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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with no marked YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem oum temperature, 28; properature, 40; min cipitation, none.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

THE NEW TAXATION.

Powers of taxation, possessed by our State and Federal Governments, are to a large extent concurrent; and yet the fact is indisputable, whatever the causes that have led to it, that while the several states have been stripped of productive and little burdensome sources of revenue, by the growing demands of National life, proceeding from the changed conditions and circumstances of the country since the Constitution was established in 1789, they have also been yet further restricted in available subjects of taxation by the operation of causes wholly beyond state control, until polls and direct property valuations have almost alone remained to them, without some check or hindrance, as sources of their revenue.

The first real effort in our own state to reach and to define new objects of taxation have appeared in the present Legislature. The corporation taxes proposed may not afford the best means of reaching one of the objects sought; but sicce the effort is mainly tentative and experimental, changes may be made as experience shall teach or warrant. The same may be said of the tax on inheritances which now only awaits the Gov. ernor's signature to make it law,

With the single exception of duties on imports, the right of taxation is coequal and concurrent in the Federal and State Governments; but through the constantly increasing demands of

of, yet the state has opened no new sources of revenue. Hence visible property-land especially-suffers; and it be comes the duty of the state to devise means of relieving it, from such sources as may still remain in its hands. This is the justification of the new schemes of taxation now nuder consideration in our Legislature. Since the Federal Government has taken possession, apparcessors! ently, for good and all, of the best of the mighty sources of revenue known as "internal," the states must find other means. Land values cannot stand the ever-increasing strain.

BISMARCK REVERSED.

Finance and poetry occasionally find common devotee in the same man; but the occasion is rare. Equally unusual is the combination of the man of thought with the man of action. Think ers are seldom doers, and vice versa All our great Presidents of force in affairs have been the source of grief to their scholarly adherents. Give the military or political or financial genius an imperfect plan, and he will nevertheless achieve great things with it. Wrong in theory, he will be invincible in practice Inadequate measures he will compel to success by sheer force of his indomitable will. Comparatively worthless raw material, obedient to his magic touch becomes the finished product of perfection, grace and power. A man may achieve pretty much everything that he sets his heart on, and surpass the highest expectations of his followers. He may conquer the world and create an empire, and yet be ignorant and wrong

in whole realms of intellectual knowledge. The proverb which tells of the final rise of truth nevertheless frankly contemplates its being crushed to earth; and error in the hands of the strong may obtain an indefinite title to the

throne. What we are coming to is Bismarck lismarck and the Kulturkampf. In the thirty years that have passed since the hold of the Catholics was perforce relaxed in Prussia, the lines of this battle have entirely changed. The question now is not the old one of church and state. It is a question of civil and relig-The enlightened mind ious freedom. was against the Jesuits then, now it can only rejoice at the promised dissipation of religious proscription. Yet we need not misconceive the spirit of Bismarck's policy. He was not so much concerned to relieve the masses from ecclesiastical domination as he was to extend the domination of the civil government which he himself controlled. It was no that the church stood in the way of liberty, but that it stood in the way of Bismarck. His great conflict with the Vatican formed a consistent part of his Imperial policy, which also included, as well as united, Germany, his protective tariff, the colonization of dependencies and the socialistic measures which he employed as the antidote for socialism

-all in one mighty enterprise of paternalism, microscopic in detail and ruthless in execution. In the study of religious toleration Germany undoubtedly stands, not at the head of the class; yet intolerance, as Poe said of terror, is not of Germany but of the soul. The Jesuits will presumably be permitted to do in Germany as they do elsewhere among self-governing Northern nations. Bismarck was not

the only governmental force in modtime. ern times impervious to the truth that the only thing to do with religious sects is to let them alone. The only concern

the state has with them is to bring their some time it has been ceriously overt acts into conformity with the civil law. The state must punish murder and bigamy and tax evacions and offenses against the ballot and the courts.

officials are indispensable. Every time the safety of their patrons, and it is by SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS we get one of them out and a new one no means an evidence of bad judgment In we are speedily informed of the trethat such step is taken before harm is mendous reforms the new incumbent done. The American public is nervous has instituted in the conduct of his ofly anxious to "get there" when it starts fice. Think how Smith reformed upon on a journey, but it would rather arrive Jones and Jones upon Robinson. Then a little later in good condition than comwhat must have been the indispensaplete the passage under the Coroner's bility of each of these successive predecertificate. Economy and safety are considerations that must weigh with It is a most palpable absurdity that railroad managers as well as with their

patrons.

The inheritance tax law is likely to

have to run the gauntlet of the Suprem

Court of the United States, as well as

The ordinary discrimination of a graded

inheritance tax has been upheld before.

screet into the slough a few days ago

would be good riddance to bad rubbish

if riddance were thereby accomplished,

This melancholy thoroughfare which

has for many months been "no thor-

oughfare," was in the paimy days of old

East Portland and the Stark-street

ferry the scene of much activity. With

a past so near that it is fresh in the

memory of our young people, the old

roadway has been for a number of years

in a state that has given it the appear.

ance of antiquity. It is hoped that its

collapse will be the signal for its reju-

venation, though the street that it

spans cannot for many years, if ever,

regain what it lost in the failure of the

owners of the Stark-street ferry to

throw a bridge across the river when it

became evident that the ferry was out-

The isolation of country life is pass-

ing. In fact, in many sections it has

passed. What with railway stations at

frequent intervals throughout the farm-

ing regions, free mail delivery pushing

its way out into the rural districts, elec-

tric cars singing along on trolleys and

telephone lines extending far and near.

loneliness has been banished from thou-

sands of farmhouses within the past

year. If under the old regime the farm-

er's life was the most independent of all,

it is now the most enviable in another

direction, since it combines the quiet

and beauty of the country with the

touch of urban life that brings the

world, divested of strife and noise, to

The fruitgrowers of Eastern Multho

dated.

its doors.

the men who fight for these places at every election can earn more in private pursuits. If they could they wouldn't seek office. If they could they would get out instantly. Nobody need be agitated with the fear that the places couldn't all be satisfactorily filled without delay if the entire population of the

City Hall and Courthouse should move out this very morning. They won't leave. You can't drive 'em out.

OLD AND NEW JETTY.

The discrimination relied on in this case The Government's plane for the mouth is made between two helrs to a life sucof the Columbia River are readily discession, with the remainder in one case cernible from the full report brought by to lineal heirs and in the other to collatwire from Washington in vesterday's eral heirs or strangers in blood. The issue. On the whole, the prompt condistinction seems unintelligibly techniclusions of the Engineer Corps and the cal; but it appears that the contest faithful adherence to the approved plans turned somehow on the taxation of inwill give more satisfaction than we had heritance under the right of dower. The the right to expect. Interference has been active if unwise and futile. It is doubtless as beneficial to commerce as it eral heirs or by strangers in blood, is is pleasant for the engineers that the undertaking is to go ahead without the the law, subject to taxation in such way peril of having the whole thing thrown as the law may direct. This decision back on Congress. was upheld throughout, up to the Su-For one thing, the new enterprise will preme Court of the United States.

e assured of more rapid progress than was possible with the original jetty under spasmodic attention at Washing ton. The old jetty was authorized in 1884, but it was not till 1895 that it resulted in the desired thirty feet on the bar. This time work is not likely to stop till it is completed. The original depth on the bar was 19 to 20 feet. This was increased by the jetty to 31, and

since has decreased again to 22. The old jetty is 414 miles long, the new one is to be 21/2 miles. Perhaps it is not too much to say that

this new jetty was in a way contemplated in the original project, to this extent, that if the 4 miles or 41/2 built should not prove adequate it would have to be extended. Be this as it may, the Langfitt extension is in perfect consonance with the present jetty, in theory and practice. The present jetty has moved the bar some miles seaward; but there it has accumulated again, and the expectation is that the extension will carry the bar on out into deep water, where it will be dissipated by the currents of the ocean. The expectation is justified by the experience of jetties in

every civilized country. The Danub has been deepened from 9 to 12 feet; the Mississippi from 8 to 30, the Oder from 7 to 25. It is not too much to expect that the construction on the new jetty will begin

some time between April and August of this year, and that in two years at least its beneficent results will begin to appear. Meanwhile all is clear for the employment of the sea dredge on the bar, which should, if the scheme works out in practice, give ample depth at the mouth of the river by next Fall or Win

ter at the latest. Funds are available for both these undertakings without forther recourse to Congress for a long

PASSENGER SPEED NOT THE MAIN THING.

questioned by railroad men whether too much attention is not given to showy features of passenger traffic. Only about

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

One Way to Do It.

Spokane Spokesman-Review If Oregon wishes to prevent the circula-tion of stories of crime, it will have to look after its penitentiary prisoners more

closely.

Something in This.

Tacoma Ledger. Oregon's Legislature is trying to curtail the Tracy style of literature and drama. plan is a good one, but it would be better not to furnish the raw material for that style.

Don't Yet Need Child-Labor Bill. Fossil Journal.

that of our own Supreme Court. The Illinois law is the latest to be tested. The Journal believes that the child-labor Yet it looks quite simple. Like the late bill which has passed the Senate is pre-mature in Oregon, and will result in more An heir to millions challenged its constitutionality under the fourteenth Matthew Arnold, Mr. Parker has recogthan good should it become a law nized the efficacy of repetition. He does not fear saying or doing a thing twice, amendment because it discriminated under present conditions. among the persons of the same class. nay, a dozen times. If perchance-and the

King County's Bitter Lesson.

Whatcom Reveille. Judging from the wall in the politica columns of the Seattle Times, the Seattle hog doesn't wear its courtplaster and arnica without complaint. In the future the City of Seattle will be careful not to job Van de Vanter and John Wooding as it has done in the past.

Not So Bad to Be a Clam.

Eugene Guard. lower court held in effect that the right to inherit, whether by direct or collat-Occasionally some person who thinks little settles his controversy with an op-ponent with the gratuitous advice, "Don't a clam." Let us consider. In the first not a natural right, but a creature of place, the clam minds his own busine keeps his mouth shut and grows to be biggest of his kind-and this is all that any one can do. He owns his nouse and does not have to pay rent; he sks no favors and attends strictly to business. So it is well to be a clam in The dropping of the old, long since ome particulars. disused roadway on East Washington

Clackamas County Interested. Oregon City Courier.

No county in Oregon should profit more by the Lewis and Clark Oriental Exposition than Clackamas County. Our terri tory will run right to the doors of the great Exposition. We do not have to hunt the opportunity; the opportunity is brought right to our door. Every material resource of this great county should be brought to the attention of the public and thoroughly advertised to the world, We have the best county in Oregon-one gerous snake in the of the best countles in the world. Let us tell about it and demonstrate it, so all may know what Clackamas County is Leduc and what her resources are. A good story cannot be too well told or too often told.

Extenuating Circumstances.

There are few indeed who have not experienced a feeling of irritation at the lack of Portland enterprise. Let the quesbe asked. What capital developed tions this mine, or where is the ore shippe To what point are you shipping your cat tle, horses, sheep or wool? Where do you send your surplus fruit and hay and dairy products? So far as the answers are con erned, there had as well be no Portland. The state seems orphaned of its mother city. But it is named when the traveling men want to sell large bills of goods, and it is the best news center on the Pr cific Coast. Best of all, it is moving in the direction of rallway communication with Southeastern Oregon. The Chamber of Commerce recently denounced its own neglect as almost criminal. Now Grant County show equal magnanimity and present its inducements in such form that the road will be built along its richest valleys and through its best towns.

What Can He Gain?

Spokane Chronicle. When a great nation begins to bully a little country it should at least study th probable effect before it starts its game. mah are trying to devise ways and means through organization whereby they may secure more certain and sub-It is difficult to see how Germany is likely to gain anything by its present con stantial profits from their business. This duct in the Venezuelan affair. The Kalis commendable. Every man is entitled ser need not expect to secure a foot of land by murdering the South Americans to reap the benefits of his endeavor, and fruitgrowers have been too often countunless he is also prepared to whip the ed out when the returns from sales United States. As to the money which is in dispute, that will be paid sooner or came in. Former efforts in this line have failed to accomplish the end later,

NOTE AND COMMENT THE REAL THING IN DRAMA.

New York Sun

None but a dramatic playwright enam-

ored of pessimistic themes could with-

progress is saluted with groans, success; this is the real thing;

Yes, it was a nice day yesterday.

Of course we saw the sunshine. We're not blind.

stand the responsiveness of an American Theater audience. This week the house Frank L. Stanton is organizing a sois crowded twice every 24 hours, and Lem B. Parker's "For Home and Honor" sim-ply thrilis. One rather envies Mr. Par-ker. He never angles for a laugh-it meets his text two-thirds of the way. ciety of newspaper wits. What a melantholy company this will be!

Lightning clouds are seldom more than Does he wish to sound the tragic note?-at once there is heard the rustle of in-300 yards from the earth. And still none of the anxious Senatorial candidates at terest. A situation tense calls forti cheers, while his villafin and villainte forth Salem have thought of raising their rods that high. need only walk across the stage and their This is

A subscriber writes to The Oregonian playing on that harp of a thousand strings insisting that spelling is not a good test of mental ability, and that it should not be made a part of any school examination. Judging from many of the letters received at this office, it isn't,

Wind in a great storm blowing at 50 to mere doubt is an insult to an American Theater audience-his point is too subtly 70 miles an hour travels about 6000 feet a minute and exerts a force of 24 pounds to made, its constant reiteration drives it home triumphantly. For example, he sent the square foot. We wonder how the his jokes across the stage in pairs, at Speaker of the House withstood the prestimes in threes. Guasy Love-Phoebus! what a name!-a very blond young man with the traditional make-up of Brother sure when Jim Ham Lewis was in Con-STORS.

Sam, never said anything but "Aw, beg "The rectifiers are degrading fine whiskles to pardon! Awfully sorry, don't you know." These talismanic words unlocked from the The rectiners are degrading into whiseles to the level of a cheap and nauseous compound," declares Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., a Louisville, Ky., distiller, in a statement attacking the re-port of the chairman of the whisky committee of the Board of Trade.-Chicago Chronicje. breasts of Gussy's auditors consuming laughter At the most unexpected and in-opportune moments Gussy appeared and always with the inevitable phrases. It was The statement seems incomplete without

a footnote advising the thirsty to try Now fancy the cumulative effect of this Doogleberry's Maryland Rye. Sardou trick. Fancy to it superadded a deaf old woman who always insists on

George S. Boutwell, the oldest ex-Govtelling the same story and a Commodrnor of Massachusetts, has been celewho is bursting to relate one anecdote. brating his 55th birthday at his home in the three add a fourth, a Captain of Groton. Mr. Boutwell was only 22 years the German navy who limps in accent and leg-is it any wonder that the walls of the theater vibrate with uncontrollable old when elected Governor of the old Bay State and was the youngest man ever called to the office. In an interview form a human background, sombro

on his birthday he gave this advice to and sympathetic, for these gay young men: "Find out what you have a dians Mr. Parker creates a wife who is married before the curtain rises to a bad man with one wife already. The heroine's right to do and do it." most characteristic speech is "All will be

One of the most interesting matters well if my early marriage is not discov-ered. She has remarried-she is a bigamis which occupied the attention of the Man About Town during the past week without intent. Her good husband is a was a piece of direct information in renaval Captain; her bad one turns up like gard to the present whereabouts of an a counterfeit penny. Of course, it happens old-time citizen who died several years at a ball. But there is a still more dan ago.

turees, formerly a lady's mald, Nansette The receipt of messages or informa a joy of a name. Nancette imper-by handsome Lillian Bayer, was tion from those who have gone ahead of us, out of sight and hearing, is not so common in these degenerate days as it used to be, or as it probably will be when long-distance wireless telephoning and telegraphing has been perfected and brought into general use.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that a great deal of interest has been taken in a piece of information lately received by a circle of some kind of osophists in this city in regard to a departed brother who was a well-known and wealthy citizen only a few years ago, Just how the information was transmitted is known only to the members of the circle, and it is doubtful if any proof of its genuineness can be produced which would nduce a court of justice to accept it as egal testimony. This should not cast a loubt on its truthfulness, as such is the general rule in regard to all the information the world has in regard to things beyond mortal ken. The fact that the information in regard to the departed tallies so exactly with what his brethren would have expected of him, is sufficient evidence of its truthfulness to satisfy them.

The departed brother was greatly attached to a group of old cronies, who, like himself, were fond of a quiet game of draw poker, merely to pass the time, and as the infirmities of old age grew on him. he spent more of the leisure which dragged so heavily on him in their company. He continued to derive increasing pleasure from the simple game at cards

that he was unable to distinguish the face

to have plain marks painted on them.

cards one from another, and was obliged

for them of the party in charge of his

sphere, and was told that they were all

in another place on a lower level. He

expressed such an earnest desire to see

them and associate with them again that

the custodian gave him a round-trip

ticket to go down where they were. He

found them all enjoying a quiet game

of poker, as he expected, and he expressed

till after his sight had be

eccived with groans yesterday afternoon. When Margaret Mordaunt humbled herself at the unworthy feet of the sinister, gypsy-looking Nancette murmun of disapproval were heard; when the ta-bles were turned and Nancette fell upon Canyon City News. her knees a roar of joy went up to the Now, we contend that this is worth a trousand psychological plays, a thousand dramas of souls perplexed. You are never in doubt for a moment about the otives or the morals of these men and omen. Right is right, wrong is wrong. It is not subtle, it is healthy, and abou t all hovers the delicate odor of peanuts

laughter!

onated

and German cologne. Of the exciting fire episode, of the Manhattan Beach doings, we purposely avoid making a reference. "For Home and Honor" is strong enough without sensa-tional scenic effects. The clash of human wills is heard above the excitements of ration and hair-breadth fire es-And the stock company of the onflagration and hair-breadth fire capes. American does not fail to accord full fustice to Mr. Parker's lines. Disguise them-selves as they would, the audience recognized the old favorites: the action almost to a halt when Paul Scott appeared as Captain Weber, with a cane and a dialect. As for Bert Lytel, the Gussy Love,

grass-an

there were shrieks only. An ordinary thea-tergoer on Broadway cannot realize the stensity with which these audiences lister to a play. But Lem B. Parker does and has mastered the enviable technique-the art of writing emotional melodrama

Jessaline Rodgers, ever opulent in per-son and acting; Lillian Bayer, Laura Almosnino, Julia Blanc-the amusing Aunt Sarah-Frank Jameson, Robert mings, a dangerous man, and Maurice Freeman, the popular leading man, partic-

of these coequal and concurrent rights has been lost or destroyed. In other words, the Federal power has monopolized most if not all the best source of revenue. Yet protection of the rights of person and property and the vast details of local administration must depend on the activity and vigor of the states. This duty has been so far committed to the exclusive jurisdiction of the states that the Federal authority may not touch any of the primary and essential elements of it. Yet the Federal Government has taken possession of all, or nearly all, of the most fruitful sources of taxation

When the Constitution was established the extent of the United States was but a fringe along the Atlantic Coast, nowhere more than three hun-dred mlies wide. Commercial intercourse was hardly known. There was neither steamboat nor canal nor railroad nor telegraph in existence; and with hardly an exception, river navigation did not extend beyond the limits of a single state. Lands and polls were the principal subjects of taxation for state purposes, and the highly productive and little burdensome subjects of excise taxation, which make the chief sources of revenue for expenses of the civil administration the world over today, had not then been developed. As fast as they have developed in later times they have been appropriated by the Federal Government. This came about largely through conditions created by the Civil War and its conse-

In the early time there were no public funds in which investments could be made, and in fact there was little or no money for such investment if opportu nity for making it had existed. Invest ments of money in government securities, even in Europe, was then of but recent existence, and was practically unknown in the United States. There were no such public funds as our various bonded debts, in which capital, accumulated in one state, could find investment in another and avoid taxation at home. There were no railroad, manufacturing, mining, telegraph and the like incorporated stock companies, to absorb the capital produced by the common industry and shelter it from taxes for state and local purposes. Such a thing as share capital in private corporations created by the laws of one date and carrying on business in yet another, or in most, if not all, the other states, was wholly unknown. In the early time whoever might be tempted to conceal part of his taxable property in order to avoid being taxed on it was in danger of losing caste with his neighbors, if he yielded to the temptation. It would not then have been deemed good citizenship, nor commendable business sagacity, to evade payment of taxes by investments outside the state jurisdiction, even if opportunity allowed. And as all operations of government then were on a small scale and expenses low, the burden on land-though it fell chiefly on land-was not great, Land could bear it.

But the change has come. Operations of government are vastly extended; public servants share the luxurious ideas of the times; state and local govnts must have money in great the volume of supply answering the de-

But it has no cognizance to take of man's religious faith, whether he is a Catholic or a Presbyterian, a Buddhist or a Jew, a Mormon or a Christian Scientist. In the eye of the law, one faith is as good as another-equally conducive to good government, equally entitled to respect for its vagarles, symbols, rites and supernatural traditions. good deal of the unreason prevails today which persecuted the Quakers 250 years ago. Sometimes the most inoffensive sects seem to incur the greatest popular aversion.

The man of action is apt to be intolerant of the man of thought; of the man of sensibility; of any man whose com bative and destructive qualities are less developed than his own. When Napoleon saw Louis XVI appear with his red cap in the palace window at Versailles all he thought was "the poor driveller!" and that if the King had come out at the head of the Swiss Guards and ridden down the besiegers, with a few cannot to help, the monarchy might have been saved. It is a type of the masterful mind's contempt. It interested Bismarck very little what the truth was concerning the proper treatment of religious orders. What he thought was that he had the power to establish his theories, and that nothing could prevail against them. We cannot belittle the power of the great man-Alfred, Napoleon, Bismarck. Perhaps the strongest testimony to his greatness is found in his temporary triumphs over truth. We can only be sure that in the long run his work will only abide where he collaborated with right. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine;

UNDERPAID OFFICIALS, MAYBE.

Pity the sorrows of the poor office secker. He works night and day to get his place, spends money, levies on the time and good offices of his friends, makes promises he knows he can't keep, and then when he gets it he finds that his salary is too small and must be raised. All of which is vanity and vexation of spirit.

Why does a man strive so hard for a job at the City Hall or the Courthouse route when every siding is blocked and if the salary is so small that he can't afford to work for it? If he can make more in business, why doesn't he do it? Where is the mysterious power that compels these poor wretches to work on for \$100 a month, for example, when vacancies in commercial life are yawoing for them at \$150?

No, gentle reader, it is all a fallacy The strenuous life undertaken by these amiable and accomplished public servants to get into office is abundant evidence that they earn more there, directly or indirectly, than they can earn outside. Suppose one of these overworked and underpaid gentlemen were to resign-wouldn't there be a dozen eager claimants for his place? Wouldn't every man of political influence in town be importuned to "go down the line" for several persistent applicants?

Certainly, yes. Then why should the salaries be raised? Oh, but the cost of living has increased. Maybe it has, but that is not the question. The question is whether the work done is commensurate with the pay, and the only test of this is sums for objects formerly not dreamed mand. Nor does it appear that these

per cent of railroad revenue is de rived from passenger business, but the proportion of expenditure for that service is much greater. This has been excused on the ground that the passenger department is the advertising end of the railroad, the assumption being that benefit accrues to the freight de partment from money invested in popularizing the passenger service. How ever this may be, there is a growing disposition to limit the display and to put money into solid improvements. The ection of the Pennsylvania Railroad in sacrificing its fast train between New York and Chicago for the benefit of its freight service is a notable instance of

the prevailing tendency. The increasing frequency of disastron wrecks is another thing that brings into question the wisdom of consuming' so much vitality for the showy limited trains. Accidents will happen on the very best regulated of railroads, and we shall never be exempt from them while safety depends on human vigilance, but it cannot escape observation that appalling lists of corpses have been piled up recently by such trains as the Owl, the Sunset Limited, the Jersey Fast Express, and others of that class, whose characteristic was special swiftness. They plowed mercilessly into slower trains, carrying death to scores and maiming more. The statement of the dying Jersey engineer-"I saw the red light, but expected it to turn to white' -tells volumes of the desperate chances taken by the locomotive drivers who get the swift trains through on time. It is not uncommon, apparently, to run in the very teeth of the danger signal and see it turned to "safe" barely in time to avert accident. These chances must be taken or the limited falls behind and

gets a bad reputation. But once the red light did not change as it had so often done before, and there was carnage and ruin in an instant. High-pressure operation is responsible

for accidents of this class. A limited passenger train may rush over the road with comparatively little danger when there is nothing to conflict with it, when it must take only its own chances. But running the same train over the same

the main line is alive with other traffic is quite a different matter. So great has become the stress of transportation on the great railroads of the country that every express must thread a maze of trains from one end of the line to the other, all crowded to their limit. That

disaster is so infrequent under these conditions is the great wonder. Safety demands reduction of the spec of the fast trains or increase of the number of tracks for their use, if there is to be further increase of fraffic. The Pennsylvania is adding two more tracks to the four it already has between New York and Chicago, and yet deems it wise to discontinue its twenty-hour train for the good of the other business of the road. The New York Central, having an equal number of tracks, is able to hold its fast train, and it is to be assumed that conditions there are such as to hold the hazard at a low

point. The tunnel accident of that road must have taught it the evil of over pressure. It is reassuring, however, to see the railroads willing to sacrifice their showy advertising for the benefit of the more substantial business and

ought, but with the experience that they have had the fruitgrowers that supply the Portland market ought to be able to protect themselves from unjust exactions on the part of those known in the granger's vocabulary as the "middlemen." -

Perhaps we should not wonder that boys brought up on the streets con-sider it "fun" to terrify, beat and in other ways maltreat Chinamen who are passing along attending to their own business, when we are told that the lookers-on at such an outrage the other day "shouted with laughter." This is clearly not the way to impress th thoughtless or untutored boy with the fact that it is mean, cruel and cowardly to the last degree to terrify and inflict pain upon protesting helplessness

Lake Superior iron ore shipments last year reached the enormous total of 27.-571,121 tons, an increase of 33 per cent over the shipments of the previous twelve months. In the one season of 1902 nearly as much ore was sent out of that region as was mined there in the first seventeen years of the industry, up to 1887. The total production to January 1, 1903, was 219,583,642 tons. With such a source of supply it is no wonder our iron industries are prosperoua

Sound Advice for the South.

New York Commercial Advertiser, A Louisiana Judge sitting in New Orleans has given the white people of the whole South an admonition which, they will do well to take to heart. In charging a grand jury he called for the indictment or impeachment of all Justices of the Peace and other officials who have failed to suppress mob violence within their jurisdictions in connection with recent lynching of negroes, and said:

lynching of negroes, and said: The white people of this state now exercise all of the powers of government. Our laws are made by white men and administered by white men. To say that the courts and the laws are imadequate to the punishment, and to his pro-tection when he is entitled to protection is to confess that our race is incapable of adminis-tering the government. We cannot turn these helpiass people over to the tender mercles of irresponsible mobs without incurring the con-tempt of all enlightened people and the wrath of a righteous God. f a righteous God.

This is a far more important question for the South to bend its mind upon than the danger of "social equality" involved in the appointment of three or four negroes to Federal office.

Too Much Luxury in Living.

Milwaukee Journal. There is a great tendency in the present lime toward eager pursuit of luxurious living. Every man seems straining every nerve to outdo some one else in more imposing appearance. He builds his house, not for comfort and convenience, but to have it cost more and make more imposing ap-nearance than his neighbor Dress furpearance than his neighbor. Dress, fur nishing, equipages, style of living or giv-ing of entertainments are all based upon how they will strike other people rather than what will gratify one's own personal tastes. If we would have a more real foundation to our prosperity as a Nation we need to seek greater simplicity in our lives.

Harrison's Hard-Hearted Creditor. Kansas City Journal.

Carter Harrison says he owes it to him As the creditor is disposed to be obdurate, Mr. Harrison feels that there is nothing to do but settle the soore.

ater, without resorting to extreme neasures. England is becoming uneasy, growling about the alliance and accusing him of trickery. He is destroying friend-ship Venezuelans may have had for German traders and arousing the distrust and hatred of other South American peoples. Finally, he is alienating the regard and respect of the people of the United States and is in a fair way to do more damage to the friendly relations between these two great nations than 20 jollying trips

by Prince Henry and 50 yacht christen ings will overcome. It is difficult to see where the Kalser ex-

pects to make his gain. Politics and State Institutions.

Lewiston Tribune. If the present Legislature does nothing other than to pass the bill providing for the permanent support of the state educa-tional institutions it will still have done where and will ultimately fill the world good work. As to the terms of the pending bill, the proper apportionment of the ac cruing revenues and other details the Tribune knows nothing and expresses no

opinion. But as to the general purpose of the bill there ought not to be any two opinions. If properly constructed the tax will not amount to \$1 more than the sum the state would have to appropriate for the same purpose anyhow, but the meriall lies in the method by which the un air nes in the method by which the un-certainty is removed from these institu-tions and they do not have to logroll every session for their very lives. At present each institution through its friends in the Legislature must trade lie votes on other meas ures in order to be sure of support when its appropriation bill comes up. There is no telling how many worthless measures

have been imposed on the state and how many more will be imposed on the state by reason of subjecting these institutions to blennial legislative whims and caprices. We talk of taking these institutions out of politics or keeping them out of politice, but there can be no such thing as long as they must depend on politicians even pol-iticians in a worthy sense-for their support. It is absolutely necessary for the best interests of all concerned that come-thing of the cort should be done. It is

also a protection the taxpayer is entitle

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. for a statue of the Confederate command er in that memorable collision of grea des? Robert E. Lee's name can never

be dissociated from that field. He belong: to it as much as Napoleon belongs to Waterioo. The historical fitness of the idea of a Lee memorial on Seminary hill, overlooking the battle ground from the Confederate side, is much more impressive than Mr. Adams' suggestion of a Lee statue in the National capital, since the equestrian efficy on the scere of General Lee's supreme failure would, in the nationalist sense, be saved from the pos-sible implication that the military here of the Confederacy had fought for a cause which, though lost, was still worthy to be glorified.

Two Men Needed on Engines.

Savannah (Ga.) News. There is no division of responsibility in an engine's cab. Sudden illness, a fainting fit, mental aberration, an accident to the engineer unseen by the fireman, who has his own duties to attend to, leaves the train and its passengers at the mercy of chance. It is probably safe to say that if there had been two competent men in the cab of that fast express on the Cen-tral of New Jorsey there would have been no collision. The second man would not have permitted the train to run past the red light, thinking it would turn white.

in "For Hor ndeed worth while at the American.

Germany Becoming More Free. Louisville Courfer-Journal.

Let us hope that Germany has ad-ranced in liberalism and has developed a Some of these cronies preceded him to the unknown, and others followed him leeper longing for free institutions since but nothing had been heard from any Bismarck's day. It has a broader conception of them, until the arrival of the informaof individual independence and duty and a more general knowledge of our own potion in regard to him, in which they are litical maxims and institutions. Its masses are learning that government was insti-tuted for the benefit of the people, not mentioned. As briefly told as possible, the story is that the broker did not find his cronie pampered and polluted Princes and war lords, and that when it fails in the objects in the sphere to which he passed, and that in time, if this word can be used in for which it was instituted it become worthless and costly incubus and its connection with an existence in which time has no pince, he became lonesome Thomas Jefferson are fermenting every and craved their company. He inquired

with republics, not with despotisms. As It Should Be.

Baltimore American. The greetings exchanged between Pres ident Roosevelt and King Edward are not only remarkable for the wireless communication of the Old and New Worlds but also for the simplicity of their lan-guage. They are not the verbose and

Pinchback Knows Best.

Boston Herald.

mercy from the distressed Republicans

who are asking him on bended knees to

Where the Blame Belongs

Omaha Bee. It is said that enforcing the law for the removal of fences illegally erected

on the public domain in the cattle-raising district would wor. a hardship dispropor-

tionate to the benefits that would accru

to the public. The nonenforcement of the law to which the illegal fencing of the

lands is due is what has worked the hard-

Preachers and Problem Plays.

Boston Transcript. Truly it is hard for a conscientious dom

folliest kind of advertising.

give up his fell purpose.

ship.

grandiose messages of "great and good friends" to each other's "Majesty" and "excellency," but the felicitations of two a destre for a hand. When asked if he had any mo broker had to confess that he had not, as nationally representative men addressing he had left every cent he owned on each other and each other's nation in terms of courteous and simple equality. earth. He was told that they always played for a stake to make the game more Not All of One Mind. interesting. He was accordingly advised Springfield Republican. to go out and rustle up some money, as Southern Democrats in Congress who none of the party had any to spare. He are planning to oppose the Cuban reci-procity treaty are beginning to hear that went out and in a short time returned with a truck load of the legal currency of the cane sugar interest or the tobacco in-

the place. He was asked where "in tcrest is not the only Southern interest having any relation to the matter. The hades" he had procured so much money. larger Southern cotton mill interest see "I sold my return trip ticket," said the good market for its manufactures in onesome spirit. "This place is good Cuba under reciprocity, and is beginning enough for me." to make its influence felt at Washington

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Why does Mr. Bruin hibernate every Win-ter" "I suppose he finds it too cold out of doors in his bear skin."-Harvard Lampoon. Senator Tillman says Dr. Crum was sent as a Harrison delegate to the Re-publican National convention and sold "This," declared the eminent orator, "Is the very key to the whole question." "But," in-terrupted a small man in a rear seat, "where is the keyhole?"-Judge.

Mrs. A.-When I was engaged to my husband he was the very light of my existence. Miss D.-And now-7 Mrs. A.-The light goes out every night.-Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Joy-If I do say it, my husband is worth millions of money to me. Mrs. Blunt-How lucky of you to anap him up when he was go-

Ing cheapl-Boston Transcript. Mother-Johnny, how is it you stand so much lower in your studies in January than you did in December? Son-Oh! Everything is marked own after the holidays, you know, mother!-

He-Are Miss Simson and Miss Timkins good friends? She-I should say not. Why, they couldn't be more bitter enemies if they sang together in the same church choir.-Chicago Daily News.

"He never says anything new." "It's more convenient so," answered Miss Cayenne, "Peo-ple who are disposed to be considerate are al-ways sure of being able to laugh in the right place."-Washington Star.

"Do you know Mr. Fresco-Mr. Albert Fres-co?" inquired Mrs. Nuritch. "No," said her husband. "Why?" "I've got an invite to Mrs. Bingore's garden party, and she says they're going to dine Al Fresco."-Philadelphia Press. Shopkeeper (whose patience is completely ex-hausted)-Shippers, call the porter to kick this fellow out. Importunate Commercial Traveler (undaunted)-Now, while we're walting for the porter, I'll show you an entirely new line-best thing you ever laid eyes on.-Glasgow Evening

The door of the drug store opened and a wild-eyed man entered. "Have you." he whis-pered hoarsely to the druggist, "an antidote for the breakfast, food habit?" On being answered in the negative, he turned on his heel, opened the door again, and fled shricking maniscally into the deciment. Chicage Technology ince when a presumably immoral play strikes town. If he ignores it-the wisest course-he still finds himself particeps criminis; if he denounces it he gives it the

at Republican National conventions, Senator Quay's Iron Rule. Peorla Journal. We all know now who is the real ruler in this great and wonderful country. It is Senator Quay. He holds the Senate in the hollow of his hand, and it is his to say whether legislation shall be enacted or not. The great Republican boss of Pennsylvania is now complete master of the Upper House in Congress. He is stern and remorseless; deaf to cries for

out to Blaine. Ex-Governor Pinchback of Louisiana, says Dr. Crum did no such thing. Pinchback ought to know. He is the colored gentleman who generally does most of the negotiating of this sort Statue of Lee at Gettysburg.

What more appropriate place could be samed than the battlefield of Gettysburg

to have. Over-zealous friends or too eager trafficking at any time are apt to run these appropriations up beyond all reason and once they are up there is no such thing as coming down again.