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PATRIOTISM AND INSANITY.
Between patriotism and insanity there is-or a great and glorious desideratum; but to be insine is an appalling calamity, indicating the need $o f$ immediate and effectual restraint. Whie neary
every one will entertain a feeling of the utmos every one will entertain a feeling of the utmost time the ordinary run of people are anxious
have the crazy man confined where his eceentricities will not interfere with the rights and liberties of those whose mental equilibrium is not disturbed.
Because of the faet that patriotism has been more or less generally regarded as one form of insanity or such oeceasions as the Fourth of July, there has been widespread demand all over the republic fo laws that will curb the prevailing desire to go to extremes in celebrating. In many of the larger regulations, and speedy punishment has overtaken those who neglected to observe them.
which have adopted stringent rules have taken a which have adopted stringent rules have taken
Iong stride in the right direction, and eventually should the example be followed, the annual deat and injur
stopped.
No one who advocates reform aiong this line does so through lack of patriotic sentiment. Quite to the contrary, it is the contention that patriotism should not be practieal license to jeopardize the lives of
eelebrants and others. Five thousand eelebrants and others. Five thousand people were
killed and injured in the United States last Fourth, many of them little children. Is it neeessary that this yearly sacrifice should be made to commerorate the signing of the declaration of independence f If
the death rate continues, it will not be long until the death rate continues, it will not be long until
the loss of life incident to celebration will exceed the number of soldiers killed in the revolutionary war. So the demand has gone up for a "sane
Fourth." Fourth."
The "insane" employ different methods of ar-
riving at similar results. We have the daring fellow who holds lighted firecrackers in his hand. The hand belongs to him, and he has probably paid for
the fireerackers, but does it follow that he should be permitted to risk his own personal safety and have the criminally idiotic individual who throw
lighted crackers and bombs from doorways. Thi brainless fellow intends that the death-dealing mis. siles shall explode in the street, but it too frequently happens that the bomb explodes instead on the side suspecting bystander. The man whose carelesmess results in death or injury to others is criminally re
sponsible, but is a law which permits such conduet to be regarded as complete? The celebrant who passerby is genuinely sorry, no doubt, when the consequence of his act is apparent, but will sorrow
restore the sight? It is to be regretted that sev eral hundred children die each year of lockjaw fol lowing injury on the Fourth, but we have yet to because his stock in trade was annually levying a the ill it
The council killed its firecracker ordinance be cause the Fourth was approaching (!) some week that immediately after the Fourth a new bill would that immediately after the Fourth a new bin wour sideration for the safety of Astorians on the tion's natal day. The promise should be kept. The new bull ought to pron sere any person who explodes a bomb or firecracker on
a sidewalk, and torpedoes should be entirely abol ished. As new forms of explosives make their ap pearance, the ordinance should be amended so as
to include them in its proseription. There's a way to curtail our patriotic death rate, and fail of their duty if they neglect to em-
bodies will ploy it.

THE MONARCH OF COLORADO.
The Colorado supreme court, by a majority opin body and his military satellites in imprisoning in
bullpens and deporting men not convicted or even
specifigally acused of any crime, but from this de cision Justice Steel of that court has filed a notable
dissenting opinion, the gist of which may be gathdissenting opinion, the gist of whie
ered from the following extracts:
"If the present executive is the sole judge of the onditions which can call into action the military power of the government, and can exercise all means necessary to effectually abate the conditions, and
the judicial department cannot inquire into the legality of his aets, the next governor may by his nkase exercise the same arbitrary power. If the military authority may deport the miners this year it can deport the farmers nest year.
"If a strike which is not a rebellion must be so
regarded because the governor says it is, then any regarded because the governor says it is, then any
eondition must be regarded as a rebellion which the governor deelares to be such; and if any condition must be regarded as a rebellion because the governor says, so, then any county in the state may be declared to be in a state of rebelion, whether a re bellion exists or not, and every citizen subjected to
arbitrary arrest and detention at the will and pleasarbitrary arrest and detention at the will and pleas
ure of the head of the executive department. We may then, with each succeeding change in the eeutive branch of the government, have class rayed against class, and interest again interest, and
we shall depend for our liberty, not upon the constitution, but upon the grace and favor of the goarnor and his military subordinates.
rinciples so important and far-reaching been volved. . . . The court has evaded the fundamental questions presented, and has based its deand statesmen to be illogical and false."
The questions involved, Justice Steele
at the very foundation of our government;" and the opinion of the majority of the court, he declared, "establishes a precedent that is so repugnant to my of a republican form of government, and so shocking to my sense of propriety and justice, that cannot properly characterize it
In Colorado, as in Oregon, three justices comprise he supreme court, and the other two united in an ppinion sustaining the acts of the governor and his on the dissenting opinion.
The late Justice Thayer, then of the supreme court of Oregon, onee delivered a characteristic disenting epinion, upon which a witty lawyer, who completely upset the false theories and illogieal con clusions of the other two, remarked:
"Thayer is right, but two deuees always beat a
lone ace." Colorado needs to diseard one of its adicial deuces at the first opportunity, and draw

## OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN

The statistics set forth in a pamphlet prepared
y the department of commerce and labor, showing hat the commerce between the United States and Japan for eleven months of the present fiseal year
amounted to $\$ 67,000,000$, is gratifying as far as it goes. That record has never been equalled before
even for a full fiseal year. The nearest approach hereto was in 1903, when our trade with the Island Empire for a full year aggregated $\$ 65,000,000$. There is danger, however, of exaggerating the sig That country has long expected to be engaged in hostilities with Russia and, accordingly, she has During the current fiscal year she has been a large purchaser of American products, especially flour and and naturally this has given a fillip to our exports to that country. To what extent that has been the case may be partly gathered from the fact that
Japan, in the present fiscal year, has imported ican cotton to the value of less than $\$ 3,000,000$ whereas her imports of that staple in 1900 amounted whereas her imports of the. $\$ 13,000,000$ in value.
It is to be noted, too, that about 70 per cent of our trade with Japan consists of imports from the ast our imports fromen months ended with May last our imports from Japan amounted to $\$ 44,400$, ceptionally heavy, amounted to only $\$ 22,600,000$ Furthally heavy, amounted to only $\$ 22,600,000$ arthitted free of duty. Of the $\$ 65,000,000$ of trid that we free of duty. 000 consisted of free imports into this $\$ 28,000$, 000 consisted of free imports into this country
 still, it is undeniable that Japan s consumption f late. From 1894 to 1902 our of late. From 1894 to 1902 our exports to Japan
inereased from $\$ 4,000,000$ to $\$ 21,500,000$, and when it is remembered that Japan's total imports for 1902 apounted to only $\$ 135,000,000$, this showing must be regarded as distinctly encouraging. Whether the mikado's subjects will continue to increase their consqumption of American commodities when her
struggle with Russia shall have come to an end, will probably depend largely to what extent that con-

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