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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1905.

BISTORY OF RIVER AND HARBOR LEGISLATION.

At this time it is the settled purpose of the leaders of the House of Representatives to keep appropriations down to the lowest possible limit. Everything is closely scrutinized. The tremendous victory won in November is not interpreted as authorization or permission to make all appropriations that every-body may want. On the contrary, the reversion to parsimony may now be too severe. We were fortunate in getting our Lewis and Clark appropriation through last year. It would stand no chance at all now. The leaders of the House are taking their present course for the purpose of shutting off, or at least of putting a check upon, the enormous demands upon an administration that has won so great a victory, and is supposed therefore to be in position to ant everything wanted by those who profess to be its friends.

It is because there are so many of these demands that we of the Pacific Northwest are unable now to get what we had reason to suppose we were enti-tied to, and should get at this time without serious hindrance. Everybody is "turned down." If, for example, there is to be any river and harbor bill, it will be scaled down, all round. The chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors seems to be immovable; but it is known that he has support in the position he has taken from all who feel responsibility for direction of affairs at Washington.

The objection arises from practical considerations; not at all as formerly on this subject from academic or constitutional theories. In earlier days it was held that Congress had no power to make appropriations for improvement of rivers and harbors, and the first bills that were passed by Congress were veloed and failed. In Feb-1817, an act for "constructing roads and improving water courses" was passed by Congress, but was vetoed by President Madison in the very last moments of his official life, on the ground that Congress had no constipower to expend the publi

for harbor improvement at the ex-Monroe pense of the United States. hesitated, however; he apologized; the bill seemed unconstitutional; and while his own opinion, following that of Jefferson and Madison, was that the Con-stilution gave Congress no power to authorize and carry on a general system of internal improvements, yet Con-gress had power to appropriate public moneys at its discretion, and though it was in duty bound to select objects of judgment on its selections.

provement system, and advised that be in the grasp of the monopoly. the surplus revenue be apportioned for it could not be carried into effect without first amending the Constitution. Democratic Presidents, following Jackson, held his views on the subject, and reverted to those of Jefferson and Madison-vetoing all bills of this charthis species of appropriation lapsed till 1870. Since then the opposition on constitutional grounds has disappeared. Since it had been demonstrated that we

anything. The question as to river and harbor appropriations now is, How much shall be appropriated and how shall the ap-propriation be distributed? President Arthur in 1882 vetoed a river and haror bill because he deemed it too large for the resources of the Treasury at that time. Chairman Burton is scaling down his bill at this time for the like reason. The constitutional argument has been abandoned, practically, by all parties. Yet there are members Congress who still say they would defeat all such legislation if they could. Most of such are from the South; and even from Virginia there are members

who say they will not vote for an appropriation for the Jamestown celebration, because there is no warrant for it in the Constitution

OREGON BLEEDS FOR MISSOURI.

The case of Mr. Niedringhaus calls for no sympathy. He was within one day and Saturday, and their eager hunt or two votes of election by Missouri to band of courageous patriots has so far prevented, and from the outlook will peculiar and exceptional methods. These purchearted, cleanhanded legisman who hates corruption and reprobates boodling as far as he can see them, though it must be admitted that no part of Mr. Kerens' great war for travel and adventure by land and sea. purity in Missouri politics that he him- the easily understood descriptions of self has been and is a candidate for the modern achievements in science, art United States Senate. That is another

story. The outcome of the Niedringhaus and the rest of us belong to the Show-Me Club. Second, our own Senatorial elections have been conducted with such invariable and absolute freedom from scandal of any kind that our sensibilities have been greatly shocked by the extraordinary spectacle at Jefferson City of a candidate actuing used money; and, third, the Oregon method of bolting the caucus at a critical time has been introduced there in 1903 67. Shall we conclude, then, that with brilliant results. So it will be seen

state join in a conspiracy to elect to and empiled. Writers in other departthe Senate a professional politician ments sirive harder today the who accepts m

understanding, over having the same game worked by Hill and Harriman salling in the same boat under the Northern Securities flag. The Oregonian, and undoubtedly the greater portion of the population of the North Pacific States, would prefer to see thes great properties remain in independent hands, so that a healthy degree of com-petition would be assured. If, however, Hill and Harriman have settled the matter peacefully and have legally elim-.18 general importance, it was not the inated the competition which the province of the President to sit in courts prevented Northern Securities from putting out of the way, Portland Jackson halted. He did not go so and this particular section served by far even as Monroe. He disputed the the Harriman lines will probably fare as well as any other section which will as well as any other section which will When the vast interests represented among the states, to be used as they might see fit. This came to nothing, tition to fight, are dividing between tition to fight, are dividing between

them the profits that are taken out of the Pacific Northwest, they will cease throwing away any of those profits in a long, expensive haul over high mountain ranges. Instead they will insist on the traffic following the course of acter. After the veto of the river and least resistance in reaching a market, harbor bill in 1854 by President Pierce, and the downhill haul to the sea will again get all that is coming to it. We should prefer to have healthy competition between the different lines serving this country, but, if this is impossible, could fight down states' rights rebellion Portland and Oregon can probably and were a Nation indeed, we could do stand the strain as long as the rest of the country.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Second to none among the public institutions of Portland stands the Library. The association held a very successful annual meeting the day be fore yesterday. The figures of the librarian's report appeared in yesterday's Oregonian, and suggest a further reference to the beneficent work which now reaches so many. To old Portlanders, who remember the small beginnings, the growth of the collection books to 45,150 volumes is very striking. Not less so is the report of the extensions in progress, not only in new classes of readers in the Library itself. but in the spread of its influence over the whole County of Multnomah. We learn that 48,617 children have attended during the past year. Any one can The only argument that can be made well credit this who has seen the week-

ly inroad of the school children on Frifor their favorite books. Happy the the United States Senate, but a small child of today whose reading appetite is early developed and for whom provision is made in the charming books continue to prevent, the success of his now available. The older generation peculiar and exceptional methods. may look back fondly on "Robinson Crussee." "The Pligrim's Progress," lators have taken their stand at the in- Miss Edgeworth's and Jacob Abbott's stance of Richard Kerens, a gentle- and Peter Pariey's works, which nearly exhausted the children's shelf in the early days, but what sort of comparhis eyesight is a trifle imperfect. It is the varied and wholesome tales of ison do those old favorites bear with

and manufacture, the histories written up, not down, for the children which crowd their Library now? Truly a boy campaign has a particular interest in of 12 today has a better chance of Oregon for more than one reason. book learning than his grandfather at First, a lot of us came from Missouri, 50 or his father at 30. For in the chilbook learning than his grandfather at dren's books quality has kept pace with quantity. In the circulating department there are now 11,409 members, still but a the absence of railroad communica-small proportion of those who should ismook feel instity proud of many become members if they understood how easy it is to join and what an endally trying to get into the United States Senate who is charged with havof the literature of fiction has fallen to 62. The figures in 1962 were 69 and

the average reader takes out less story that there is a special bond between books than he did? There may be a Missouri and Oregon-political, social und consunguineous. Missouri's grief during 1903 and 1904 there were not at the mournful revelations at Jeffer-son City may be said to be in large part read, and another that the Russo-Jap anese War caused a great demand for The striking parallel between our literature of the Orient. The bookcase

own state and Missouri ceases when the candidates and legislators of that and on Russia was being forever filled

ence, too, have caught the people's

minds and fancy, and the literature

both of science and art gets more read-

son to hope, then, that the public taste

in books is both more exacting and

particular in the direction of fiction and

better instructed in more serious litera-

ture as the years pass. The extension

to the schools of the county and to the

outlying districts of the Library books

is to be entirely commended, and the

opportunities should be made use of in

still other districts of the county.

good father's discernment and the sasucity of his counsel are witnessed as follows:

For the 'evil thoughts" that har-assed one of his correspondents and which confession failed to exercise a course at Vichy and Carlebad was prescribed as a remedy most likely to prove efficatious. As a cure for jeal-ousy which afflicted another he ordered "beef tes," remarking that "all similar passions become intensified when the body is weak." To one suffering from religious depression he recommended "a good walk in the park or an expedition on a penny steamer," adding: "You will get into a small rage on reading this and say it is of no use to walk the park or sail on the Thames.

Well, get into a rage and then cool down and try the experiment." To another given to early-morning medita-tions he stated that "they are apt to be tinged with despondency, and should be revised after a suitable diet of coffee and rolls."

There is no would exays the journal quoted, that Protestant ministers would often be the gainers if they studied more the intimacy subsisting between the body and the mind, and how the one sympathless with the other. And if Christians generally took this fact more into the interpretations of their varying religious moods and could lions they would End a relief and could surely denied them at times. Both Christian biography and practical observation show how doubts and difficulties and depression in the divine life rise or fall with the state of health in the given case.

This is interesting chiefly because it is instinct with common sense and is indorsed by common experience. As against the teachings of an old-new theory that bids its disciples deny even the existence of the physical and disclaim all alls as manifestations of error, It is, on the whole, refreshing.

By the passage of Senate bill 16 the Legislature proposes to give District Attorneys one-third of all fines collected from persons found guilty of violat-ing certain fishing laws. This is very or policy. All the District Attor neys are receiving good salaries, but if they were not the proper method of raising their compensation would be by expressly increasing their salaries. in behalf of this feature of the bill is that it will encourage District Attor-neys to do their duty, and even this is untenable, for the reason that it imputes negligence to these officers of the law. The Prosecuting Attorneys sho bluo themselves resent the insinuation that they must be paid a portion of the fines collected in order to induce them to do their duty. To pay complaining witnesses a portion of fines collected may be defended upon the ground that it is not the special duty of the nary citizen to detect crime and bring offenders to justice, but this does not apply to persons who are amply paid for services which they have taken an oath to perform.

It has long been a source of wonder that Tillamook County has been allowed to remain isolated from the rest of the state through lack of suitable transportation facilities. This wonder grows with every succeeding statement of the large material resources of that county. Handicapped as they are by the absence of railroad communica lamook feel justly proud of man3 things pertaining to their material prosperity. It is gratifying to note in this connection that they intend to make a showing of their resources at the Lewis and Clark Fair. It may be added, however, that this was the thing to be expected of a county the people to their commerce and to their growth in population

The Emperor of Russia yesterday esaped as by a miracle death from a storm of builets that rained upon and, the free attendance of our fitter at into the chapel in which, with the en-their London address when requiring tire imperial family, he was witness- CORSETS or BELITS. Price List and ing a religious festival. Personally a Measurement Forms Post Free," Pre-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Aiready the annual crop of Valentine's Day poetry is appearing in the maga-sines, and the overworked Cupids are being dragged to work again by the illus trators. It is the appearance of the Cupids, however, that saves the reader much veration of spirit. When one sees the little boys and the plerced hearts, there is no need to read the verses to know what they are.

The Irrigon Irrigator, which has now gurgled along for a year, speaks of "Gregon's most useful class of citizens-her editors." As the other classes have not the same pull with the newspapers, the statement will stand.

In Osceola a man died from excitement over a chess game. Nice lively town, that.

When you see a picture of a man wearing a plumed hat in the papers, look out, There's a patent medicine ad somewhere in the woodpile.

Some day a beneficent wizard will invent a newspaper in which each story will be completed on the page where it be-

gins. Ennui can have little place in the Czar's

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives recently vislated the Garden of the Gods in Colorado. and the Denver Post took advantage of her presence to obtain a descriptive arti-

cie. Part of the description was: The fear of the abyes that had touched me once before-the volceless quaim of the outre came to me. I grasped the inner agony of Dante, and the meaning of Wagner. I felt the clutch of old Rhemish folk-legends, the reasonless shudder of the diabjerte of Pos. It was the Call of the Wall the solution was the Call of the Weird-the self-hymning of the elemental rune of terror on the harp strings of my soul. "How many of us," asks the New York

"How many of us," asks the New York Evening Post, "for a pairry 15 cents a word, would suffer these things?" The Fost, it is evident, is consumed with jealousy. Indeed, it confesses that no member of its staff was capable of pro-ducing even an imitation of this fine frenzy. No wonder the young college eraduate feared to accept a position, or would use-on the Post, lest work on it should corrupt his literary style.

With the natural fondness for a good, mouth-filling title, we welcome the advent of the Northwestern Ethical Educational ciety into the arena of Portland social life, much as we regret the first object of its care. Under the also excellent name of "The Whole World Golden Chain of Love to All," a subsidiary society has been formed expressly to have children write letters of love to other children. Is it possible that none of the Northwestern Ethical Educationalists has heard of a breach of promise trial, wherein letters

of love figure, to the great humiliation and, sometimes, to the financial detriment of the writer? Men and women are too prone to write these epistolary boom-

erangs without any training, and we tremble to think how many will be undone by such postal hugs if the habit is to be formed in the kindergarten. Possibly the object of the W. W. G. C. L. A. has not been clearly stated. It may be that the ethical education of the children will tend to the production of safe and same love letters. In that case, may it prosper long.

Don Quixote was tilting at the windmill. "He once served on a grand jury," explained Sencho Panza.

Some unknown but doubtless fair correspondent writes: "Now stop poking fun at us women" (we wouldn't dare), and of which have proved their ability to incloses an advertisement which shows prosper in the face of many drawbacks what at first sight looks like a corset containing a girl. Closer investigation shows that the supposed girl is decurated with a mustache, and is presumably a man, from the wording of the ad: "OF-FICERS and GENTLEMEN can command

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE "SYSTEM" THOMAS W. LAWSON DESCRIBES GROWTH OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN EVERYBODY'S FOR FEBRUARY.

"As a preliminary to his story of "Amai-semated," Thomas W. Lawson gives in the about a panic which takes from the peo-february number of Everybody's maganine in exposition of the financial structure of he country. From that article the follow-driven scores to suicide, murder and de-"As a preliminary to his stary of "Amal-gemated," Thomas W. Lawson gives in the February number of Everybody's magazine an exposition of the financial structure of the country. From that article the follow-ing extracts have been taken.) Though this is the twentieth century

and enlightenment is supposed to pre-vail throughout this broad land of ours, the majority of people still regard the world of finance as the world of magic. Within the fairy realm of finance the Within the fairy reaim of finance the laws of nature apparently are suspended, and, over-night, wonders are worked. The ordinary morial, whe in all other walks of life, sees the man who yesterday stood beside him at the plough or at the bench emerging from the mysterious por-tais bearing the fruits of the endeavors of a hundred or a thousand lives, made all in a moment out of nothing. There is no densing such magic nor that the is no denying such magic, nor that the analicians who perform these miracless are entitled to veneration. So the ordi-nary mortal feels that he has no license to enter the world of finance save on his knees, hat in hand, bearing tribute to the divinities enthroned within this en-chanted territory chanted territory.

The average American would consider

The average American would consuer it a huge joke should his grocer under-take to induce him to buy 100 times more sugar than he could use, on the ground that he might find in the sugar bags when he reached home gold and diamonds. But

make the sweet commodity and sell it to make the sweet commodity and sell it to the people. No mystery or magic, surely, about this simple pursuit. Yet when our grocer invests his savings, the sugar stock is many dollars more valuable than when, scared into selling by fluctuations which he counter selling by fluctuations which

acared into seiling by fluctuations which he cannot see any reason for, he tries to get back his investment. So many times have investors been milked of their sav-ings by this one trust during the past by years that in the coffers of its creators and juggiers are hundreds of millions of money that once belonged to the people and for which they received absolutely nothing in return nothing in return. It is the phenomenon of the age that millions of people throughout this great country of ours come of their own free will to the shearing pens of the "System"

will to the ahearing pens of the System each year, voluntarily chloroform them-selves, so that the "System" may go through their pockets, and then depart peacefully home to dig and delve for more money that they may have the debasing operation repeated on them 12 months later. You may ask if I desire to convey the

idea that the great financial institutions and trusts of this country, which have their head center in Wall street, are all concerned in a conspiracy to rob the peo-ple of their savings. You think, doubt-less, that so sweeping a statement goes beyond the truth. I desire to go on record right here in declaring that all such financial institutions which in any way are engaged in taking from the people the thorney that is their surplus earnings of their capital, for the ostensible surpose of estension the surplus earnings of of safeguarding it, or putting it in use for them, or exchanging it for stocks, bonds, policies or other paper evidences of worth, are a part of the machinery for

the plundering of the people. In the height of its prosperity the Lou-isiana lottery only took from the people a pairry \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000 a year, while today there are single groups of banks, trust companies, corporations and trusts which take from the people by might, by trick and by theft hundreds of millions each year, and there are scores of such groups. The sugar trust has been the instrument of gathering. In one year, \$100,000,000 of the people's savings, and the steel trust, alone, has robbed the people of over \$500,000,000 in a single in the people of over \$500,000,000 in a single in the people of over \$500,000,000 in a single in the people of the "System" and its In the height of its prosperity the Loupeople of over \$500,000,000 in a single 12 months. Today the "System" and its methods are as clearly and as sharply defined in the tangibility of their relation to the people as was ever the Louisiana lottery. On certain days the Louisiana lottery sold its itckets, which the people bought with their savings. On a certain day the drawing took place, at which all day the drawing took place, at which all those who had parted with their dollars expected to receive them back, together with immense profits, and upon that day disappointment was spread broadcast among the many and unhealthy joy among the few. So with the "System." On cer-tain days the public is sold their stock, bond and insurance policy tickets. Upon other days they look for their savings and profits. On the contrary, they learn and profits. On the contrary, they learn that these have decreased in value or have been wiped out. My critics will say that such a comparison cannot hold, for in the lottery nothing was dealt in but gambling tickets, whereas the stock or bond ticket represents an ownership in the material things of the country. This is the fallacy the "System" spends millions every year to foster and disseminate. Between the two the difference is in favor of the Louisiana lottery, for both are gambles and the lottery game was square. It is only a matter of simple mathe-matics to ascertain the day, and that only a few years away, when ten men will be as absolutely and completely the legal owners of the entire United States and all there is of value in it, as John D. Rockefeller is the absolute legal owner of the large control of the state of the local the large section of it of which he is today possessed. When that day is here the people will legally be the alaves of these ten men. It is almost incredible that a people as intelligent as the American people, and as alert to that individual and national honor which they have bought with so much of their blood and their peace of body and mind, can be so deceived and juggled with. When one looks about, however, and notes havenings of which day pos .bose however, and notes happenings of which one personally knows, and the degrada-tion and dishonor to which public opinion is seemingly indifferent, nothing is incredthie. One sees a certain man openly dis This. One sees a certain man openty dis-playing \$50,000,000, a sum which represents the life earnings of 150,000 of our popula-tion, and knows that this man has se-cured this incredible amount during forty years of his life. One sees the second highest and most honorable office in the nation, a United States Scattership, open-ly bought for a few stolen dollars by a down, in robe and crown, to meet and man who up to the very day of its pur chase was a watch repairer in a small country town, and who had never done a single meritorious deed or been pos-pessed of worldly goods to the extent of

falcation-the two men falcation-the two men continuing mean-while as ornamental pillars of society, instead of wearing prison atripes. Ona wees a great railroad corporation, in which are millions of the trust funds of widows, orphans and charitable institutions, caught "short" (having sold something it did not own) in the stock-gambing game and heid up to the time of \$10,000,000 by a recklems stock gambing by a set by a reckless stock gambler, who says: "If you don't settle tonight it will be "If you don't settle tonight it will be \$50,000.000 tomerrow"; and the roll is paid, while the great banker who conducts the release of the hold-up charges the further tribute of \$12,000,000 for his services. And then one sees this twenty two millions of "commission" taked on to the capital stock of the great railroad which is sub-sequently capitalized into a "bond" and sold to great life-insurance companies as a first-class investment for their trust funds.

(Mr. Lawson then describes the seven "Inventions" of mankind, namely, law, money, life insurance, fire insurance, the banks, the corporations and the stock ex-chage.)

A "trust" is an institution which en-dows itself with the right to use any or all of these seven institutions of the peothat he might find in the sugar bags when he reached home gold and diamonds. But would he not wrathfully seek the police if, after opening his sugar bag. for which he had paid E, he found it contained only 50 cents' worth of sugar? He would tell you ff you met him at this singer "You can bet that chap on the corner cannot get away with any such trick as that-not in America. He might in Zanzibar, or in the province of the Sut-tan of Sulu, but I will show him he can-bot rob an American in this, the twenti-eth contury." The grocer would be hus-tied to jail without a "by your leave." and theneeforward his name would be a byword among all honest tradesmen. And so it goes in every business but finance-the most important of all the businesse into which is merged all other businesses ing any of them. The trust company is empowered to lend money on speculative ventures, which the insurance company and savings bank may not do, so the "trust" lends the insurance con vast accumulations and the savings bank's hoard through the trust company with

great profit or tremendous loss and enjoys steat prost or tremendous loss and enjoys immunity from the consequences which should follow such disobedience of the law. Moreover, when the trust company shows a profit the "trust" appropriates it, and when a tremendous loss is sustained the insurance company or the say ings bank must bear it.

What is the connection between the "System" and the minor financial institutions throughout the country which are owned and controlled by groups of sturdy men who know not Wall street and its frenzied votaries and who are ignorant of "made dollars"? Let us see We will

take five National banks in different parts of the country, each having a capital of \$300,000, and deposits of \$2,000,000. One is in the farming district of Kansas; an-other is in Louisiana in a cotton district; a third is in the orange groves of Caliornia; in the mining district of Montana is a fourth; the fifth is in the logging and lumber country of Maine. These \$10,000-000 of deposits represent savings carned by the type of men who have made Amer-

ica what she is, and who laugh when they read in their local papers: "Panle in Wall street: stocks shrink a billion dollars in a day." "Fools and their money are eas-ily parted," they say, "but Wall street gets none of our honestly earned money." Now the officers of these five banks are honest men and they know nothing of the "System," yet the day of the panic they all telegraph to their Illinois correspond-ent, the big Chicago bank, "Loan our balance, 200,000, at beat rate." That diy the Chicago bank with similar telegrams from 45 other correspondents in various from 45 other correspondents in various parts of the country, where its New York, correspondent, the big Wall-street hank, "Loan our balance, \$2,000,000, at best rates." Thereupon the great New York bank sends its brokers out upon "the Street" to loan on inflated securities of one kind or another which its officers, the votaries of the "System." had pur-changed in immension counties another which its

revenues for any such purpose. An effort to pass the bill over the veto failed.

There is curious history here. The position to improvement of rivers and harbors by the General Government was at first and for long very general. It came out of our early history, and cannot be said even yet to have been abandoned wholly. In the Constitutional Convention of 1787 a provision was offered that "no state shall be restrained from laying duties of tonnage for the purpose of clearing harbors and erecting lighthouses But it was suggested that there were other purposes for which tonnage dues might be conveniently levied by the states; and the provision was altered the more general form, "no state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage." And so it stands in the Constitution today.

During several years a number of the states, needing funds for harbor improvement, levied tonnage duties: for the original intention was that each state should control entirely the im- to be best served by the distribution of provement of its own scaports, levying for that purpose dutles upon the comerce that should enter them; but that | Harriman interests, and it is a matter the consent of Congress should first be of regret that the contest has been obtained, for the purpose of guarding against abuses. And this for many years was the invariable practice. ests. The popular upheaval of senti-Students of this period of our history "assenting" acts of Congress to Company was due to the fact that by the number of thirty-four. It was the its perfect consolidation of three of the general consensus that the National great transcontinental raliway systems Government had no constitutional power to undertake this; and, as we fixing of rates for nearly all of the terso great an authority as James Madison, by a veto, upheld this left in the hands of one corporation. view

At the time the Constitution was adopted every state fronted on the suit to dissolve the Northern Securities ocean, and the authority of each to Company, and when it was declared an ontrol its own harbors was unquestioned. But new states, having no rejolcing over the verdict. It is not seaboard, were created in rapid succes- exactly clear at this time whether or sion; and this influx of inland represennot the general public will reap any tation into Congress soon began to new advantages from the peaceful so work a change in the original powers lution of the problem of redistribution of that body as to internal improve- of the stock. Judging from precedent, nts. It seemed unfair that states the best interests of the public have having seaports should have power to generally been served by the infusion of for internal improvements by a moderate amount of warlike competilevying duties, to be paid in large part tion in railroad operation. The fear ately by inland consumers, while | that the consolidation in Northern Seinland states, possessing the great curities of such large interests would aterways that led to the ocean, should | eliminate this competition was responbe left to make their own improve- sible for the overthrow of that corporaments for transportation at their own tion. Now there will be little or expense. Under this influence was de veloped first the idea of a great Na- in control of Northern Securities join tional road or turnpike system, of hands and by working the properties which the Cumberland Road was the first example or result; then the canai fer the same service as would have rearound the falls of the Ohio, at Louissulted from Northern Securities re-Under growth of the idea renewed effort was made for harbor imvement, and a bill of limited scope. to this end, was approved by President

tey from brewers for a before to make their books interesting campaign fund and who promises a and bright. The recent wonders in acl-Federal job as a reward for a vole. Missouri had not had a Republican Legislature for thirty-six years when it elected Carl Schurz to the Senate. That ers than formerly. We have good reaprobably the reason. But now, having ejected the Democracy with surprising ease and dispatch, the Republican Legislature fails to follow the virtuous example of Oregon, and trots out as Its leading candidate for Senator the man who handles the stuff. Oregon bleeds for the Missouri Legislature. So did Niedringhaus and the brewers. -

NORTHERN SECURITIES SUIT.

concerned the contending factions in

ever, in this particular case happened

the assets of the Northern Securities

Company on the lines favored by the

amicably settled so soon after a de-

cision adverse to the Harriman inter-

ment against the Northern Securities

all competition was eliminaetd and the

illegal corporation there was general

ing to be gained if the men who were

separately exact the same toil and of-

In other words, there is no advantage

maining a legal corporation.

the struggle. The public interests, how

Taking the Public Library as a whole Latest advices regarding the status Portland may be proud of it as it of the Northern Securities suit are to stands, and its citizens may most propthe effect that there will be a peaceful erly commend it to the visitor and the division of the assets which constitute newcomer, and may congratulate the the bone of contention. The interests librarian and her staff on the progress of the general public in this great fight already made and still in sight. were, of course, not a matter which

RELIGION AND HEALTH.

An article in a recent number of Th Presbyterian brings religion down to a aterial basis, or, in other words, makes close connection between spirtual feelings and bodily aliments. A healthy body, according to this estimate, is a great aid to clearness of religious vision and to spiritual enjoy-ment. A deranged liver is the enemy of a joyous and hopeful piety, and dyspepsia has much to do with Christian spondency. If this is true, it is evident that some the old hymn-writers must have been chronic sufferers from the malady condition that has made the name

ritory west of the Missouri River was of Thomas Carlyle synonymous with pessimism. Take, for example, the It was the fear of abuse of this alman who broke out with: most unlimited power that caused the

Sinner, hell is deep and yawning. Quenchiess fires are raging there; Not a beam of hope is dawning On those regions of despair. Even good Dr. Watts must have had

known in modern phrase as "stomach trouble" when he announced: Sure there is a dreadful God.

Adding, later on in a hymn which as sung by sweet, childish voices in Sunday school of a past generation:

Doep as the sea his judgments lie, His anger burns in hell, Be this as it may, it is the opinior

of this mouthpiece of modern Presbyterianism that bodily derangements in terfere with the highest spiritual en loyment, and a "good tonic" te recom mended for the relief of spiritual depression when other remedies fall. Dividing responsibility for this yoking to gether of bodily health and spiritual serenity and strengthening the pre-sentment of this opinion materially thereby, it is clied that a few years ago a Roman Catholic prelate of Great Britin being held up for high rates and ain surprised the English public by his

derate service by Hill and Harriman advice along the lines indicated to more in 1822. This was the first act working individually, with a mutual troubled souls. The wide scope

mild and inoffensive man, he unfortu-nately stands for all that is detested should seek the aid of such a potent in the Russian government, and, beautifier as the corset, although there though closely guarded, is likely at any is no reason why woman should monoptime to escape from the tribulations of empire through the door of assassination.

Seattle stock in the Olympia Senatorial battle took a great boost yes-terday, when Editor Blethen got seven votes. These, added to Mr. Piles' thirty-three, make forty. All that is now needed is twenty-nine more for some other Seattle man, and then if the Seattle votes can be merged, Seattle can have a United Stafes Senator. We opine that there will be no difficulty in persuading Editor Blethen to deliver his seven votes to so laudable a cause.

Even the Baltic fleet could never hope to rival the record of an English squadron under Sir, John Arundel. Being caught in a great storm, the gallant officers of the King's ships lightened their vessels by throwing into the sea all women aboard, sixty in number, Of these unfortunates, some had gone on the voyage voluntarily, others had been taken aboard by force. But this

_ The Tacoma Ledger joyfully pro claims that "Sweeny's exaggerated claims receive a hard jolt." The Ledger has besides a startling carloon in which it strongly intimates that the Sweeny managers are not strangers to the use of money. Naturally there is great indignation in Tacoma. Cannot something be done? What has become of that popular Seattle fund for the prevention of bribery at Olympia?

chivalrous jettisoning was done in 1279.

Now then, since a statue of Governor Rogers has been erected at Olympia will the Legislature of Washington permit a further suggestion? Will it not make provision for a statue, to be placed in the Capitol grounds, of Isnac Ingalis Stevens, first Governor of Washington, patriot and soldier Washington's supremely eminent man?

It is hard to tell whether the Czar is lucky or unlucky. If a deliberate attempt was made to murder him, he is lucky to have escaped it; if the affair was a blunder, he is unlucky to be exposed to such risks

All the European nations are strongin favor of preserving the integrity of China, anyway until they get a chance to slice into it for themselves.

Brodie L. Duke has been adjudged ane, but the decision will not prevent the public from thinking him an usually perfect specimen of fool. _

Missouri lobbyists will hereafter have to do their work on the wing.

olize all the contraptions designed to im prove upon Nature. We hope the "officers and gentlemen" will respond in large imbers, especially in view of the fact that fitters will call upon them free of charge.

Cause and Effect.

sentatives Hermann, Burns, of Coor and Curry; Cooper. of Polk, and Shook, Klamath, are accompanied by Their with ot and are employing mostly gentlemen for cle --Salem Journal.

Investigation leads the New York Sun to conclude that the average newspaper reader turns first to the stock market page. Such may be the case in

New Fork, but out here the majority of readers probably turn first to the column wherein Dr. Large may so frequently be found attending.

It was raining and the sidewalk was some-what sloppy, so she carried her dress so as to that the mud as she passed the postofficesufficiently high to disclose a pair of ankles-and-well-just ankles. Now, Phil, who is a recent arrival, wants to know whether this recent arrival, wants to anow whether this is a new fad, Oregon style. Simpondian sim-plicity, or Lincolnian eccentricity, for he stopped in front of the next dry goods store and axw stacks of stockings on male .- Grant's Pass Herald.

It is a pity that no one goes barefoot now. Shoes are as uniform as bricks, and toes are jammed into them so that the littlest one will disappear, according to a New York scientist, in a thousand years or so. If the toes would all go and take the corns with them, it would not be so bad, but it's heartrending to think that the poor mortals of 2005 will find no little too to pinch when they play "This Little Pig Went to Market" with their babies. And girls don't appear to realize the charm that a good foot possenses for the public. Look at Trilby: and the giri who made a royal marriage-"Barefooted Came the Beggar Mald Before the King Cophetua." If she had been wearing high-heeled shoes, we may be sure the King would never have stepp

greet her on her way. WEX J.

Shells Exploding on Potomac.

Hagetstown Mail. Some days ago the woods in the \$5,000. One sees a wily advarturess and from the banks, which exist only to nountains known as Loudon Heights. mountains known as Loudon Heights. opposite Harper's Ferry, took fire and burned with great intensity. After burning for some time a series of ex-inhabitants, and the concursion was so great that it broks windows in some houses in Harper's Ferry, across the Shenandoah. The explosions were caused by the

Shenandoah. The explosions were caused by the bursting of shells which were thrown on the beights at the time when Gen-eral Mills surrendered to Stenewali Jackson, in 1852 These had failed to explode when they were fired, and had tals here for over 40 years.

had been "shaken out"? No, indeed! The votaries of the "System" have made it-they and the frenzied financiers whose haunt is Wall street, and whose harvest is in such wreckage.

SPIRIT OF NORTHWEST PRESS.

Frightful.

Athena Press. If John Barrett has to pay \$13 apiece for shirts in Panama, allow your imag-ination to dwell for a moment on the of a shirt that we uld fit Secretary Taft.

Consequences of Knowing Too Much,

Tacoma News. An Oregon man is believed to have been killed because he knew too much about the Oregon iand franks. Most of the roters of Oregon are also "dying to know" more about the frauds.

Ralph Took No Chances

Monoment Enterprise, Ralph Randall, who is herding for L. Sweek, was in town Wednesday, the first time for four months. He made mure of keeping in touch with the world's events by ordering The Enterprise and Orego-nian sent to his address.

Good Thing for Milkers.

North Yakima Republic. The Oregon Agricultural College has added a 2-year-old shorthorn beifer to the state berd. It's four preceding maternal ancestors have a maximum average rec-ord of 31 pounds of milk per day. This promises great things for those who milk the state cow hereafter.

Instruction They Missed.

Tillamook Independent.

Owing to pressure of other matter we have to omit the usual editorial page this week. The people have not last much by its amission, however, as it only con-tained. "A Plan to Settle the Differences Between the Japs and Russians." "A Way to Dispose of the Land Fraud Cases," "Condolence With Mrs. Chad-wick and Mrs. Duke." "How to Organize The Hague Tribunal," "Comparison of the Personality of the Water Commission With That of the Town Council." "A Slam at Sam." "Tillamook's Electric Railroad." "How to Curry the Paternal Parent of a Mule." (with special local reference.) and "Red Hot Shot" paraaphs. We regret this loss of labor e part of the everworked editor. w graphs. extending hearty congratulations to the reader.

Dutiful Lunatic.

Indianapolis News.

While looking for straggiers, just as A Weish regiment was about to sail fro Weich regiment was about to sail from Cape Town for England, an officer found a private standing at stimution in a shed. "What are you doing here?" he was asked. "Please, sir," was the reply, "I am a lumatic and I am waiting for the corporal's guard." He was right: he was a lumatic and his guard had forgotten him.