, between the ages of 40 and 65, \$50 a year, way. The millionaire as an active mem-ber of the Salvation Army would not be out of place. The qualities which have and all able-bodied old maids between the ages of 35 and 50, who have no families to support, \$25 a year. put him in the position he occupies, or kept him there if the formative work in

The dignified editor of the Red Wing Republican arose hastily from a sitting building his fortune was done by others, are very much those which it may be asposture, looked around to see if anyone sumed would make for success in the kind of work General Booth wants done. was laughing at him, brushed the slush from his trousers, stalked stiffly into his sanctum, stood up by a case of type, and

penned the following:

Mild Proposal in Missouri.

is exceedingly gratifying to see some at-

tention paid to the work of caring for children neglected and exposed to crimi-nal influences and an intelligent effort

Better Arbitrate Than Fight.

tion as the one proper and desirable course to be pursued in the adjustment

of disputes between nations. It is great

perhaps, to be ready to fight if needs must, but being ready to fight it is great-er still to be willing to arbitrate.

What Lessler Should Have Done.

Boston Herald.

inals, and not only in this

to guard them from becoming crim-

New York Sun. We have had the happiness of examining the bill introduced into the Missouri House of Representatives to prohibit the playing One way to stop the children from coasting on the sidewalks would be to clean the walks. A few ashes or a little sand sprinkled on the walks would also stop the practice and might of football. The bill means well, but it keep older people from taking a slide not con of football. The bill means well, but it is far too mild. It makes the playing of football a misdemeanor. Why not a fel-ony? It provides that the officers and managers of the State University, School of Mines State Vermel School Action templated. Uncle Joe Cannon entered the hall of the

way reducing

It also

House the other day while discussion of Mines, State Normal Schools, Agricul about the bill to stamp out the foot-andtural College and public schools supported in part by the state shall be fined or immouth disease was on. A Southern Democrat, who talks frequently and on any old prisoned if they allaw the students to play football. These are wishy-washy trivial pains and penalties. If the subject, which fact has become a jest on Mis both sides of the chamber, held the floor. this souri legislators want to abolish "Does this bill cure the mouth disease?" atrocious game they will have to make it murder in the first degree. inquired Uncle Joe of a company of states-

men near him.

"Yes," said they.

"Well, then," replied Uncle Joe, with a wave of his hand toward the voluble Southern Democrat, "I am for it."

"Now, Willie, whatever you do, don't be piggish," was the parting shot of fond mamma as her darling set forth to a school social.

Willie jingled his coin in his pocket. No. he wouldn't spend a red cent for the llbrary fund, which the school was trying to swell. Ten cents for a new top. Twenty-five cents for a pure agate marble. And 19 cents more for "Foxy the Slouth, or the Adventures of a Boy Detective"-and

that would finish his pile. At the hall there was a tempting array

of nuts, cake, bottles of soda pop, sweets of all kinds from candy canes to sticky molassea kisses.

"Willie Jones, you'd look just too sweet swinging a cane," he heard a maid at a booth call out.

Willie was out 25 cents, but he looked "sweet" swinging his cane. Soda pop. chewing candy, chocolate cake in generous quantities saw Willie broke. So he started home with his cane, and at the door handed his mother the handle. He wasn't feeling the best in the world, and

during the night was quite sick. "Didn't I warn you that you couldn't eat everything with impunity," chided his mother next morning.

Willie's brow wrinkled angrily and he replied indignantly: "I didn't eat any impunity."

honest and useful effort and the greater safety of society ... Rochester Hereld. The submission to arbitration of a dis-pute involving territorial boundaries by two such powers as the United States and Great Britain should go far to establish international respect for arbitra-

Hartford, Conn., Courant.

Curing Crime by Prevention. Minneapolis Journal. In our efforts toward the prevention of crime we have to a large extent gone at the business at the wrong end, and it

atrocio

Oregon Has Done Well.