

OIL SHIPS COMING

Orient Supplies Forty Vessels for Wheat Loading.

FLOUR RATES TO ASIA LOWER

Cut of \$1 per Ton Goes Into Effect on the Next Steamer Leaving Portland.

The German ship Arthur Flger sailed yesterday for Yokohama for this port last Thursday. She comes under charter for wheat loading, and is one of a very large fleet of oil ships which have come from the Orient during the present season.

The Haskella, which cleared from Portland yesterday for this port, is one of the best of the fleet as a port for sending ballast ships to Portland, no less than 12 coming to Portland from that port since the opening of the season last July, and nearly half of the number have already reached port and sailed with cargoes.

RATES ARE LOWER.

Trans-Pacific Steamship Lines Reduce Freight on Flour.

There has been an open cut of 11 per cent in the freight rate between Portland and other Pacific Coast points, and the Orient Representatives of the principal lines engaged in the business intimate that there has been a cut of the same dimensions made secretly for some time.

FIRST FEBRUARY SHIP.

German Bark Haskella Clears and Province Finishes Loading.

The German bark Haskella cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Palmyra for orders with 27,720 bushels of wheat, valued at \$27,555. She was dispatched by the Portland Grain Company, and will leave down the river today.

THE EVA IN TROUBLE.

Big Oriental Liner Put Into San Francisco Leaking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The German steamer Eva came into port this morning in a leaking condition. The vessel left Portland seven days ago, and was bound for Yokohama. When 150 miles west northwest of Columbia Bay, a leak was sprung and the vessel scoured in at the rate of eight inches per hour.

FINE ANCHORAGE GROUNDS.

China Mutual Steamships Leave a Couple of Anchors at Tacoma.

The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company will doubtless have an excellent opinion of the anchorage grounds of the bottomless harbors on Puget Sound. Their steamship Hyson lost an anchor and 100 fathoms of chain at Port Townsend and the steamer Yang Tse lost an anchor and 150 fathoms of chain in Tacoma harbor last week.

ASTORIA MARINE NEWS.

Bar Pilots May Equip Schooner With a Gasoline Engine.

ASTORIA, Feb. 4.—The owners of the pilot schooner Joseph Pultizer are seeking to equip the vessel with a gasoline engine.

ously considering placing about an 8-horsepower gasoline engine in her as it is believed that it would greatly increase the efficiency of the vessel, and at the same time not interfere with her sailing qualities.

The Italian ship Dora has been in the harbor for several days, apparently ready to go to sea, but for some reason her captain makes no effort to start, although this was an ideal day with a smooth bay and a good offshore breeze.

The Columbia River Packers Association has chartered the American ship Prussia to carry wheat to Alaska for the new cannery to be built by the association there. It will be some time before the vessel starts for the north.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given of changes made in the aids to navigation in this district: Coon Island post light.—The three-pile beacon from which this fixed white light is shown, and which was reported, January 15, 1901, damaged to such an extent as to render the discontinuance of the light necessary, has been reconstructed, and the light re-established, on February 1, 1901, in its former position, on the north-west side of the entrance to the Willamette River, Oregon.

Swan Island Bar lower post light.—The three-pile beacon from which this fixed white light is shown, on the lower end of Swan Island Bar, Oregon, which was carried away, on January 17, 1901, and the light extinguished, was replaced in its old position and the light re-established, on February 1, 1901.

Swan Island Bar upper post light.—The three-pile beacon from which this fixed white light is shown, on the upper end of the channel, near the entrance to the drydock at Albina, Or., which was carried away January 17, 1901, and the light extinguished, was replaced in position and the light re-established on February 1, 1901.

Queen Adelaide Overdue.

TACOMA, Feb. 4.—Dodge & Co.'s steamer, Queen Adelaide, which was expected to arrive yesterday, has not yet been reported. By arriving at William Head Saturday, she would have completed the voyage across the Pacific in the minimum time, and no unexcused delay is felt.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Feb. 4.—Arrived at 7 A. M. and left at 9:30 A. M.—Steamer Columbia from San Francisco; Sailing at 10 A. M.—German ship Lika, for Queenstown or Palmyra for orders. Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind east; weather clear.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Arrived—Steamer Rival, from Willapa Harbor; steamer Geo. W. Elder, from Portland; steamer South Portland, from Roche Harbor; steamer Mattawa, from Tacoma; steamer Carina, from Tacoma. Sailed—Schooner Louie, for Columbia River.

Seattle, Feb. 3.—Steamer Dolphin, for Skagway; steamer Senator, for Skagway; February 4.—Sailed—Steamer of Fife, for Tacoma. Arrived February 2.—Ship Columbia, from Tacoma.

Port Gamble.—Sailed Feb. 3.—Schooner Metcalf, for San Francisco. Feb. 4.—Sailed Jan. 18.—Barkentine Skagit, for Port Gamble.

Kahului.—Arrived Jan. 28.—Steamer Charles Nelson, from Seattle. Feb. 4.—Arrived Jan. 28.—British ship Zinta, from Tacoma.

San Pedro.—Arrived Feb. 3.—Schooner Glendale, from Tacoma. Feb. 4.—Arrived Jan. 28.—German ship Nevada, from Portland.

Port Los Angeles.—Arrived Feb. 1.—British steamer Alga, from Nanaimo; February 3, steamer Milneca, from Nanaimo. Feb. 4.—Sailed—Steamer Alga, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam.

Antwerp, Feb. 4.—Arrived Southward, from New York, via Southampton. Feb. 4.—Arrived Columbia, from New York, via Gibraltar and Genoa.

Liverpool.—Arrived Feb. 3.—Campania, from New York; February 3, Fenland, from Philadelphia; February 4, Georgia, from New York.

Genoa.—Sailed Feb. 3.—Columbia, from New York for Alexandria. Arrived—Werra, from New York.

London, Feb. 4.—Arrived—Manton, from New York.

SHURTLEFF'S CLAIM REJECTED

Cannot Collect Salary as General Appraiser After His Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Court of Claims today rejected the petition of Ferdinand H. Shurtleff for judgment against the United States for salary refused him by the Treasury Department because of his dismissal from office as a General Appraiser at New York. Shurtleff was appointed to the Board of General Appraisers in 1892, and was removed by Secretary Gage without any cause being assigned for his dismissal. The Secretary of the Treasury first called for Shurtleff's resignation, but he refused to resign until the Treasury Department was removed by direction of the President. He insisted that his removal was in violation of the law and brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover the salary due him. The court decided against his claim, one member making a dissenting opinion.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. N. G. Bialek, of Wells, Walla, Washington, of the Northwest Fruitgrowers Association, is at the Perkins.

J. W. Matlock, of Bendleton, who is shipping draft horses to Skagway, registered at the Perkins yesterday.

E. L. Smith, of Hood River, president of the State Board of Horticulture, is at the Imperial, and will attend the meetings of the Fruitgrowers' convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows: From Portland—P. J. Jennings, W. E. Hurd, at the Imperial; G. T. Beebe, at the Manhattan.

From Walla Walla—J. G. Bridges, at the Union Square. From Spokane—F. H. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, at the Albemarle.

East Burnside Street Again. A petition providing for the improvement of East Burnside street by replanking is being circulated for signatures among the property-owners of that much-used badly dilapidated thoroughfare. It is said to meet the views of those interested in the improvement of the street, and the finances of those concerned that the vitriol brick proposition that was urged some time ago. In point of fact, there is no property on East Burnside street that will bear so expensive an improvement as the replanking, it being a residence street, mostly of small property-owners for almost its entire length. The petition for replanking is being very generally signed. Those not yet reached by the petition, and who are in favor of replanking the street may call Mrs. Laura Mitch, 41 Union avenue, by telephone, and she will call upon them for their signatures.

JOHN MARSHALL

(Continued from First Page.)

bench and bar of this country are assembled to do honor and reverence on his 100th anniversary of his elevation to the Supreme Bench.

Saying that the close of the century invited retrospection, Mr. Platt haughtily revisited its dawnings, and declared that "the 19th century and the republic were rocked in the same cradle. The two have grown up together, foster brothers, as it were, and they challenge comparison one with the other." Referring to the Nation's early growth, the speaker said:

"One hundred years ago we had a government that was an experiment, based upon a written constitution not yet understood or interpreted. Today we have a government that has stood all the tests of a hundred years could devise, a government proven to be of the people, by the people and for the people, to be a tower of strength for struggling humanity from whose summit the torch of liberty lights the world, and it is based upon this same Constitution."

Others said about them. Therefore his opinions are almost free from the citations of authorities, from quotations or illustrations. As the artist can see the perfect image within the block of unburnt marble, so Marshall could see the meaning of the Constitution in the unexplained writing. Said Justice Story, "When I examine a question as to the meaning of a word, I go from headland to headland, from case to case; Marshall had a compass, put to sea, and went directly to his result."

"He excelled in power of stating a case so clearly that his statements were arguments. He possessed a marvelous grasp of principle, a power of logical reasoning that amounted to mathematical demonstration, a miraculous insight that went straight to the ultimate fact, and a courage that allowed no interference with the pursuit of truth. In his development of the law, as he understood it, and instinctively knew what the law was, he knew neither rank nor power, neither rich nor poor, neither favor nor disfavor, neither Republican nor Federalist, and as has been said: 'He taught angry Presidents and partisan Legislatures to bow to the majesty of the law.' Of him the Charleston bar said: 'His fame has justified the wisdom of the Constitution and reconciled the jealousy of freedom to the independence of the judiciary.'"

"His greatest work was in judicially de-

fining the jurisdiction of the three departments of the Government as prescribed in the Constitution. He had mapped out his course in this regard in his arguments in the Legislature, at public meetings, and in Congress. Upon the bench he clothed these arguments with judicial authority, and in Marbury vs. Madison he set this with remarkable force and effect. His opinion in this case may be deemed to be as great a document as the Bill of Rights, as far reaching as the Declaration of Independence, as essential to the healthy development of our government under the Constitution as the Constitution itself, as one of the great bulwarks of government under law against personal or popular government, as a searchlight casting its rays from the dome of the temple of justice upon the Government, and like the modern X-ray, disclosing the orderly arrangement, the distinct and separate existence, and the prescribed duties of all its parts, and the pre-eminence of the Constitution over all. In this opinion, Marshall visited infinite fact, but with the clearness of the noonday sun, and not only the path along which Presidential authority may travel without let or hindrance, except that of conscience and duty, but the path along which the rights of the citizen, and the rights of the individual, are protected by the Constitution over all. In this opinion, Marshall visited infinite fact, but with the clearness of the noonday sun, and not only the path along which Presidential authority may travel without let or hindrance, except that of conscience and duty, but the path along which the rights of the citizen, and the rights of the individual, are protected by the Constitution over all.

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against each other. The State of Maryland claimed the right to tax the Bank of the United States doing business within its borders. The Federal Government denied this right, and the State of Maryland, whereupon the state denied the Constitutional right of the Federal Government to charter a bank. Here was a clash of sovereignties. The Constitution was apparently silent upon both questions. Marshall held, in a masterly opinion, that the creation of the bank was a Constitutional exercise of the powers of the General Government, and that state legislation taxing the bank was hostile to the Federal Government, that it was an invasion of Federal sovereignty which must be supreme where it exists at all.

"The last of his Constitutional decisions which I should mention was such far-reaching consequence that without it the Union must have fallen apart. The State of New York had granted to certain parties an exclusive right to navigate all the waters of the Erie Canal, and to employ in the coasting trade to navigate the waters of every state, and he held the grant was repugnant to the Constitution and void.

"Suppose the decision of Chancellor Kent had been affirmed! There would have been a barrier at the mouth of every river, and commerce would have been crippled as to destroy the Union.