The Oregonian.

Daily, per week, delivered. Sunday excepted. He Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c POSTAGE RATES. ed States, Canada and Mexico

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, prob-

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### PORTLAND, PRIDAY, MARCH 6.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

The most salient feature of the short section of Congress, so far as the inter-ests of the Pacific Northwest are conserned, has been the remarkable recognition secured by Representative M. A. Moody, of the Second Oregon District, and the effective service he has been and the public interests generally. The death of Representative Tongue, the liness of Senator Mitchell and the prac- greater than his tical incapacitation of Senator Simor have combined to throw a great deal of work on Mr. Moody, but he has shown his ability to take care of it and it does not appear wherein the state's interests have suffered.

The secret of Mr. Moody's success is in his character. He is a man above boodle and bribes, petty conspiracies and revenges, and the rule-or-ruin polwhich hampers so many otherwise able public men. He is, moreover, what is not to be despised, a gentleman. His training, habits and tastes fit him for the companionship and command for him the respect and favor of men of these qualities the capacity for unremitting effort and a sturdy cense of honor which forbids him to forget a omise or betray a friend, and you have the secret of Mr. Moody's success

It is a type of public man we sadly lack, locally and nationally. There is useful men, based on no other ground their claim for consideration. This course succeeds in a way, for both these men made first-class Representatives and their hold upon the people became strong. But it often falls in another way, because it arouses the wrath of at various times incurred the wrath of courage are not always appreclated at

Mr. Moody leaves the House with the warm friendship of many influential public men and with the respect and confidence of the people of Oregon, Forunately, the close of his term does not find him a "bos been" or a "lame duck " begging for Presidential favors, but with a business exacting and profitable enough to engage and repay his close he will be an honor to himself, his state and the family name to which he has added fresh honors.

# THE SHAME OF MISSOURI.

Lincoln Steffens has an article in the current number of McClure's Magazine under the head of the "Shamelessness of St. Louis," in which the career of Colonel Edward R. Butler, better known in that city as "Colonel Ed," "Colonel Butler" or just plain "Boss," is somewhat fully exploited. This title might be extended to include the colaborer in Missouri politics of this same "boss" is he who has clamored of Representatives, and, being ousted therefrom, has been strong enough with his party in that body to compass the obstruction of legislation | the sand as a means of safety. for the last ten days of a busy and important session of Congress. The "boss" Steffens: "He is an Irishman by birth, a master horseshoer by trade, a good fellow by mature at first, then by pro- like "a dangerous departure." fession." It is now many years since is characterized as a bi-partisan boss, a millionaire boodler, a man con- able it to open and shut the doors of appeal, and still a political power in Missourt." has long ruled St, Louis was "to dictate enough of the candidates on both worst from each to elect the sort of men he required in his business." The story as told by Mr. Steffens is one of bold The law for lottery tickets, therefore, is practical admission of all chrages of that have been preferred of St. Louis, "rich, dirty and despoiled" in the open presence of her shame

Joseph W. Folk, the District Attorney, who "single-handed has brought to bay the boodle ring that robbed St. Louis and rules it yet," says: "Ninetynine per cent of the people are honest; only one per cent is distincest. But the logic, but not its forebodings. The Su- may still exist in undiminished vigor

one per cent is perniciously active." This may explain but it can hardly excuse the fact that "Butlerism" is still a controlling power, not only in the politics of a great and notoriously corrupt city, but its representative is strong enough, in spite of all the dis-closures of the methods by which he was sent to Congress, to enlist in his behalf an interest in his political fortunes among members of his party that was able to clog for days the wheels of legislation. Yet this was and is true, and through it the "shamelessness of St. Louis" has become the shame of Missouri. In "other cities," says the writer above quoted, "mere exposure has been sufficient to overthrow a corrupt regime. In St. Louis the conviction of the boodlers leaves the felons in control, the system intact, and the people-spectators." This may be an exaggeration, but if it is true, the ninety-nine one-hundredths, slow to rise, will be mighty in their power when the awakening comes, and the name of Missouri and that of her great city will

#### THREE NEW SENATORS.

In the new Senate there is no more interesting and promising group than the three new men from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Without any disparagement of the ability of Senator Sin whose unsatisfactory career in the Senate was largely due to circumstances beyond his control, it must be frankly said that the Pacific Northwest is greatly the gainer by the change which sends each of these three new men to the Senate. Very undesirable as representatives of Pacific Coast interests in Congress, whatever their personal qualities, have been the Populists, Turner of Washington and Heltfeld of Idaho. They have only served to diversify and intensify the misguided and discreditable opposition to the United States Government in its epochal period, beginning with May, 1898. Their states and Congress are well rid of them.

Senator Simon's successor will have one great advantage over him in the support and good-will of his colleague. All that Mr. Mitchell can do for Mr. Fulton in the way of desirable acquaintance, committee places, etc., will no doubt be done, and it may be considerable. Fulton is an optimist, more over, and has the courage of self-confidence and high if laudable ambition He thinks he will make a successful Senator, and that alone is no mean equipment. He will not recklessly tagonize the Administration or the Republican leaders, but will avail himself of the great possibilities of the co-operenabled thereby to render his section ative method. He is not a great man, but there are very few great men in the Senate. Their average ability is not

All three of our new Senators are good men. They are good fellows, they are men of affairs, they are men of the world, they have been accustomed all their lives to do things, and their careers, like their present elections, have been their own handiwork, achieved in the open and maintained against all comers. Judge Heyburn comes nearest the Senatorial ideal, for he is a statesman in thought, habit, method and training. Mr. Ankeny's position will be high in business and social circles, and his influence therefore perhaps greater than either of the others. Mr. Fulton doubtless excels among the three in brains, character and influence. Add to the matter of personal popularity, and history attests the power of friendship in the world of politics.

These three men enter upon their Senatorial terms with the almost universal support and well wishes of their states and of their party in their states. contests were sharp in the Legislatures, too much factional combination in the but the fighting seems to have left no Republican party of Oregon. There has scars. All Idaho is proud, as well she been too much unreasoning hostility to may be, of Judge Heyburn, and will be useful men, based on no other ground glad of all the recognition he is able to than that they refused to wear the St. gain. After Mr. Ankeny's long struggle mon collar or bow at the Mitchell shrine. for the Senatorship, his opponents seem It was Mr. Moody's desire, as it was willing to let him enjoy it in peace and port or oppose measures and appoint- ator Fulton well. He will find the ments according to his judgment of business interests of Portland, at least, solidly behind him in his efforts to serve the state with effectiveness, and he will soon see a disposition not only to hold up his hands in effort, but to accord full credit for his every success. There is no single end to which the new the boes. Moody and Tongue have both Senators and their colleagues in the three delegations should devote opposing factions. Steadfastness and selves with greater assiduity than the opening of the Columbia River at the dalles and the improvement of the channel below Portland., Any hesitation or shuffling on this matter will not suit the people, who are already suspiclous of the operations of transcontinental railroads.

# DANGER AND NO DANGER.

Those agencies of public opinion which are seeking to minimize the bearing of the Champion lottery decision upon the problems of the trust get little untenance in Wall street. There, at least, the possibilities of Congressional interference with monopolistic corporations are in a fair way to be under-The Street's interest in trust jurisprudence is not partisan or academic, but most vital and acute. It wants not to reason or to speculate, but to know; and for the cogent reason that what Congress and the courts are going to do with trusts makes all the difference in the world. It will not avail the financial world to boot down the anti-"Shame of Missouri," since the son and monopoly utterances of the Supreme Court. Any delusion it hugs will only make its disenchantment more painful to be retained in a seat in the National and the error more costly. It is not likely to borrow needless trouble or invent disaster where none exists.

Neither is it apt to burrow its head in It is significant, therefore, that the New York Financial Chronicle views of St. Louis is thus described by Mr. the matter with alarm. The decision, it says, "has left a bad impression among conservative classes." It looks It completely paves the way for another decishe were the apron of an honest trade. | ion "conferring upon Congress differetionary prohibition so broad as to envicted of bribery, sentenced, but out on interstate commerce to whatever articles it chooses." The Chronicle supports its The method by which he view effectively in laying emphasis upon the fact that the decision has made lottery tickets articles of comtickets to enable him by selecting the merce. This is, of course, the only way and unblushing municipal robbery, the the law for other articles of commerce, and what applies to them applies all along the line. Add to this the declaraagainst the "boss" and the supineness | tion that the power "to regulate" carries with it the power "to prohibit," and the way is easy to the Chronicle's con-clusion that "discretionary power already exists in Congress to shut out articles from interstate commerce

pretty much as it may will." We incline to accept the Chronicle's lost in the twilight of fable. And she

preme Court has indeed deviated from the view of the framers of the Constitution and from that of its great inter-preter, Marshall, whose sympathy with monopoly was perfectly clear. But this is not saying that Marshall and the framers were right, still less that the correct view of their time is the correct view for our time. Not to put to fine a point upon it, monopoly is a bad thing, and so the courts of today will pronounce it. The fear that such rulings are dangerous, etc., is groundless, Interstate commerce may, it is true, be interdicted at will; but it will not be

interdicted wantenly or without good cause Freedom of domestic trade will be safe from interference so long as it conforms to the letter and spirit of public needs. When it departs from that condition it will make sure to incur the penalty which public sentiment is ready to mete out, and which the courts carnot much longer withhold. The evident tenor and purport of the Sherman antitrust law and of the interstate commerce act have been long defied by the corporations, both railway and industrial. Neither trade nor any other activity of private ambition is to be permitted to defy the law and set itself up as higher and greater than the Government. This is the resolute purpose of the people, and the trusts will have to face it. In it there is no danger. The danger, and real danger, lies in the other direction, and if the time ever comes when there is no disposition in the courts to rule and in Congress to legiciate, for the people and against the truets, then the courts themselves will last little longer than the trusts or the Congress they control.

#### THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

It is reported that anxiety about the pope's health causes some of the cardinals to postpone their departure from Rome. This anxiety is natural, for the light of the life of a man who is very near his 93d birthday is easily extinguished by a comparatively trifling accident or sickness that would not be fatal to a younger man. It is true that in very rare instances older men than the present pope have been vigorous in mind and body after they had exceeded his age by several years, but such instances as the famous doge of Venice, Dandolo, are too exceptional to make us hopeful that Pope Leo will much longer survive. In event of his death the college of cardinals would doubtless elect an Italian to succeed The time has been in the history of the papacy when the choice of the pope's successor was a subject for intrigue among the great powers of Europe. There have been popes who were Germans, and Frenchmen; one pope was an Englishman, and it is said that Cardinal Wolsey had at one time hoped to become the head of the church. Alexander VI was a Spaniard. But in modern days the pope has ordinarily been an Italian, and benceforth is sure to be. The governments of Europe no longer have any weight on the sacred college, which has become absolutely inaccessible to external pressure.

The history of the papacy is the story of the struggles for the freedom of the vote in the conclave, which today is a supernational body on which parties have no influence. It was at first selected by the clergy and the people, but yielded soon to the pressure of the imperial court of Byzantium to have the vote confirmed by its officials. Then followed the diplomatic supervision usurped by the Emperors of Germany, whose right of interference was so fiercely disputed by the famous Pope Hildebrand. The successors of Hilde brand gradually lifted the conclave and the central government of the church to the level of a great free power, but the papacy was never entirely free from the direct or indirect political interfer ence of the rival Catholic sovereigns of Europe. Henry VIII of England tried in vain to bully and browbeat the largely also the desire of Mr. Tongue, make the most of it. Here in Oregon pope into granting him an unwarranted divorce against his upright Queen Philip II of Spain made popes, and Louis XIV of France never lost an opportunity to subject the conclave to political pressure in their choice of a pope. Napoleon had no opportunity to dictate the choice of a pope; but his brutal treatment of the ruling head of the church shows what might have been expected of him. As late as 1831 Spain cast its influence in favor of Gregory XVI: Austria in 1846 tried to prevent the election of the successful cardinal; rance exerted political pressure in 1878

to defeat one of the candidates for the In 1871 Plus IX abolished by a first bull all intervention by any state in the election, but the so-called privilege of interfering with it did not come to an end until Italy's entry into Rome closed the conclave to the powers. This privilege of interfering came to an end with the pope's temporal power. There is no political excuse for the exercise of the so-called privilege of "exclusion" was once claimed by the three great Catholic powers of Spain, France and Austria, and tolerated only out of prudence by the napscy but never recognized as of any legal force. The tem poral power of the pope disappeared with the enthronement of the house of Savoy in the city of the holy see, and this event logically ended all privileges of foreign interference in the matter of the election of a pope. The terms "right of inclusion" and "right of exclusion" have ceased to have any present ma terial enforcement, and are correctly described as a "lost covering of a vanished organism." Until the temporal power of the pope is re-established the papacy will regulate matters for itself. The powers of Continental Europe have nothing to give as a quid pro quo in return for the exercise of their ancient privilege of the "right of exclusion" matter of the election of a pope Leo XIII is today the religious head of millions, and because of his enormous spiritual influence his good will and good offices are sought by iam, the Protestant Emperor of Germany, but he is powerless to influence the coming election of Leo's successo by any chicanery or solicitation. The conclave that elects Leo's successor will be freer than any that preceded it, because the extinction of the temporal power of the pope leaves no political ex-

cuse for the exercise of the old-time

powers in the choice of the pope, No

thinking man, whether Protestant or

Catholic, can contemplate the history of

the papacy without recalling these

words of Macaulay's: "The history of

that church joins together the two great

preme pontiffs we trace back in an

unbroken series from the pope who

crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth

in the eighth; and far beyond Pepin

the august dynasty extends till it is

century to the pope who crowned Papin

ages of the world. The line of the su-

privilege of interference by the Catholic

that the Legislature passed a flat salary law which raises the salaries of the state officers. A score of other papers

court be held in Eastern Oregon each year, and increased the compensation this service to \$2500, making the total salary \$4500. No other state salaries were changed, and no incomes affected, except that the passage of the Effdy corporation tax act cut off about \$1600 a year from the fees of the Secretary of State. Two new salaried offices were created. These were the office of Labor Commissioner, with a salary of \$1800 and expenses amounting to \$800, and the office of clerk of the State Board of Health, with the salary of

the clerk and expenses of the board no

exceeding \$5000.

when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude,

take his stand on a broken arch of Lon

don bridge to sketch the ruins of St

The Oregon State Journal complains

Mrs. Florence Maybrick is, it is said, slowly working out her release from Newgate prison. Her behavior is most exemplary, and, according to customary usage in British prisons, she could be liberated in April, 1904, without reproach to the English court, upon the findings of which she was committed to serve a life sentence for the alleged murder of her husband. The voice of Mrs. Maybrick's most eloquent advocate, Miss Abigail Dodge (Gåil Hamiiton), has long since been silenced by death, but her plea for her countrywoman will long be remembered by American women, in whose name and in the name of justice it was urged. If Mrs. Maybrick is innocent of the death of the bibulous old Englishman whom she married, she has been suffi-ciently punished for her folly and cupidity in marrying him; if she is guilty, there were extenuating circumstances in the case of which the popular judgment takes cognizance, even while it is admitted that the judicial judgment has no right to recognize them. If she should be granted a release a year hence for "good behavior," the American public will forgive her-provided she refuses to enter the lecture field.

In May, 1775, George Washington, on his way to Congress, met the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of Annapolis, in the middle of the Potomac. While their boats paused the clergyman warned his friend that the path on which he was entering might lead to separation. Washington said: "If you ever hear of my joining in any such measures you have my leave to set me down for everything wicked." Within nine months after that utterance, namely, on January 31, 1776, Washington wrote from Cambridge to General Joseph Reed: "A few more such flaming arguments as were exhibited at Falmouth and Norfolk, added to the sound doctrine and unanswerable reasoning contained in the pamphlet 'Common Sense. will not leave members at a loss to decide upon the propriety of separation,'

The selfishness of residents who wish shut a car line off a street because it is the street they live on ought not to be considered. Residents and property-owners on any particular street are no better than those on another, doors of numerous residents; some of whom don't like it, perhaps, but their opposition has to give way to the convenience of the public. This condition is inseparable from living in a city There is not much public patience with the protests of a local "aristocracy" against "annoyance" from those who must get past the houses of a "fine disin order to reach their own homes. .

The walkout from the Oregon City High School of one-half the June class because one of their number was suspended for disobedience presents a serio-comic aspect. Later on in life the boys who took this foolish step will se that the school suffered nothing by their expression of displeasure at its disci-The penalty, if any, will fall upon themselves in the way of abridged opportunity for education

One telephone system will serve the city better than two, and will save those who most use the telephone, now a necessity of business and social life, the expense of maintaining a double or manifold system; and at the same time it will prevent the multiplication of wires on the streets.

Cardinal Vannutelli, recently appointcred college at Rome, or vice-chancellor of the Catholic Church, is regarded as a promising candidate for the papal chair when it shall become vacant.

# Trust Legislation.

Omana Bee. Of course Democrats are predicting that the legislation passed will be ineffective. It was to be expected they would do this but people who are familiar with the uniform failure of Democratic predictions will attach no importance to the latest one. The country has confidence that the admistration will spare no effort to enforce this legislation and will await resuits. We believe that the anti-rebate bill will prove effective and we do not doubt that when the bureau of corporations in the new department is in operation the public will be given all proper and necessary information in regard to the organization, conduct and management of the business of corporations, except common carriera engaged in commerce among the states or with foreign coun-tries. Let no one be disturbed by the professed apprehension of Democrats that professed apprenentation of its purpose, re-this legislation will fail of its purpose, re-membering the persistent Democratic cry membering the persistent Democratic cry that the Republican party was controlled by the trusts and therefore would do nothing adverse to them.

Living Forever.

St. Louis Republic.

If dreams of the scientists should ever be realized death will become only a memory or a superstition. In order, live forever it will only be necessary keep formalin and salicylic solution the house and have a surgeon in the neighborhood, so that operations for ap-pendicitis may be performed on demand. It will then be up to the railways to make this world an Elysium.

## QUESTION STILL OPEN.

That the decision in the lottery cases leaves open the question whether the court would sustain the Constitutionality of an act of Congress prohibiting inter-

of an act of Congress prohibiting inter-state commerce in articles innocent in themselves, for instance, steel, copper, coal, or other products of so-called trusts or combinations, has been and is the opinion of the Times. We find the au-thority for this opinion in the very lan-guage of Judge Marian, who says in the lottery case opinion: "We decide nothing more in the present case than that lottery tickets are subjects of traffic. tickets are subjects of traffic and Congress] may prohibit the carriage of such tickets from state to state." "The present case," says Judge Harian, "does not require the court to declare the full extent of the power that Congress may exercise in the regulation of com-merce among the state." And again, re-ferring to the question whether Congress 'may arbitrarily exclude from commerce among the states any article, commodity, or thing of whatever kind or nature or however useful and valuable," the court says: "It will be time enough to consider the Constitutionality of such legislation when we must do so." That is, the court reserves to itself full liberty to treat the octopus as may seem good to it when the animal shall stalk into the courtroom. We have read with interest the articles in which our contemporaries, reasoning from the "logic of the decision," from its "trend." and fro mthe probabilities of the case, ingeniously argue that by this de-cision the court has affirmed the principle that the power of Congress to regulate or prohibit interstate commerce in any kind of merchandise is unlimited. For ourselves, we must heed the significant warning of the court itself not to stretch the scope of its opinion beyond the limits expressly indicated. Courts are not bound by the deductions, whether logical or otherwise, which outsiders may draw from

their opinions.

The Supreme Court in the lottery case divided 5 to 4 upon the Government's con-tention that Congress has authority to pro-hibit interstate traffic in lottery tickets. If a statute prohibiting interstate commerce in the products of a trust or combination should ever come before the court, and if even one of the five majority Judges should then hold the opinion that the reasoning in the lottery case which applied to guilty merchandise was inapplicable to innocent merchandise, the Constitutionality of the statute would not be affirmed. The decision would then be 5 to 4 the other way. But all speculation as to what the court might hold as to a law which Congress may never pass is wholly in the air. The views of Judge Day upon the Constitutional power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce are a subject of interest. He is a new member of the court. The theory is al-ready advanced that the President, de-spairing of a Constitutional amendment to enlarge the powers of Congress, has put Judge Day upon the bench in order secure from the court a decision to his liking. It is to be remembered, however, that the general opinion is that in appoint-ing Judge Day he has made good an as-surance given by President McKinley.

# Naval Inefficiency.

Philadelphia North American Guns that do not shoot at the right moment and gunners who can't hit anything when they do shoot are new things in the American Navy, if history is reliable, and the quicker such innovations are discarded the better for the country. Persistent target practice, thanks to the foresight and energy of Assistant Naval Secretary sevelt, accounted for the remarkable victories of Manila Bay and Santiago. It has been taken for granted that the su-periority of American gunners, established by the results of those battles, has been maintained, but Admiral Dewey dispels that comforting hallucination and shows that it was fortunate in more ways than we dreamed of that the Navy was not called upon to sustain the Monroe Doc trine during the recent. Venezuelan im-broglio. There is much clamor for a broglio. There is much clamor for a great Navy, for more buttle-ships and bigger guns, but it would be more to the purpose to make the Navy we have effi-cient by arming it with practicable ord-nance and manning the ships with men who can shoot straight,

#### "Max" Is Still Rampant. Pueblo Chieftain,

Special Agent Max Pracht, who signs himself "of Oregon," Jumped on ye edi-tor yesterday because of the statement that Senator-elect Charles W. Fuiton, of Oregon, was a lawyer, and insisting that in his case the word should have been spelled with a capital L. "Not only is he a Lawyer," said Max, "but he stands 6 feet 2, weighs 230 pounds, and can lick his weight in wildcats, and Oregon has once more a blooded team in the Sena-torial harness. Mr. Fulton is not of the class of lawyers such as we had down in Jackson County when the Populists were rampant. They, you know, objected to sending lawyers to the Legislature—they wanted farmers to represent farmers; but nevertheless they put a little fellow on their ficket who had a new sign with "at-torney-at-law" painted on it. Fault being found with them for such a departure from the faith his Republican opponent excused them on the ground that 'he was not lawyer enough to hurt.'"

#### Power in the Farmer's Hands. Uties (N. Y.) Observer

The farmer who reads of the great cor porations that bear so important a part in the commercial and industrial world of today is very apt to think of himself as outside the pale of those who exert a controlling influence on the community at large. And yet in this assumption be is far from the fact. The time never was in the history of this country when the farmer occupied the prominent and im portant position as concerns his relations to the city that he occupies today. The city never was more absolutely dependent upon the country than now, and the degree of that dependence is steadily increasing.

#### A Versattle Convict. Louisville Times.

Since the granting of his pardon a week ago Cole Younger has committed suicide in Connecticut, purchased a Wild West show, denied thrice daily his intention of ing an actor and has entered upon his career as an author

# Farewell! Since Nevermore. Thomas K. Hervey. Parewell! since nevermore for thee The sun comes up our earthly skies, Less bright henceforth shall sumatine be To some fond hearts and saddened eyes.

There are, who for thy last long sleep Shall steep as sweetly nevermore, Shall seep because thou canst not weep, And grieve that all thy griefs are o'er.

Sad thrift of lovel the loving breast, On which the aching head was thrown, Gave up the weary head to rest, But kept the aching for its own.

### EFFECT OF OPEN RIVER.

New York Times.

We observe that with the exception of the Journal of Commerce none of our New York contemporaries agrees with the view held by the Times that in its decision in the lottery cases the Supreme Court has not decided the whole question of Federal power over interstate commerce. The Journal of Commerce puts the matter in this way:

then was the Legislature did not pass a flat salary law. The fact of the matter is that the flat salary bill passed the House but was defeated in the Senate. A bill passed both houses raising the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from \$2500 to \$4500. The salaries of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from \$2500 to \$4500. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is not a constitutional office. The constitutional salary of the Supreme Judges were in \$2500, and they have been receiving \$1500 additional for hoiding a term of court be held in Eastern Oregon each.

That the decision in the was swhether regulations could go to the extent of a sheolute probletion. According to the major whether regulations could go to the extent of affected by an open river and points on the river above the obstructions. Arlings the regulations of the sale of the supreme court judges were raised from \$2500 to \$4500. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is not a constitutional office. The constitutional salary of the Supreme Judges is \$2000, and they have been receiving \$1500 additional for hoiding a term of court be held in Eastern Oregon each.

That the decision then was whether regulations could go to the extent of absolute problidition. According to the major whether regulations could go to the extent of affected by an open river and points on the river above the obstructions. Arlings affected by an open river and points on the reserved to the case of lot. In the ca shows that 150 per cent more per mile is charged from Arlington to The Dalies than from The Dalies to Portland. The competition of river freights has operated to put these rates in effect between The Dalles and Pertland. And with the obstructions removed from the river, the same force will operate to reduce the carrying rate from Lewiston, Idaho, and from Brewster or even Kettle Falls in Washington.

ington.

The grain of Eastern Washington must find an outlet to tidewater and if it can be hauled to Portland more cheaply than to Seattle it should be marketed there. But the fact is it cannot be, except from a small portion of the grain-growing sec-tion of Eastern Washington. The natural consequence will be a reduction of rates to Scattle to a point at least equal to that made to Portland, and doubtless less. The change would probably not affect the number of bushels of wheat received at Scattle, but large areas of wheat land that are now untilled will be speedily

opened to wheat growing.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the opening of the Columbia River to navigation, for there is no one thing that would open so much new territory to the settler or and to the profits of those already here as a water route to the seaboard.

#### Freight vs. Express.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is com-mendable for taking off its fast passenger train to Chicago at this time in order to give its freight trains a better opportunity and to relieve the congestion. That is the alleged reason, at all events, and if it is the real reason it is a sufficient one. Whether the twenty-hour special flyer between New York and Chicago has been a profitable train we do not know, It is said to have required an outlay of half a million doilars, and it is certain that it required the side-tracking of freight trains for long stops in order that it might have a clear and safe course. It is hinted that other express trains on the same line may be suspended in order to facilitate the movement of freight and relieve the congestion that impedes busi ness. On the whole, fast freight trains may be more necessary to public prosper-ity and happiness than fast passenger trains, or it may be that the number of fast passenger trans is in excess of pub-lic requirement. To take off the special flyer may have been something of a sacri fice to pride, but that can be borne if a larger number of patrons are satisfied.

### Addicks and Quay.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. There is no human being in the world that has not some trait of character that commends nim to his fellow beings. It might be assumed that the commendable trait in the character of "Gas Man" Addicks, of Delaware, who is now and has been for some years trying to break into the United States Senate, is well hidden, but in fact the trait lies very near the surface. There is probably no difference whatever between the objects aimed at by the Delaware gas man and by the Senator from Pennsylvania who has at the moment. from Pennsylvania who has at the moment the Senate of the United States in a deadthe Senate of the United States in a dead-lock, but there is a vast difference in their methods. Quay west the rapier, Addicks the bludgeon. What Quay does overtly Addicks does frankly and with a certain pride. Quay has the finesse of his weapon, and Addicks the frank brutality of his. While Quay's wily trail is leaving the public in doubt of his intentions, Addicks' candid brutality is clearing the air.

Addicks candid brutality is clearing the grant of the public in doubt of his intentions, Addicks' candid brutality is clearing the grant of the borne, for grins, and I am guests are at the home, for grins, and I am guests are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home, for grins, and I am guest are at the home.

# Rognery in Special Pensions

Kansas City Journal. The special pension system ought to be abolished entirely. The general pension laws of the United States are just and exceedingly liberal. The applicant who cannot measure up to the requirements of the statutes and the department is, nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, unworthy of the claim which he makes against the Government, This we say on the authority of e dozen Pension Commissioners who have reported the evils of the special pension system time after time.

Life. The South complains that the President has forced the race question, but it is the South that has forced it, not he. He has met, not made, the situation. It is one that calls for all the wisdom of the serent, and all the harmlessness of the love. It is hard in the North to make anything like a fight for the negroes which will not do them more harm than good, and yet the North would be ill-content with a President who was not solicitous to discover and perform his full duty in their behalf.

"Sot Agin' " Court Dress. Washington Post.

The people in this country may be a trifle crude and cause those of our foreign representatives who are taking to court dress to feel ashamed of us, but we fear they are too firmly "set" in their views to be moved.

# Children.

Come to me, O ye children! For I hear you at your play.

And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the Eastern windows That look towards the sun, Where thoughts are singing swallows, And the brooks of morning run. In your hearts are the birds and the sum

In your thoughts the brooklet's flow, But in mine is the wind of Autumn, And the first fall of the snow, Ah! what would the world be to us

If the children were no more? We should dread the desert behind us Worse than the dark before. What the leaves are to the forest, With light and air for food, Ere their sweet and tender juices Have hardened into wood—

That to the world are children; Through them it feels the glow Of a brighter and sunnier climat Then reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O pe children!

And whisper in my ear What the birds and the winds are singing In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings, And the wisdom of our books, When compared with your caress, And the gladness of your looks?

Le are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said; For ye are living ponns, And all the rest are dead.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The \$1500 yearly may induce Oregonian students to spend three years at old Oxford.

Our trials are gradually diminishing. The Oregon Legislature and Congress are out of the way.

With less than an inch and a half of rainfall in February and the street sprink ler running in the early days of March. Oregon's reputation for moistness will need revision.

There is one important difference beween Roberts and Smoot, and it will probably be reflected in the treatment at Washington. Smoot is a Republican, Roberts was a Democrat.

like the phalanx that destroyed the Persian Empire than the Greeks of the present time are like the "deathless" Spartans who defended the Pass of Thermopylac.

An original "forty-niner" returned to San Francisco the other day, and because he could find none of his former companions committed suicide. He seemed to know where to look for them.-Richmond Times-Dispatch. Morgan and Rockefeller are likely to

come into collision through the purchase of Popocatapetl. Of course, Rockefeller has acquired title to the volcano, and will hold it, but the old spouter is continually spitting up stuff from the interior of the earth, and the earth is Morgan's.

After a heated debate between anti-Wolcott and Wolcott Republicans, Colorado House passed the Breckenridge bill providing for the nomination by each party of five Senatorial candidates to be voted on by the people, and the one receiving the highest vote to be supported by the party in the Legislature. This was considered a decided victory for the anti-Wolcott men.

Who'll get the reward if the man captured at Elma proves to be the Olympia murderer and jailbreaker? The officer who took him at Elma still atoutly avers he had the right man, but could do noth ing in face of the failure of the Olympia logger to identify the prisoner. Now the Yakima officials will try their hand, If the first capture was right and the man was voluntarily released, is there any valid reward for the prisoner at this time?

Writing of "Real and Sham Natural History" in the March Atlantic, John Burroughs puts Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstrom's "Bird Book" and her work on the woodpeckers among the real natural histories, and says they are "fresh, original and stimulating productions." says Ernest Thompson-Seton is a romancer in the field of natural history, and the Rev. William J. Long still worse. Much of Mrs. Eckstrom's work was done at Oregon City, where her husband, since dead, was a young Episcopal rector a few years ago.

That rather amusing body, the New York Board of Aldermen, was shocked by a resolution introduced by Alderman McCarthy, to indorse the spanking by the husband of his wife or grown-up daughters if they should fall to reach home at 10 o'clock in the evening. This was a result of the decision of a Long Island Magistrate in the case of a citizen who had enforced this penalty without warrant of law. The Magistrate decided that he was acting within his right as head of the household. It is almost past belief, but the New York Aldermen "threw down"

Secretary Shaw puts his sentiments on a very important matter in this form:

guests are at the home, for girls, and I am glad of it. I wish there were more for boys. We chaperone our girls, and not too carefully, but we leave the boy to choose his associates and his environments with much advice and very little guidance. Girls are naturally winsome, gentle, companionable, and are welcome in all homes, but I do not know of many homes where boys are invited. About the only door that swings with sure welcome to the boy, about the only chair that is shoved near the fire, especially for the boy, about the only place where he is sure of a welcome is where you do not desire him to go.

Springfield Republican.
A singular disregard of the whole object of a poor woman's starving herself to death is contemplated in Mount Vernon, N. Y. This woman, Johanna Meyer, was bent on having a handsome monus erected over her grave. So she tried to food on a gas stove in her room, al-though it is now found that she had 2300 in the German Savings Bank in New York City. She did not draw from this fund to support herself, just because she wanted a monument. Now it is said that she will be buried in the potter's field, the place of the poor, because nobody knows where her relations are. It would seem to be a simple thing to carry out her wishes. Is there not a public adminiswishes. Is there not a public adminis-trator in New York to do this? If not, where do her hard-earned savings go? To the state? She had as good a right to mausoleum as any of the millionaires whose estentatious tombs disfigure Wood-lawn and other cemeteries in the environs of the great city.

# Continuous Naval Increase.

Public Opinion. From the number and earnestness of the demands now being made that we should largely increase our naval pro-gramme it might be supposed that the United States was standing still in this particular. On the contrary, we are al-ready at work on 24 large ships, of which 13 are battleships, while France has which is are battiesings, while France has under construction only nine battleships. Germany ten and Russia ten. The extent to which we are exceeding those countries in naval construction is better exhibited in a comparison of tonnage of ships under the comparison of onstruction: against France's 277,915, Germany's 155,510 and Russia's 140,558. But it is to be re-membered that the construction abroad is merely a part of a programme extending over a number of years, while ours may or may not be continued. It is toward a continuous future programme that ou dvocates of naval expansion should work; for the present we are doing very well.

Atlanta Constitution.

The President wants it understood that the Lattlefield "antitrust" bill was in no sense an embodiment of the Administration idea, and Representative Lattleman. ea, and Representative Littlefield uily protests that a basket baby mournfully protests that a basks was substituted for his legislati spring. Now if good Deacon Rockefell "counsel" would only tell the baid-headed truth about that bill's paternity.

Kansus City Star.

Mr. Bryan says Addicks, of Delawara,
"represents the average Republican," in
this way getting even with those Repub-licans who cite Bryan as an average Democrat