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-Steamer Eva Leaking at San Francisco.

The German ship Arthur Fitger sailed from Yokohama for this port last Thurs-day. She comes under charter for wheat day. 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. For Portland alone nearly \$\tilde{\theta}\$ oil ships have been chartered to load wheat since the opening of the season last July, and nearly half of the number have already reached port and suited with cargoes. In addition to the Arthur Filter, the Strius. addition to the Arthur Fitger, the Sirius, Andreta, Pax, Aisterufer and Otto Gildeindreta, Pax, Alserdier and One Granister have already salled from Yoko-nama, all of them except the overdue Otto Gildemister arriving in port. The Otto Gildemister arriving in port. The fleet from Hiogo for Portland which has aircady sailed, or are chartered for Port-land loading, includes the Robert Rick-mers, Hersogin Sophie Charlotte, Willy Rickmers, Ferdinand Pischer and County of Linlithgow. Nagasaki supplied five ships, the Centurion, Marathon, Gertrud H. Hackfeld and Dimedale.

The Hazzia, which cleared from Portand yesterday is the only oil ship comland yesterday is the only oil ship com-ing from Hnkodate. Shanghai is at the head of the list as a port for sending bal-last ships to Portland, no less than 13 coming to Portland from that port since the opening of the season. Most of them have already loaded here, but a few are still an route or discharging oil at Shang-hai. The list from that port includes the hal. The list from that port includes the Geniata, Conway, Semantha, W. J. Pirrie, Leicester Castle, Dalcarnie, County of Edinburg, Muskoka, County of Roxburgh, Incheape Rock, Forest Hall, Khyber and County of Dumfries, the latter now in Pertland harbor. The oil fleet from New York and Philadelphia for Hong Kong has contributed to the Portland grain fleet the following ships: Peter Rickmers, Swanhilda, Mozambique and Madagascar. The Heiga is the only ship listed from Tsintau which has been in the oil trade.

BATES ARE LOWER.

Trans-Pacific Steamship Lines Reduce Freight on Flour.

There has been an open cut of \$1 per ton in the freight rate between Portland and other Pacific Co.st 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, and it is for the purpose of checking competition of this sort that the open rate of E per ton is now quoted, instead of 5, the figure at which it has stood for a long time. The first steamer leaving Portland to be affected by the new rate is the Skarpsno, which will sail from this port about Pebruary 25. The big lines operating on the Pacific announce their determination to stop the secret rate cutting, even though it become necessary lines engaged in the business intimate ting, even though it become necessary put the rate down to \$2 per in order to do it. It is believed that reduction will have the effect of causing a change in the plans of some of the projected new lines from Puget Sound. Steamers are in demand all over the world at the present time, and own-ers with an eye to business will hesitate out thrusting them into business where there is liability of rate wars brewing.

FIRST FEBRUARY SHIP.

German Bark Hassia Clears and Province Finishes Loading.

The German bark Hassia cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders with \$7.736 bushels of wheat, valued at \$57.555. She was dispatched by the Portland Grain Company, and will leave down the river today. The British bark Province, which will be the second ship of the February fleet, finished loading yesterday, and will clear today. This leaves but seven ships in the river to finish although there are fully 20 cargoes of wheat now on spot in this city. Four big ships the Andrada, Berdia, Cape Wrath and Otto Gildemister, are so long overdue that they have been practically given up for lost, the Peter Rickmers is coming from Hong Kong by a roundabout route and is also overdue, but not long enough to cause any slarm. Some of the ships which have sailed more recently are making very long passages, the Brunshausen being out over 40 days from Guaymas and the Professor Koch, 45 days from San Blas.

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In addition to the seven ships menning from the case of the ships which have sailed more recently are making very long passages, the Brunston for salary refused him by the Treasury Department because of his dismissal from office as a General Apparatuse of New York Shurtfor was an example of the petition of Ferming from San Blas.

In addition to the seven ships menning from the control of the seven ships menning from the control of the seven ships menning from the control of the fo

from San Blas. In addition to the seven ships mentioned, the Edmund, which went ashore at Santa Rosalia, the Poltalloch at Wilapa Harbor, and the Occident, which burned in the South Seas, were all due to load at Portland by this time, and their nonarrival leaves over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat on spot for which no tonnage has yet been secured. Puget Sound has been more fortunate in securing ships, and her February shipments like those of January, will be slightly larger than those from Portland.

THE EVA IN TROUBLE.

Big Oriental Liner Puts Into San Francisco Lenking.
SAN FRANCISCO, Peb. 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 Bar, a leak was sprung and the water poured in at the rate of eight inches per hour. The pumps being washing the pour being the pumps being the pump t The pumps being manned, the water was kept down and Captain Peterson, who was of the State Board of Hortfculture, is at the Imperial, and will attend the meetings of the State States to pass bankruptcy laws.

Cisco. The Eva will be repaired and will attend the meetings of the Fruitgrowers' convention. then resume her journey.

(The Eva salled from the Columbia January 28, crossing out over a smooth bar. She carried a cargo of 50,960 barrels of flour and some miscellaneous freight for Hong Kong and way ports.

PINE 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 fine anchorage grounds of the bottomless harbors on Puget Sound. Their steamship Hyson lost an anchor Their steamship Hyson lost an anchor and 100 fathoms of chain at Port Townsond and the steamer Yang Taze, lost an anchor and 150 fathoms of chain in Taccma harbor. The American ship John C. Potter also lost an anchor in Tacoma harbor last week. The Yang Tsze's anchor is lying in only 300 feet of water, but it will rest just as easy as though It was in 2000 feet, and will also lie there. It was in 2000 feet, and will also lie there about as long. In taking a census of the anchors lying in the harbor of the City of Destiny last Sunday, the Ledger overlooks one or two. They are attached to the British bark Andelana, which is also lying in deep water in the harbor.

If Union avenue, by telephone, and she will call upon them for their signatures.

ASTORIA MARINE NEWS.

Bar Pilots May Equip Schooner With a Gasoline Engine.
ASTORIA, Feb. 4-The owners of the pilor schooner Joseph Pulitzer are

ously considering placing about an 85horsepower 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. It would only be necessary to qualities. It would only be necessar utilize the power occasionally and times it could be of great assistance.

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 bar and a good offahore broeze. The vessel is short three men, and another is in the hospital with an injured leg. Today the captain and several of the crew have been ashore and it is impossible to learn what the intentions of the masters are.

The Columbia River Packers' Associa-Prussia to carry an outfit to Alaska for the new cannery to be built by the asso-ciation there. It will be some time be-fore the vessel starts for the north.

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 16, 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 Willam-

ette 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 car-ried away, on January 17, 1891, and the light extinguished, was replaced in its old position and the light re-established, on February 1, 1901. Swan Island Par upper post light—The

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

By order of the Lighthouse Board. W. P. DAY, Commander United States Navy, Lighthouse Inspector.

Queen Adelnide Overdue. TACOMA, Feb. 4.—Dodwell & Co.'s steamship, Queen Adelaide, which was due to arrive at Victoria Saturday, has not yet been reported. By arriving at William Head Saturday, she would have completed the younge acrows the Pucific in the minimum time, and no uneasiness

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Feb. 4.—Arrived at 7 A. M. and left up at 9:30 A. M.—Steamer Columbia, from San Francisco. Sailed at 12:50— German ship Lika, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders. Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind east; weath-

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Arrived—Steamer Rival, from Willapa Harbor; steamer Geo. W. Elder, from Portland; steamer South Portland, from Roche Harbor; steamer Matteawan, from Tacoma; steamer Casrins, from Tacoma. Salled—Schooner Louis, for Columbia River.
Seattle.—Salled Feb. 3—Steamer Dolphin,

for Skagway; steamer Senator, for Skagway; February 2, British steamer Duke of Fife, for Tucoma. Arrived February 2 —Ship Columbia, from Tucoma. Port Gamble,-Sailed Feb. 3-Schooner

or, for San Pedro. lo.—Salled Jan. 18—Barkentine Skagit, for Port Gamble. Kahului.—Arrived Jan. 28-Steamer

Charles Nelson, from Seattle.

Acapulco.—Sailed Jan. 21—British ship Zinita, for Tacoma. Zinita, for Tacoma.

San Pedro.—Arrived Feb. 3—Schooner
Glendale, from Tacoma.

Hong Kong.—Sailed Jan. 28—German
ship Nereus, for Portland.

Port Los Angeles.—Arrived Feb. 2-British steamer Algoa, from Nanaimo; February 2, steamer Mineola, from Nanaimo. Lisard, Feb. 4.—Passed—Rotterdam, from New York for Boulogns and Rotter-

his dismissal from office as a General Appraiser at New York. Shurtleff was appointed to the Board of General Appraisers by President Harrison, but was re-moved 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 and compelled the authorities to remove him by direction of the Presi-dent. 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. Bialock, of Wells Walls, president of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association, is at the Perkins. J. W. Matiock, of Pendleton, who is shipping draft horses to Skagway, reg-istered at the Perkins yesterday.

day as follows: From Fortland—P. J. Jennings, W. E. and not controlled by the Legislature, was at that time a new thing in the science

East Burnside Street Again.

A petition providing for the improve-ment of East Burnalde 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 inter-ested as much more suitable to the finances of those concerned than the vitrified brick proposition that was urged as Hamilton, was to strengthen the Exe-some time ago. In point of fact, there is no property on East Burnside street ments of the Legislature. Such a situathat will bear so expensive an improve-ment as the latter, 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 plank-

Moscular pains and all skin irritations yield to the soothing properties of Greve's Ointment. Purker's Hair Balsam alds the hair growth.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose. In the

(Continued from First Page.)

bench and bar of this country are assembled to do honor and reverence on this the 106th anhiversary of his elevation to the Supreme Bench." Saying that the close of the century in-

vited retrospection, Mr. Platt hastly re-visited its dawning, and declared that "the 19th century and the republic were rocked in the same crudle. The two have grown up together, foster brothers, as it were, and they challenge comparione with the other." Beferring to the Nation's early growth, the speaker

"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

others said about them. Therefore his opinions are almost free from the citations of authorities, from quotations or illustrations. As the srtist can see the perfect image within the block of unhewn marble, so Marshall could see the meaning of the Constitution in the unexplained writing. Said Justice Story, 'When I examine a question 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 argu-ments. 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 he 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 justia government that has stood all the tests and partisan Legislatures to bow to 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 "His greatest work was in judicially de-



HON. HORACE G. PLATT, ORATOR FOR JOHN MARSHALL DAY.

and dircumstance affirmed, an interpreta-tion that is as permanent as the constitu-tion, an interpretation that was a mas-terly unfolding of the meaning of the constitution that 'found it paper and made it power,' and to which we are indebted for the present strength and stability of this Government, the present National openess of this heterogeneous collection of state sovereigntles, and the consequent supremacy on the American Continent of the United States. Therefore to this great jurist more than to any other man since Washington do we stand indebted for the greatness and the glory that characterize the United States as the crowning achievement of the 19th century."

His opinion in this case may be 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 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

of Marshall, his four years' service in the Army of the Revolution, in which time he won the friendship of Washington and Hamilton, his service in the Virginia Legislature, his rapid rise at the bar, his membership in the Virginia convention, his victories over the weakness of the ex-isting confederation, his sympathy with Washington, who strongly urged "an in-dissoluble union of the states under one federal head," his advocacy of the establishment of a National Government with power to accomplish National purposes— this in the face of most violent opposition in his own state, his personal popularity, his visit to France with Pinckney and Gerry, his election to Congress in 1799, which was a triumph won only by great courage; his appointment by President Adams as Secretary of War and Secre-tary of State successively, and finally his

seat February 4, 1801. Mr. Platt quoted from John Quincy Adams, William Pinckney, William Bryce and others on Marshall's greatness, and

When Marshall became Chief Justice Supreme Court upon constitutional queations. During his incumbency of 34 years there were 51 such decisions rendered by this court, in M of which he wrote the opinions, and in all but one of which he was the controlling mind. In but one of these he was overruled, the case of to the

ngs of the Fruitgrowers' convention.

NEW TORK, Feb. 4.—Northwestern people registered at New Tork hotels today as follows:

From Portland—P. J. Jennings, W. E. Hurd, at the Imperial; G. T. Beebe, at that time a new thirst in the science. Hong Kong and way ports. She was in perfect condition when she left this port and her damage no doubt resulted from a strain received in a heavy sea.)

Hurd, at the Imperial; G. T. Beebe, at the time a new thing in the science of government. The bench and bar of the Union Square.

From Walla Walla—J. G. Bridges, at that time a new thing in the science of government. The bench and bar of the Union Square.

From Spokane—F. H. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, at the Albemarie. upon to construe a written constitution from which the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments alike derived their powers, and which measured out as it cre-ated all their rights. This charter was

like an unexplored country, unmapped, unsurveyed, undeveloped. "The prevailing tendency of that revotion was, in the language of Senator Dan-iel, of Virginia, without a precedent in history, and has had no parallel. The occasion demanded a Judge who could without fear and without reproach con-strue this instrument, blaze out the paths each department must tread, and measure out the power each must exercise. This Judge had no precedents to follow. His only guide was the letter of the law, his only inspiration his spirit, his only resource great wisdom, unclouded by pas-

written constitution to which John Mar-shall gave its original interpretation, an interpretation that time has strengthened an interpreta-and direcumstance affirmed an interpretahis 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 did this with remarkable force and effect. His opinion in this case may be deemed to be as great a document as the Bill of

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 with infinite tact, but with the clearness of the noonday sun, disclosed not only the path along which Presidential authority may travel without let or hindrance, except that of conscience and its own discretion, but also the path along which the Presidential steps are controlled by law as rigidly as those of the humblest official. In this opinion he revealed to the world how surely and se-curely the law protects the rights of the citizens. In this opinion he judicially preclaimed the supremocy of the Constitution over President, Congress and the Su-preme Court. In this opinion there was first announced to the world the doctrine ms as Secretary of War and Secre-of State successively, and finally his bintment as Chief Justice, taking his Fabruary 4 1801 tution. Without this power in the Su-preme Court, the Republic must have foundered on the rocks of Executive us-urpation or the shoals of Legislative tyr-

Mr. Platt spoke of the unpracticability practically nothing had been done by the courts in construing the Constitution, the construing the Constitution, the construing the many great Constitutional questions that came before Mar-There had been but two decisions by the for all time, but noted a few as illustrative of the importance of his labors in strengthening the Government and pro-tecting the rights of the individual. He

> "One of the most valuable safeguards to the rights of the individual is the Con-stitutional provision prohibiting a state from passing any law impairing the obligation of a contract. The wisdom of placing in the Constitution this restraint upon the states will never cease to be a matter of congratulation to all the per ple. But at the time of the formation of the Union, and thereafter, the states claimed to be omnipotent in local matters, to be free to enact any legislation thereon, and recognized no power in the Federal Government to annul their laws.
> "In a case from Georgia, Marshall had the first opportunity to construe this pro-vision, and he held that a state law granting lands was a contract; that a subsequent law rescinding this grant im-paired the obligation of this contract. and was, therefore, in contravention of the Constitution and void, and that the Supreme Court had the power to declare state laws, as well as Federal laws, void when they contravened the Federal Con-stitution. This same ruling was followed by him in the celebrated Dartmouth Col-lege case, wherein he held that a charter of a corporation was a contract which a state could not impair. His opinion in this case is admitted to be the most thorough and elaborate exposition of the Constitutional sanctity of contracts to be found in the books. This decision.' said Chancellor Kent, 'did more than any oth-er single act proceeding from the author-ity of the United States, to throw an impregnable barrier around all rights and franchises derived from the Government, and to give solidity and inviolability to the literary, charitable, religious and commercial institutions of the country. Owing to this decision all state consiltu-

only inaptraction his spirit, his only resource great wisdom, unclouded by passion or prejudice.

"Marshall was such a man. He did not need precedents. His mind seemed sufficient unto itself. The meaning lay to him in things themselves, and not in what in things themselves, and not in what is the follower in the capitol of the capitol of the capitol of the labors began, at the Capitol of the labors began, at the Capitol of the labors began, at the Capitol of the Nation, where his labors ended, in Phila-

against each other. The State of Mary-land claimed the right to tax the Bank of the United States doing business within its borders. The Federal Government denied this right on the part of the state, whereupon the state denied the Constitu-tional right of the Federal Government to charter a bank. Here was a clash of sovereignties. The Constitution was ap-parently slient upon both questions. Mar-shall 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 "Therefore, today, in every court in the Government, that it was an invasion of Federal sovoreignty which must be su-

preme where it exists at all. "The last of his Constitutional decisions which I shall notice was of such far-reaching consequence that without it the Union must have fallen apart. The State of New York had granted to certain par-ties an exclusive right to navigate all the waters of the state by vessels moved by steam. This grant had been sustained by all the State Couris, even by so great a jurist as Chancellor Kent. The Chief Justice perceived that the assertion of this right on the part of the state—struck right at the power conferred by the Constitution on Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations or among the several states, and was in conflict with the acts of Congress, which authorized vessels employed in the coasting trade to navigate the waters of every state, and he held the grant was repugnant to the Constitution

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

"Chancellor Kent was a great lawyer, his opinions were of high authority. They were backed by the public opinion of the states, as well as by his great reputation But Marshall was brave, firm, and more far-seeing than Kent. He was equal to the occasion, though he appreciated the great weight of the opinion of those who maintained the rights of the states. He said: 'It is supported by great names-by names which have all the titles to consideration, that virtue, intelligence, and office can bestow. No tribunal can ap-proach the decision of this question with-out feeling a just and real respect for that opinion, which is sustained by such authority; but it is the province of this court, while it respects, not to bow to it implicitly; and the judges must exercise in the examination of the subject, that understanding which Providence has be-stowed upon them, with that independence which the people of the United States expect from this department of govern-

'These questions so decided by Marshall now appeared too simple to be disputed. But this idea arises from the fact that the present generation has grown up to look upon them as self-evident construc-tions of the Constitution. In Marshall's day, however, they involved the existence of the Union as a strong, independent, self-protecting, efficient Government, and they aroused in their settlement all the learning, eloquence and industry of such lawyers as Wirt, Webster, Pinckney, Luther Martin and others as able. "Realizing that the Constitution was

the sheet anchor of the Government, that, like the Government, it was 'framed for ages to come, and was designed to apages to come, and was designed to ap-proach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it,' he based his constructions upon a patriotism so broad, a logic so inexorable, a wisdom so profound, and a prescience so far-reaching, that they remain today our mainstay and our guide, as applicable as when rendered, and give promise to our hopes of their anticipated immortality. "We do not say that without Marshall "We do not say that without Marshall the Union would certainly have been dis-solved by the centrifugal forces that fought for what they called the rights of the states, but we do say that Marshall's decisions accomplished the purpose expressed in the opening lines of the Constitution, to-wit: The formation of a more perfect Union, and that, at that formative period of our Government, he was equal to his great opportunity to bring about a more perfect union of the States. The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it, said he; 'It is the creature of their own will, and lives only by their will. But this supreme and irresistible power to make and unmake resides only in the body of the people, not in any subdivision of them. The attempt of any of the parts to exercise it is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the

people have delegated the power of re-pelling it.' This doctrine was the cen-tripetal force that welded the many parts called states into the homogeneous whole called the Union; it was the doctrine that made the Federal Government supreme and independent in all matters delegated to it by the Constitution, without which independence from state interference there could not have been the more perfect Union designed by the fathers. "The sepecial characteristic of Marshall to which I desire to call attention, apart from his great wisdom, was his great courage. Many judges are learned and able. Most judges are honest. Not so many have the courage of their convictions. Many are intimidated by the ne-

cessity of courting popular favor, because of their need of popular approval when they seek re-election. Some seek popular approval, and mistake the reputation of moment for the fame that comes hereafter and goes not away. Not all appreciate the words of Mansfield, who said while trying the case of Rex vs. Wilkes I wish popularity, but it is that popularity which follows, not that which is run after. It is that popularity which, sooner or later, never falls to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means. I will not do that which my conscien tells me is wrong upon this occasion to gain the huzzas of thousands or the daily praise of all the papers which come from the press. I will not avoid what I think is right, though it should draw on me the whole artiliery of libels, all that falsehood and malice can invent or the credulity of a deluded populace can swallow.' Marshall was such a man and such a judge. I have shown that he was such a man before he became Chief Justice. As Chief Justice he was equally so.
"We believe that, during the century just
opening, with the fever of concentration
burning in the veins of both capital and labor, the former desiring to accumulate dollars and the latter desiring to share them, with the labor trust controlling the yotes and the industrial trusts controll-

votes and the industrial trues controling the dollars, the need of an independent judiciary will become more and more
a pressing necessity. On both sides there
is right. On each side there is often
wrong. Each should have equal justice.
But this even-handed justice must come
from an independent judiciary, and this
rederendence can be secured only by life. independence can be secured only by life or a long tenure of office and by ample compensation.
"It has been said by an orator, in speaking of Marshall, that the test of

greatness is great ability coupled with great opportunity greatly employed. This country will always produce men of great ability, and it will always furnish great opportunities. These, to be greatly em-ployed upon the bench, must be coupled with great independence.

"We gratefully appreciate his breathing

into this Constitution the breath of a vigorous life, his developing this Consti-tution along such lines of healthy growth that each member of our Union has been individually stimulated, yet kept in har mony with the others and in subjection to all, whereby there has been produced a constitutional government under which any number of states and territories can live each in distinct existence but as a united whole, as diverse as the waves and yet as united as the sea, capable of any expansion, impossible of disruption, pow-erful because of the individuality of its parts and the solidity of its harmonious

delphia, where hangs old Liberty Bell, that was rent in tolling his funeral knoll, in all the marts of commerce that border the Atlantic, in the cities of the Great Lakes, where pulses the Nation's heart, along the wide, rolling Mississippi his-tening to the sea; at the City of the Golden Gate, where the Occident meets the Orient in a sunset greeting, and here in this metropolis of the North, do we do reverence to him as one of the greatest Americans.

land, lawyers suspend their labors and liti-gants halt in their contentions to listen only to the voice of his aulogist, while Justice opens her eyes to behold the glory of her most illustrious ministrant. "Gentlemen of the bench and bar! The fame of lawyers, however learned and elo-quent they may be, is ephemeral. The reputation of Judges is but little less evanescent. Their glory is in laws hon-estly administered, in justice impariislly awarded. To the soldier and to the statosman is it more frequently given to pitch his tent on Fame's eternal camping ground, to be honored with a niche in the pantheon of the great. Few even of these inscribe their names so high that they are not obscured by the accumulated dust of a century. The legal profession therefore takes pride in the fact that of all the great and good men gone, of the immortal few who were not born to die, none stands today higher in the respect and reverence of the American people than that able lawyer and matchless Judge, John Marghall, the great Chief Justice. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice.
His renown is the richest inheritance of
the American Bar. Above all the high
places where the Judges sit his name
should be written in letters of gold, where
the sunlight may illumine and the dust
not obscure, to ever encourage the Judge
to be brave and the leaver to be Judge to be brave and the lawyer to be true

"Early yesterday morning, as my train followed a narrow stream, winding its way to the valley through a mountain deway to the valley through a mountain defile, where the plan trees had a slivery sheen in their garments of snow, suddenly there loomed up before me a peak o'ertopping all the rest, its snowy crest bright with sunshine. It reminded me of Chief Justice Marshall. The stream was the Republic, winding its then norrow way towards its present broad expanse, and high up on the lofty pinnacle of the Supreme Bench, towering above all, was the venerable Chief Justice—his white hairs illumined by the sunlight of genius—a tail man, snow-crowned—like genius—a tall man, snow-crowned—like that peak, catching its first rays of the morning sun, to hold them as a lamp to guide his countrymen out of darkness into

With this I close my humble tribute to the memory of Chief Justice Marshall. This is the immortelle that in your name I place upon his tomb. In honoring him we have honored ourselves, "May the Constitution as he construed

it continue to be for another century our pillar of cloud by day and pillar by night, so that when another 100 years has gone by this people still under this Constitution may again take pleasure and pride in gratefully honoring the name of John Marshall."

In the Public Schools. Addresses on John Marshall day at the various schools were delivered by members of the Portland bar as follows Judge Cleland, at Harrison School. Judge M. C. George, Park School.

John P. Kavanaugh and R. K. Warren, Atkinson School, George H. Durham and Miss Florence Judge H. H. Northup, Williams-Avenue

Judge Alfred F. Sears, Failing School, H. M. Cake, Holladay School, Charles J. Schnabel, St. Helen's Hall. W. L. Brewster, Bishop Scott Academy Judge Harriman, Portland Academy. Pupils of the High School attended Cor-dray's Theater in the afternoon and listened to Mr. Platt's address, The other schools were addressed by the respective principals in charge.

Resolutions by Ministers. At the meeting of the Ministerial Asso-ciation yesterday the following resolution

was adopted: Resolved, that as this regular monthly meeting is taking place on the morning of John Marshall day, we improve this occasion to express our great appreciation of the character, public service and influence of the man and illustrious Chief Justice, John Marshall. We honor him as one of the greatest jurists of our land and the world. We thank Ind. 104 for him as a Providential man raised up to build into legal unity our great Republic by his masterly expositions of our National Constitution. We love his memory as that of an honore man, upright Judge and Christian believer, and earnestly wish that the public exercises of this day may conduce to the increase of homesty, justice and patriotism throughout our

STATE MINING BUREAU.

Would Greatly Benefit an Important Industry.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 1.-(To the Editor.) -1 am much pleased to see your paper take the stand in favor of a state mining bureau. Oregon's placer fields in early days added many millions of dollars to the world's supply of gold, but now the state is beginning to show to the world that the wealth of her quartz mines is going to far surpass in quantity those of the early days, and there is not another industry within our borders that will begin to compare in wealth with this, if once fully developed as it might be and ought to be, as it will be so much more lasting than the former placers were. I see lately that the Empire quarts

mine, near Grass Valley, Cal., is pro-ducing gold yet—has averaged \$160,000 a year for the last 50 years, and has gone down a distance of 2500 feet deep on the slope of the ledge, with no signs of giv-The mining wealth of Oregon has scarce

by been touched as yet, and this industry ought to be encouraged by all legitimate means in our power. So let us have this bureau organized at once, and let it be carried on by able hands, so that our whole state may derive toe much-desired benefit of such a great interprise, GEORGE A. DYSON.

W. C. T. U. Meeting. There was a well-attended meeting yes-terday of the Women's Christian Tem-

SOUND SLEEP

Comes from a sweet stomach, pure blood, strong nerves and hearty health. The surest way to acquire these is by an honest use of this famous medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For 50 years it has never failed to cure stomach disorders. beginning with constipation and ending with kidney or liver trouble. See that a private revenue stamp covers the neck

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH

perance Union, and the devotional exerprogramme of the county convention to be held tomorrow at the United Prosbyterian Church, was read. Mrs. Black-well read a copy of a letter of sympathy tendered to Mrs. Liachen Miller upon the death of her daughter. Committees on legislative work brought in an encouraging report. Letters had been received by Mrs. Blackwell from members of the Legislature stating that the appropriation for the Girls' Reform School was likely to be made. A memorial had been sent to Legislators on behalf of the child labor law and the Girls' Reform School. The meeting deplored the evident lack rogramme of the county conve The meeting deplored the evident lack of interest in behalf of the Child labor law, believing the bill to be one of the most important before our Legislature.

Mrs. Dow, of Blaine, was present and children was the county President. nade a stirring speech. County President Miss Frances Gotshall made an plea for a large attendance at the com-ing quarterly. Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Towns-end, and Miss Lyman were appointed as delegates.

Thrown From Horse and Killed. EXPRESS, Or., Feb. 4.—Lorenzo Harri-son, aged II years, while riding a wild broncho, three miles east of Express, yesterday was thrown upon the frozen ground and so badly hurt that death resuited a few hours later. He struck the ground upon the side of his face and head, and was unconscious up to the time of his death.

Do not purge or weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A per-fect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impuri-S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that most horrible disease. Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S. has done them, while others are seek-ing advice about their cases. Ail letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of Blood and Skin Diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease.

We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write us if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

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