## The Oregonian

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. 115 per week, delivered, Sunday in-

POSTAGE RATES. inter, Canada and Mexico-

to 14-page paper... to 30-page paper... to 64-page paper... oreign rates, double EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

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PORTLAND, TUENDAY, JAN. 10, 1900.

CASE OF THE BEEF TRUST.

The beef trust, in its argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, makes the surprising statement that it is not engaged in interstate business. facts are that it buys livestock in every state in the West, transports it cago, turns it into finished product, and sells it throughout the United tes. The contention of the trust is, of course, entirely technical. The point H seeks to make is that all its buriness is done in Chicago, all its pay-ments made in Chicago, all its sales effected in Chicago, and every other phase of its enormous transactions ted entirely at that point. If this is true, then, of course, no interas is done by any concern whatever, except such common carriers as railroad and telegraph compar It is not true in fact. It is incredible that it can be made legally true by any tortuous judicial interpretation of the The beef trust is made up of Swift.

Armour and other great packers of the It does not deny that a comexists between them, but it effect that it is entirely for purposes of legitimate mutual protecon and for the proper distrib their products. But the United States Government, after a most searching inestigation, concluded that the combination has for its primary purpose the control of prices, both buying and sell-ing, and is, therefore, in restraint of ; so President Roosevelt on April 12, 1902, ordered a prosecution, A month later a petition for an injunction based on the Sherman anti-trust law was filed in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, the defendants being Swift. Armour and other packers. Judge Grosscup issued a temporary injunction on May 30, 1902, forbidding the ickers to combine. The packers filed urrer on August 4 attacking the ition for an injunction purely on technical grounds. On February 18. 32, Judge Grosscup overruled the decurrer and made the injunction permanent. Thereupon the packers appealed, and it is this appeal that is now pend-ing in the United States Supreme Court. packers make an assignment of twenty-one errors, for one and all of shich they claim Judge Grosscup is reble in tesuing the injunction at

st remarkable that in brilliant and exhaustive respon of Attorney-General Moody to the argument of the trust attorney he alm ntirely ignores the technical aspects of he case and goes directly into its mer-Ms. The Attorney-General charges diportly that the packers conspire to bring shout congestion of the meat supply at given points in order to break the marset, thus reducing the price; that they collusively restrict and curtail shipents of meets to various markets throughout the country; that among elves they agree upon certain sales prices and permit no deviation m, except under penalty; that they suppress competition among by refusal to deviate from certain fixed terms of credit to any cusomer, and that terms of cartage are m. This constitutes the entire case against the meat trust, and its basis in truth not to be disputed, even by the trust itself. The oppressions of trust, its absolute domination of the market, and its take-it-or-leave-it stillude are costly facts known to every stockraiser who has a steer or a or a hog to sell, and to dealer who wants to buy either refrig-

The attack on the beef trust is made upon the initiative of President Rooseeit. It is part of his general plan to give, as he calls it, every man a fair ce to do the best he can with his To that end the President rought the coal barons of Pennsyl vania to terms; he broke up the Northrities merger, and now he has the beef trust on the rack. The lines upon which the President proposes to splete his work of efficient Federal ontrol of corporations may be found in the large space given in his recent message to Congress on all those quesions where the relations of capital and labor are involved. For example, he clear recommendations for legislation upon the following:

Power of Internate Commerce Commission o to enlarged so as to control rational rates. Stringent employers' liability law to be en-

road accidents to be prevented by inigh of the block system No more comprehensive programme was ever outlined by any President. If we may judge as to what may be ac-complished by what has been accom-public and municipal purposes, with plished it will appear to be certain that | rights of eminent domain and whatever | Portland, and to no other ports, are

from the corporations and that the corporations get their due from all Americup citizens.

Corporations hitherto, as creatures of state authority, have been exclusively under state control-in theory at least, but to limited extent in fact; for the states have not been disposed to regulate them fully, nor have they been able to do so. The courts of the United States have been appealed to constantly to protect the rights and interests of corporations organized in one state and doing business in others; but there has been no national legislation to cover these cases, and regulation of orations has made very little progress. Difficulties are presented in our dual system of government not easy to deal with. Congress, it is supposed, deal with. may enact laws for regulation of corperations engaged in interstate commerce-that is, to regulate the transport of goods made in one state and sold into another, but not for regulation of their manufacture in any state The powers of the states for regulation of corporations therefore is limited, and the power of the United States is limited-making the subject one of ex-treme difficulty to deal with.

Practically, all great corporations are engaged in interstate business. It is suggested that all such be required by act of Congress to take out license The New York Times objects that "after the ilcense system had gone into effect no state could give a charter to a corporation that would be worth a notary's fee. No state-made corporation could engage in business until it had taken out a Federal license. No existing corporation doing business under a state charter could continue its operations until it had complied with the quirement of the license law. And that by no means the whole revolution ary extent of this proposed reform. The corporation laws of the states would be expunged from their statutebooks. The states would be compelled to create corporations only for purposes and upon such terms and conditions as the President, through his appointees, or Congress by its laws, might define and declare licensable. Every existing corporation charter would be necessarily subject to recall for amendment in compliance with the Federal mandate.

This perhaps is not overstated. But what then? The instant thought is that the demands of industry and commerce, grown to proportions not imagtional system, may force modification of it. Would the states, in order that corporations might be brought under full control of government and law, consent to relinquish powers hitherto so largely their own? They who stickle for state sovereignty say this concession would be nothing less than state suicide. A problem of such magnitude and consequence is not to be worked out quickly. But it is certain that the power to say at Washington that a commodity manufactured in one state shall not pass from it into another until the corporation manufacturing it or transporting it shall have complied with regulations laid down at Washington and taken out license therefo would transfer from the states to the General Government the body and substance of the corporation-making or charter-giving power.

## IRRIGATION.

Among many subjects for the consideration of the Legislature, irrigation stands in front rank. It is to be the determining factor to many who are looking to Oregon as a future residence. It is the one agent which is to open possibly one-fourth of the total area of the state to prosperity far ahead of what may be expected without its beneficent effects. In view of the prices usked for improved farms elsewhere, the purchase of small areas of irrigated land gives to the newcomer with small means the best opportunity in sight for establishing a home. Only a few weeks ago the ar- of Portland continues to do business at rival of thirty wagons in one day from one of the Middle States by the longdisused wagon trails was reported from one of the Central Oregon irrigable districts. During the whole segson just past settlers have been pouring in certainly in small groups, but sure in-

dications of the flood to follow. The varieties of methods possible in the several parts of the irrigable field are so great that the necessity of the fullest light and of the best expert opinion before undertaking to legislate is obvious. Great rivers, like the Deschutes, fed the year round by springs of immense size and volunte pouring out from orifices in the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains; underground water courses, mysteriously supplied, filling the beds of smaller streams; lakes of various sizes, with small inlets and no apparent outlets; wide areas of seemingly arid lands, with abundant water available within easy pumping distance from the surface; neighboring ranches of small size, to be supplied from small sources in the surrounding hills; wide stretches sands—these are some of the condi-

tions to be met. It is to be regretted that the results attained by the commission which has since the last Legislature been considering the whole subject have been postponed in publication until now, when the members of both houses at Salem are already crowded with bills and projects of legislation, and when there is not time for instructed public opinion to be brought to bear. In the summary of the commission's report just published, and embodied in the bill or code they propose to submit, the varitopics forbids discussion at length. On the propriety of certain points most persons will probably agree. The constitution of a state water board consisting of the Governor, Attorney-General and State Engineer is one point. Whether so highly qualified and responsible an officer as this State Engineer can be obtained for the solary of \$2400 s year; and whether his office can be organized to cover the ground proposed, for the cost named in the bill, will surely be seriously debated at Salem; and whether the bill in its protection of the rights of the landowner, and of existing irrigation enterprises, is an improvement over the laws of 1891 and 1893 is a question yet to be decided. The declaration of the public rights over the lakes, streams and springs of the state-methods for claiming, improving and developing the use of water for irrigation,

So that careful comparison is sary throughout to detarmine how far the new proposed code is a desirable substitution for or addition to legislation already in force.

FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE RIVER,

The Seattle Times, under giaring seadlines on the first page of its Saturday edition, prints an alleged Portland special which says that the shipping of this port is seriously threatened by the failure of holding up of the river and harbor bill, and that-

This memps that the Willamette and Columbia will become between Portland and the ana shoal water, as they do after the June freshed every year, and with no work being done to keep the channel clear, none but the lightest draft ship will be able to navigate these waters. All navigation of importance will be cut off.

Failure to pass a river and harbor bill would to an extent injure every produc-er in the Columbia Basin. The engineers have perfected plans for a system of permanent improvements for that won-derful stream and its tributaries, and these plans and the work already under way will be retarded by failure of the appropriation bill to pass. There is not a scintilla of fact on which the Times can justify its glaring headlines, which state that "Portland May Be Cut Off From the Sea" and that "Unless River and Harbor Bill Passes Navigation Will Be Impossible.

For the information of the Times and its "knocking" Portland correspondent, it may be stated that Portland will never be cut off from the ses, and that of less than 20,000 population she found that vessels of twelve to fourteen draft were being supplanted by larger craft drawing sixteen to eighteen, and even twenty, feet. More water was needed in the river channel, and the people of Portland and the transportation companies raised some money themselves and received a little more from the Government and deepened the channel. This beginning has been steadily followed up since that wime, whenever the necessity arose, and the money raised and expended by the Port of Portland has shown better results than any similar amount contributed

by the Government. There is today a twenty-five-foot channel from Portland to the sea where there were but fifteen feet when Portland began working on river improvements. The population of Portland and the territory tributary to this port is six times as large as it was when we began transforming that fifteen-foot channel into a twenty-five-foot channel. The work of adding another ten feet to this depth, when it is needed. will be much less in comparison with the interests involved than has been the task of securing the twenty-fivefoot chunnel. It was Portland capital that built the first portage around the Cascades, and it has been Portland capital and influence that have brought the open river from Lewiston to the sea much nearer to a reality than it has ever been before,

Port of Portland will maintain it from this city to Astoria, but that vast reeast of the Cascade Mountains which has so much at stake in the matter cannot break the barriers at The Dailes and Celilo without adequate appropriations. That region is also deeply interested in the improvement on the bar which will admit vessels of deepest draft. The manner in which money has been wasted by the Government in its dilly-dallying, shifty, uneconomical policy of cutting down or withholding appropriations when they were urgently needed has resulted in heavy loss to all concerned in the improvement, but Portland and the vast Columbia Basin are rapidly becoming too rich and powerful to permit this silly method of handling our river improvements to continue forever. Meanwhile 10,000-ton freighters, the handlest and nomical steamships in the the old stand.

INDUSTRIAL CONQUEST NEXT

The fall of Port Arthur was followed by a number of rush orders for lumber, provisions, forage, and other stores which this country is long and the Far East is short. The demand from the vicinity of the capitulated fort was so urgent that immense quantities of flour and provisions were hastily dispatched from near-by Oriental ports to fill the demand pending the arrival of direct shipments from this side of the Pacific. These orders, and those which were rushed forward just prior to the opening of hostilities, show the tremendous trade possibilities for this country when the final peace settlemen is made. Estimates made several weeks ago on the cost of the war placed the figures in excess of \$500,000,000. All of this vast sum is practically waste that must be made good as soon as possible after the declaration of peace, and, great as its proportions now seem, they are small in comparison with the new of open, rolling country, which, if trade which will spring into existence water-fed, will give homes for thouwith the advent of a modern civilization in that benighted land.

It is to the Pacific Coast ports and the North Pacific ports in particular that this immense trade must pay tribute for many years—at least until the completion of the Panama Canal places us in direct competition with the Eastern and Southern ports of the United States. Even when the canal is completed, there are certain commodities, such as flour, lumber, forage, fruit, etc., in which no other portion United States can compete with the North Pacific ports. This trans-Pacific trade will give employment to a large umber of steamers, with a frequency of service that will bring the Far East nto much closer communication with the Far West than it has ever been be-There may be no profitable field for such mammoth floating warehouses as the Minnesota and Dakota, which require more time to load and discharge than is consumed by the more economical 10,000-tonner in making the round trip, but there will be a field for much larger fleets of steamers better

adapted to the trade. Portland, in spite of the flerce fight for trade made by the Hill system on the north and the Harriman system on the south, will reap large profits from this trade, for the development of which Portland exporters have been so largely responsible. The greatest forests of standing timber to be found anywhere on earth are in Oregon, and in no other state in the Union has there been such a small proportion of the timber cut as here. Tributary to the Roosevelt Administration will do attaches to such rights-all these are vast areas of agricultural land, dealong the line of seeing that provided for in the 1891 and 1893 acts, veloped and undeveloped, from which

the returns now shown are but a frac-tion of what is possible under the more economical methods of modern farm-ers who are now coming into our state in rapidly increasing numbers. No matter which of the present contest-ants for supremacy in the Far East is successful. Portland and other ports in the Pacific Northwest will be the great depots for the immense quantities of supplies that will be used in the reastruction period, and also in the era of prosperity which is sure to follow the settlement of the present strife.

A cantankerous grand jury, that attacked Mayor Williams, a man of irrechable character, but symp with vice and excused it and exaited it, when it came to the vagabo rockpile, censured the bailiff, who, in pursuance of his duty, felt it negeneary to make these vagabonds realize that they had no easy job, and that they would better keep away from the rock-Which is the greater pest to so clety? A grand jury like that, or the vagabonds of the rockpile? The bailiff who directed the rockpile gang did his duty-only perhaps he had too much of the milk of the human kindness. It is just as well to teach that the vagahe avoided. Sympathy with it, through a perverse, cranky and slilly-sentimental grand jury, only increases the evils, adds to the burdens of makes the rockpile people feel that they are injured creatures, multiplies the numbers of sympathizers with them and tends to spread vice and crime. It navigation will never be impossible. is high time to get back to old first When Portland was a struggling port principles, and to kick this modern maudin sentimentality to the devil. It is the duty and business of the man to stand up. Nobody goes to the rockpile unless he deserves it. Talk about people being "unfortunate" who are on the rockpile! The man who directs the rockpile must be firm and stern. They who don't like him may stay away from the rockpile. A fool grand jury only multiplies vagabonds.

A. L. Mills, an excellent citizen of Purtland, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at Salem. It is, The Oregonian thinks, a worthy choice, and it locks to see the proceedings of the House conducted with dig-nity, decorum and dispatch. The word of Mr. Mills has been given freely to his friends and associates that he is independent of any political entangle ments or engagements that might in any way trammel him. Yet all know that the Portland machine alone pro oured his election and is also diligently trying to elect Mr. Kuykendall. gon will await with much interest anuncement of Speaker Mills' committee appointments.

The Russian is not without good haracteristics, but there are some aspects of his nature that cannot be un derstood by Americans. The story told by S. B. Trissell, an Associated Press correspondent, of twelve Russian surgeons abandoning 800 wounded men to go on a drunken orgy in the City of Portland has a good channel and her Niuchwang gives a glimpse of one these aspects. It would be impossible to find twelve American surgeons capa ble of such conduct, but there appears to be a vein of selfish brutality in the Russian character that is very revolt-

ing. Rev. D. L. Rader, who is not un known to fame because of his surprising views of the morality of women, is now worried because Portland has conditions not favorable to the holding of the 1906 Exposition." Brother Rader and the class he so peculiarly represents have done very little for the Exposition except to complain about If he can be persuaded to remain silent during the Fair, it is quite likely that visitors will go away with an excellent impression of Portland and even of such preachers.

In the dully grist of news items it is clergymen at Jerusalem. birth of the Prince of Peace, these churchmen got into a fight and over a question of precedence, meek and lowly

It should be known to the people of Oregon that the great liquor interest of the state is endeavoring to organize the Legislature. Naturally, it doesn't want to be "hurt." It has secured the organization of one branch, and is at work on the other. The liquor interest is a great interest, and feels that it is

Negotiations with Persia concerning an indemnity for the murder of an American missionary bring to light the fact that the Persians hold sacred any descendant of the Prophet, and consequently would not punish the murderer, who should be able to do a flourishing business in assassinations

"To fight is an elemental principle of nations, and without war none of us would have been here today; therefore war is an abomination," is in effect Mr. C. E. S. Wood's argument for peace. Well, let's all cheer up. None of us will be here tomorrow.

Strikers in Baku are holding out for \$11.50 a month, but their think the scale is too high. Were it not for the strike, one might conclude that the Russian workman worked for the fun of laboring.

The spectacle of that well-known Democrat, Joseph N. Teal, working a Republican caucus at Salem is entertaining. But it is a constant habit of Je's to "butt in."

Massachusetts is endeavoring to destroy the brown-talled moth before it gets a chance at General Miles' uni-

Japanese Mean Business.

Tacoma News.

The Oregonian believes that no other nation could have done at Port Arthur what the Japanese have done, that no other nation would have paid the terrible Perhaps it is time to wake up to the fact that the Japanese mean business, and to keep our eyes open in any transaction in which the Japanese enter. The Japanese are a great people, and don't forget it.

A Pupil's Progress.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.
"How do you like achool?" asked a
father of his little daughter, after her

father of his "first day." I like it awfully!" was the reply.

"I like it awfully!" was the reply.

"And what did you learn today?" inquired the interested parent.

"Oh a lot!" replied the little daughter.

"I've learned the names of all the boys."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

At last the teacher who spanked Theodore Roosevelt when the President was a boy has allowed himself to be discovered by an Eastern news-He must be the original Big Stick man.

The anniversary of the Iroquois ville show in the building in which nearly 600 persons lost their lives. One act was described in the bill as "monkey business in a Chinese laundry." Chicago always shows a healthy, virile disregard of puling sentiment,

Eugene Ware, according to the Emporla Gazette, is fully entitled to the office of "first citizen of Kansas." As there is no salary attached to the office it is likely that the Gazetten' nominee will be unopposed.

Jiu jitau tella you how to tackle a man with a gun, but offers no improvement on the old plan of stopping a bullet with the body. A grim tragedy is daily being enact-

ed in thousands of homes, according to an article published next to pure reading matter. Quite a large number of dashes were

Manning's language in its report. Oregon game birds should feel flattered over the vast amount of attention devoted to the discussion of how to kill them.

A Portland preacher told his congre gation what he would do if he were a woman, but omitted to state that in such a case he would probably be at home running a household instead of telling others how to do it.

The San Francisco Argonaut calls the killing of three convicts at Folsom a "delightful and refreshing incident." Germans last year consumed 110

gallons of beer per capita. The irrigation problem has no terrors for Ger many. A mascot has been presented to the

Fair by the stork. The publicity bureau has interested even the birds, it appears. Twelve Russian surgeons left 800

counded soldies in a field hospital and had a drinking spree in chwang. That was one way of giving the absent treatment. Stocks didn't fall when Port Arthur

did, but they have more opportunities than the fortress. Speaking of the North Sea inquiry,

what is it inquiring into? A correspondent writes: Is there

nything in a name? Horace Greeley McKinley. Stephen A. Douglas Puter. Emma Abbott Watson Marie Antoinette Ware. Franklin Pierce Mays. Daniel Webster Tarpley. Andrew Jackson (colored).

It is a National evil, and ready-made shoes are to blame.-William H. Maxwell, Superintend-ent of Public Schools, New York. It certainly does take an educator to

talk tommyrot in its tommyrotest form. Alice Webb to the Rev. W. W. Coe. ho married Brodie S. Duke, says that Duke showed no signs of mental disturbance, although he admitted that in the excitement of the ceremony Duke gave birth to a son, afterward Emperor the excitement of the ceremony Duke Joseph II. As soon as she had partially recovered from her sickness she times. If every bridegroom that gets times, if every bridegroom that gets queen of Hungary. The rebellious mixed up with his responses is to be thrown into a sanitarium there will be few free men but bachelors.

A writer in the Pittsburg Disnatch notes that pugilists have abandoned the close-cropped style of wearing trans-Pacific trade, come and go from rare to find one displaying with their hair for long flowing locks, and Portland to the sea without lighterage greater effect the contrariness of huand without delay, and navigation will man nature than the dispatch telling of knocked out while brushing his hair not "be impossible" so long as the Port a quarrel between Greek and Latin out of his eyes. The Skye-terrier style man nature than the dispatch telling of knocked out while brushing his hair Assembled is a distinct advance upon the billiardat the Greek Christmas to celebrate the | ball style, and is an indication that our worthy young gents of the ring are not unconscious of higher things. We look confidently for a time when pugilistic artists will shake perfume from their curls in an old-gold ring, will salute each other with gloves made of violetpowder sachets, and will refresh themselves between the acts by gazing upon reproductions of some inspiring Madonna.

A. Yorkshire, woman writes in Answers:

Often on a cold, damp afternoon, when walk Often on a cold, damp afternoon, when walling along the cliffs or on the seashere, my heart has ached sadly to hear how full of pain and how hourse are the cries emitted by the guils, which, dripping wet, and evidently suffering from croup, rheumatism, sore throat and billache, fly inland, their plumage dripping wet, in vain endeavor to find warmth and shelter. In my small way I have endeavored to alleviate their sufferings by spending a night on the beach, with a charcoal fire round which guils have flutered all night, evidently appreciating the warmth and light. evidently appreciating the warmth and light

It is indeed mournful to think of the sufferings of an unfortunate gull with wet feet, toothache in its feathers, or a boil on its beak. The proposed shelters, which should hold a supply of beef tea and hot rum, may alleviate the anguish of the homeless birds, but we an opportunity like that. submit that prevention is better than cure in this instance. Why not establish training schools for the young gulls, and teach them at an impres sionable age that the damp sea should be avoided and that no respectable gull should be out late at night, unless well wrapped up and with wool next to skin. The Ladies' Home Journal offers \$1009

for the best design of a \$3000 house "for the comfortable home of a young couple with one child and one serv-ant." Apparently the design must in-clude stork-proof netting over the doors, windows and chimneys, for He is unable to perform household duties otherwise the family might overflow at present, and is in quest of a suit-the house. the house. WEX. J.

> A "Hot" Scotch. Tit-Bits.

A distinguished Indian officer, Scotch to the core, never lost an opportunity of praising his countrymen. One evening at mess he had a large number of guests, and had a magnificent specimen of a Highland piper on duty behind his chair. To draw attention to the man's splendid appearance he turned to him and said:
"What pairt of Scotland do you come

from, my man? With a punctilious salute, the reply

"Tipperary, yer Honor."

It Looks That Way. Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
The President says he is "against the land-skinner every time." Oregon has already had a list of that hostility. GREAT WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES

Maria Theresa.

(By Arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

Elizabeth without her avarice, frivoi-Elizabeth without her avarice, frivolity and crueity. She had the ambitton,
ability and beauty of Catherine the
Great without her licentiousness. She
had the slipple, womanly virtues of
Anne with none of her stupidity. When had the stipple, womanly virtues of Maria Anne with none of her stupidity. When rightfu Maria Theresa came to the throne of Austria Theresa came to the turone of Austria Theresa had succession as public treasury, the state was enormously in debt, it had an army of but 20,000 men, all of whom were clamorous band was elected Emperor under the for their pay the people of the capital were dying of starvation, the peasants the succession. But Maria Theresa had succession as the succession of the band was elected Emperor under the title of Francis I. Her country's position in Europe was now far better than the succession. But Maria Theresa were dying of starvation, the peasants were in revolt, and the country was threatened with dismemberment by the neighboring powers. When she died, after a reign of more than 40 years, eeded by the grand jury to indicate the finances of the state were in good condition, it had a well-disciplined army of 200,000 men, the people were prosperous and contented, and, after many years of almost incessant war. Austria was so strong there was more danger of her attacking her neighbors than of her neighbors attacking her.

Maria Theresa began in girlhood to show the qualities which afterward established her renown. When she was 18 an attempt was made, for diplomatic reasons, to arrange a marriage between her and the Spanish Prince Carlos. But the handsome, self-willed young woman had no mind to be a mere make weight in the politics of Europe. She told her father, the Emperor Charles VI, that she loved the playmate of her childhood, Francis Stephen, the young Duke of Lorraine, and that, regardless of political con-sequences, she would marry no one cless. The old Emperor had to yield. The next year Maria Theresa and her Duke married. Four years later Charles VI died, and Maria Theresa, at 24 years of age, succeeded to the crown of Austria. She was as little disposed to be a figurehead in her government as she had been before to be a diplo matic make weight. So near was she
to her confinement that she was not
admitted to her father's death chember, but the day after his death she
sent for her chief minister on public business. She never relaxed her hold on the reins of state as long as she lived. Duke Francis was for some time her chief minister; but he was denied the title of King, and in affairs of state was never allowed to be more than his wife's principal servant.

Scarce was Charles VI in his grave when King Frederick of Prussia, the Duke of Bavaria, backed by France. the Elector of Saxony, the King of Peiand, and the King of Spain, each laid claim to a part or the whole of the young Queen's possessions. Frederick selzed Silesia. The Duke of Bavaria, aided by French troops, invaded Austria and threatened its capital, Vienna. Duke Francis urged his wife to buy Frederick's aid by letting him keep Silesia. "I will never cede one line of my territories to any claim." Toward the class of her value of the series was the unfortunate Marie Antoinetts, wife of Louis XVI of France. inch of my territories to any claim—
ant," vehemently replied the imperial woman. "If all allies abandon me I be three myself upon my subjects and perish, if need be, in the defease of Austria." On March 13, 1741, she gave birth to a son, afterward Emperor Hungary. The feeelinous Hungarian nobles had given her father much trouble. Maria Thereas called them together, appeared before them with her babe in her arms and passionately adjured her "dear and faithful

I and the King of Prussia are incompatible.

No consideration on earth shall induce me to enter into any engagement to which he is a party.

I have but two ensures whom I have to dream-the King of Prussia and the Turks.—Sayings of Maria Theresa.

Maria Theresa, in the secrecy of her Cabinet, arranged those great projects which she after ward carried into execution.

Maria Theresa, in the secrecy of her Cabinet, and carried into execution.

And a great works of the Cabinet, and carried into execution.

MARIA THERESA, looked at from all points, is perhaps, the greatest and most admirable Queen in history. She had the imperious will of Elizabeth without her avarice, frivollity and crueity. She had the ambifton. Maria Theresa had succeeded her

> at her succession. But Maria Theresa could not live content while Frederick kept her beautiful and beloved Silesia She took advantage of the peace to raise and discipline an army of 108. raise and discipline an army of 108-100 men. As she was about to break with England, her old ally, she bent her haughty spirit so must as to cul-tivate the notorious Pompadour, mis-tress of Louis XV, and call her "our dear friend and cousts." When Voltaire had presented Pompadour's compli-ments to Frederick, the great King had sneeringly retorted. "I don't know-her, It" This sneer and Marie The-ress's compliments cost Frederick and rese's compliments cost Frederick and gained for Austria the alliance of France. In 1756 Frederick dispatched a messonger to ask the meaning of the large forces Maria Theresa was assembling in Bonemia and Moravis. He received an evasive answer. He immediately marched 50,000 men into Saxony and the seven years' war, one of the bloodlest and most desperate in history, began Frederick was support. resm's compliments cost Frederick and history, began, Frederick was supported only by England. He was opposed by Austria, France, Russis, Sweden and several minor states, Maria Theresa was relentless and indomitable, It repeatedly looked as if. in spite of all his heroic efforts and great tictories, Frederick's kingdom would be wiped out. But Frederick was greater in adversity than in prosperity. The treaty of Hubertsburg, February 15, 1763, left

The next year Maria Theresa's band, Emperor Francis I. died. For several years he had not been a factor in public affairs. He had, in fact, so far forgotten his royal dignity as to engage in the mercantile and banking business, and among his customers had been Frederick of Prussia, to whom he had actually sold forage when the Prussian King was at death grips with his wife, Maria Theresa. The money Francia thus made off Frederick ho loaned to his wife-not, however, without good security. Maris Theresa had 15 children, one of whom was Joseph II. who now succeeded his father as Emperor. She seldom saw her offspring

to increase her country's prosperify and its people's happiness. Her inand its people's happiness. Her in-dominable will was broken only by death. Her son Joseph, observing her exhaustion the last night of her life. exhaustion the man night of her me, begged her to sleep. "In a few hours" she replied, "I shail go before the judgment seat of God; would you have me lose my time in sleep?" She was 64 years old and had reigned more than 40 years.

BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE.

Water Supply Runs Short.

Mr. Silvertooth Swears Off. Antelope Herald. P. W. Silvertooth, for many years en

gaged in the saloon business at this place, closed his place on the last day of the old year and has not since opened up for

How to Make a Young Man Pretty. Hillsboro Independent. We saw a young man tripping up the street last Tuesday with a rosebud pinned to the lapel of his coat, and it was a pret-

ty sight for January. Actors Who Double in Brass. Prairie City Miner. A dramatic production is in contempla-tion in the councils of the brass band. Entertainment of this character has been entirely wanting this season, and if un-

fertaken will receive unanimous aupport.

Rare Chance to Have a Gay Time-Bolse News. A rush of editors can be expected to Boise this month. The City Council has guaranteed \$100 worth of entertainment for the meeting of the Idaho Editorial Association, and no one should overlook

Fresh Grapes in January. Hood River Glacier. Think of eating nice, fresh grapes on New Year's day. That is what the Gla-

New Year's day.

cler man was favored with, thanks to good friends at The Dalles. J. P. Thom-sen, of that city, expressed the Glacier last Saturday a five-pound box of grapes as fresh as if-gathered from the vines.

Let the Girl Drive Hereafter.

Rank Ingratitude. Tukenon Correspondence Dayton Chron-

Joseph Broylee, being troubled with a gentle helfer hanging around his barn, turned her into his pasture, and after diligent inquiry succeeded in finding an owner. The owner, feeling grateful towarded Mr. Broyles for his kindness, rewarded him by telling the neighbors that he believed Broyles was trying to get away with the animal.

All Due to Malice.

Tacoma News.

There seems to be good reason for be-lieving that the grand jury's indictment of Judge Williams, the honorable Mayor of Judge Williams, the honorable Mayor of Portland, was due to malice. The long years of usefulness in municipal, state and National politics of the venerable Mayor ought to carry some weight in the minds of unprejudiced persons.

"Cert, it's right up there. Did you t'ink it was down in de gutter "-Life.

He-Will you marry ma? She-No, thank you. He-I thought perhaps you wouldn't How do you like that continued stary that is running sow in the Atlantic?—Exchange.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

Brownsville Times.

In the way of New Year editions Oregon
in the way of New Year of the list Thir Aberdeen Bulletin.

That his cows are melancholy over the protracted rainfall is the excuse given by a local dairyman for the blue complexion of his milk.

That his cows are melancholy over the protracted rainfall is the excuse given by a local dairyman for the blue complexion of his milk.

The Oregonian edition dealt with the Lewis and Clark Exposition on a magnificant exists and clark exposition on a magnificant exists.

The Oregonian's New Year or Lewis and clark sumber must be seen and read to be appreciated. It is too big, too artistic, too meaty, too complete to be described in the Leader's limited space. If you want several times your money's worth, send and get a copy! also send several to your friends in the East.

Hilaboro Argue.

The New Year's edition of The Oregonian appeared Monday morning, and it contained a spiendid exposition of the resources, industrier, productions and manufactures of the Northwest, and, all in all, it was the finest descriptive edition ever published in the State of Oregon, surpassing even former publications of Has nature by the same paper.

Malbeur Ganette. Oregonian is certainly a great newspaper The first page of the issue of January 2, 1905. The first page of the issue of January 2, 1995, is a beauty, with the sun bursting above the horizon to impress its morning kiss upon the lay brow of Mount Hood, "Where rolls the Oregon." The Oregonian is a wonder in typographical appearance. One can hardly concaphical appearance. One can hardly contains the advertising of Oregon and the Lewis and Clark Centennial, 1966.

Dalias Observer.

Much space in the New Year number of The Morning Oregonian is devoted to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in Portland next year, and the paper will be widely circulated in the Fastern and Middle States, where it will serve as an invaluable aid in attracting attention to the hig Fair. The Oregonian is one of the world's great newspapers. It has always shood for all that is beer in Oregon, and has been, and will continue to be. Oregon, and has been, and will con one of the great factors in the develops the Pacific Coust country.

Harrisburg Bulletin.

The Oregonian's New Yeaf edition, which was issued Monday of this week, is, in our opinion, the best effort ever made in this line by Oregonia's largest and best newspaper. The Oregonian is one of the ploneers of the Oregonian in some limits. tion in every line. Tears ago it passed the experimental period of its existence, and by standing for what it thought was right and working ever for the upbuilding of the country which gave it birth, it has prospered until it now stands in the front rank of the Nation's leading tournais.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

He-Did you love me when you first saw as? She-Oh, no! I had to get used to you first .-- Life. "He has the drink habit, hasn't he?"
"He did have it. Now it has him."--Cleve-land Plain Dealer.

Rianche-Engaged? Why, he is considerahly younger than she is. Fred.-Tes, but he doesn't know it.-Puck. There is nothing in which we take a great-

er personal interest than the things that tand to our discomfort.—Puck. "Hey, sonny, is that clock right up there?"
"Cert, it's right up there. Did you t'ink it
was down in de gutier?"—Life.