# NEW CHARTER READY CONSIDERED BY THE ONE HUNDRED AT A SPECIAL MEETING.

Mr. Joseph Simon Did Not Append With His Proposed Charter-Important Provisions Discussed.

A special meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, held yesterday afternoon, was presumably for the purpose of con-sidering the new incorporation of the city as prepared by Senator Joseph Simon, and, also, such amendments to the pro-posed new charter, gotten up by the com-mittee, as had been recommended by the executive committee. The effort was only half fulfilled, as neither Mr. Simon nor his charter were visible, and it was under-stood that they would not be. There shoul that they would not be. There were 31 members of the committee pres-ent, and, after they had been called to order, Chairman Corbett stated that Mr. Simon had not had the time to prepare a copy of the charter he proposed to present to the legislature. Even if he had a copy, he was not disposed to submit it to the Committee of One Hundred after the remarks made at the meeting on Saturday, evidently for the purpose of forestalling public opinion. Mr. Simon was willing to present his charter to any body of fair-minded men, but, after some of the committee had seen fit to attack him as they had, he did not feel willing hit the proposed charter to them for sonsideration

"The main difference in the two charters," continued Mr. Corbett, "is a sec-tion providing for a board of public works. In the charter proposed by the Commit-tee of One Hundred the executive comtee of One Hundred the executive could mittee had also amendments to present regarding the police department. Such amendment would provide for one police man for every 300 of the voting popula-tion of the city, and one detective for every 5000 of the voting population, which would ever 50 marcolmen and three detecwould give 58 patrolmen and three detectives. The vote cast at the last city elec-tion (14.560) forms a basis. Under such provision the police force could not be creased, except by an increase of popu-

Another amendment is in respect to lighting the city at the rate of \$4 per capita of the voting population, the lights to be distributed in the various wards according to the vote of each ward. This would make the expense about \$58,000 per would make the expense about \$60,000 per annum for lighting purposes, instead of \$53,000, as now prevails. Of course, the central part of the city would have to pay the greater portion of such expenses. These changes had been made in the proposed charter, and would be submitted for consideration, after having been actual under he the accepting combeen agreed upon by the executive com-mittee since the proposed charter had been turned over to it."

An attempt was made to have the entire charter read and considered by sections, which would have consumed several hours, but it was voted down. Mr. Henry thought it would be well to consider the Simon charter, which Mr. Simon seemed not willing to submit. "If he wished to avoid the criticism that was made concerning the passage of the charter amend-ments at the last session, it would only be fair to let the people know fully what his proposed charter really is. I question

his proposed charter really is. I question if any amendments put up in a star cham-ber way will prove acceptable, and they should be given the fullest publicity." Mr. Foler-"If Joe Simon is getting up a charter, it will be passed. That is a foregone conclusion, and ours will never see daylight. It would be right to appoint a committee to wait on Joe Simon, go over his charter, and report to us next Saturday. If he refuses, it will be

a denial of the right of every taxpayer to know what he intends to do." D. P. Thompson-"it will be a very dif-ficult and a slow means to do anything with nothing to work upon. I would, therefore, move that the charter now be-fore us be taken up, section by section, as reported by the executive committee,

and confine ourselves to it." Mr. Henry wanted the entire charter read, as there were many present who had not heard its provisions, but his mofion was lost, and that of Mr. Thomp-son's prevailed. THE POLICE FORCE.

The first amendment by the executive sittee was regarding the police force, and read as follows: "Section 75. The police force of the city

of Portland shall be appointed and organ-ized by the chief of police to be appointed by the mayor, and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the mayor, who shall exthe powers, duties and authority hereinafter enumerated. The number of pollcemen in the employ or service of the city, shall not at any time exceed one policeman to every 250 votes polled in the city at the general city election next preceding the time when such pollcemen are appointed. The number of detectives in the employ or service of the city shall not at any time exceed one such detective to every 5000 votes or fraction thereof polled in the city at the general city elec-tion next preceding the time such detertives are appointed, in addition to the policemen and detectives herein provided for, there shall be one chief of police and not to exceed five captain sof police. In determining the number of policemen and detectives to be employed, the highest number of votes cast for the candidates for any city office aggregating the highest number of votes cast for any such office at any said election, shall be used as a basis of calculation. No captain of police, policeman or detective, or other per-son having the authority of a peace of-fher appointed by the chief of police or other authority of the city, shall be allowed to receive any compensation fro my one whatever, except the salary in this act provided for. And if any such captain of police, policeman or detective the state for Multnomah county against shall receive any compensation or pay from any person except as herein provid-ed, it shall be the duty of the chief of the owner or owners of the various lots and blocks or parcels of land upon which the cost of such improvement, repair, clepolice to at once dismiss him from the vated roadway, sewer or drain might or could be charged and imposed under the terms of this act and recover the proservice. No special or other policeman, officer or detective or other person, shall be given or invested with the authority of a policeman, except those herein provided for and who receive the compensation herein named. The chief of police shall repair, sewer or drain or elevated road-way properly chargeable under this act to such lots or blocks or parcels of land. have full control over captains, detectives In any such actions all of the provisions clerks and all police, and shall see that the nity ordinances and the rules, orders and regulations for the government of the pomethod of procedure, joinder of parties, trial, judgment, and other matters for lice force are observed and enforced. All existing rules, orders and regulations shall continue in force until revoked or changed the collection of assessments shall apply." Mr. F. V. Holman thought such an amendment would be too sweeping a change, and he doubted its constitutionby said chief, who may also at any tim make or adopt new rules, orders and reg-ulations, but such revocations, changes and new rules, orders and regulations, alliy and the power of the legislature to say that proceedings is invalid in cases involving jurisdiction. This amendment shall not be operative until submitted to the mayor and approved by him. The chief shall have power to appoint a clerk, wound allow the council to improve any street in any manner, and then collect the expense from the property-owners. "There ought to be some provision in the charter," said Mr. Holman, "that money for street improvement be collected be-fore the contract is let. So sure is such a law so this is passed the public will who shall receive a salary to be fixed by said chief, not exceeding \$75 per month Such clerk shall take the onth required of other city officers, and said clerk is au-thorized to administer any oath authorited or required to be taken by any law of the state of Oregon. The chief of po-lice has power and it is his duty within want it changed inside of two years. It is too radical, and, if not unconstitu-tional, I still doubt its expediency. With the said city of Portland, to organize, gov-ern and conduct a police force within the limits aforesaid. all due respect to the executive commit The section provoked considerable discussion, Cuptain Kern thinking that there The amendment was then referred back to the committee for further considerawas not proper provision made in case of a riot, when extra policemen might be edad. Ex-Chief of Police Spencer was ed something done so as to relieve the city of the expense of collecting delin quent taxes by the police department, but was finally adopted with the under anding that the executive committee could revise, making provision for the ployment of patrol drivers, jailers, etc. I report the same on Saturday. and report the

of whatever kind or description required by the city of Portland, or any department thereof, shall be bought by the mayor. who shall be the purchasing agent of the clty. Said purchasing agent shall give no-tice in writing to at least five, if there be that many firms or persons dealing in the article required, if less than five then to as many as are known to deal in the article required. Whenever practicable additional notice by advertisement in the additional notice by advertisement in the official paper of the city shall be given for not less than six consecutive days. The bids must be received in sealed envelopes properly addressed to the mayar, and must be opened by him in the presence of the bidders if they shall be present All bidders shall be given ample notice of the time and place when and where mayor?

of the time and place when and where said bids will be opened. The mayor shall cause to be kept a record of all such bids handed in in each instance with each bidder's name making the same. The said record shall be at all times open to pub-lic Inspection. The award must be made to the lowest responsible bidder."

### DAMAGES BY VIEWERS.

The next subject for consideration was regard to appropriations to be made r damages, contained in an amendment as follows, which was adopted:

"Section 88. If no further view be or-dered, the council shall, at the expiration of the time hereinafter limited for ap-peal, if no appeal be taken, or immediately after judgment is rendered, if an appeal he taken, make an appropriation for the amount of damage, or damages and costs, as the case may be, assessed By such viewers or by the jury on appeal against the city, and shall order war-rants drawn on the treasury, payable out of the fund to be provided for that purpose, for the amount of damage or dam-ages and casts, assessed to the owner or owners, or other parties interested in each lot or part thereof, or of the improvements thereon, in favor of the owner or own-ers, or of other persons in interest, and as soon thereafter as the full amount of such appropriation shall be in the city treasury subject to such warrants, and the warrants therefor drawn ready for delivery to the parties entitled to the same, such property shall be deemed appropri-ated for the purpose of such street or al-ley, and not otherwise; provided, that no process of any court shall issue to com-pel any appropriation for damages or the issuing of warrants for the same. And that unless such appropriation shall be made, and said warrants so drawn and ready for delivery, and the full amount of such appropriation shall be in the city treasury subject to the payment of such warrants within six months after the ter-mination of the time limited for appeal, or the rendition of final judgment or decree on appeal, and within one year from the time of adoption of the report of the viewers or within three months after the passage of this act, all acts and proceed-ings under such survey and view shall be null and void; provided, that when any appeal is taken from the report of view-

ers, or when any proceedings are reviewed or enjoined by any court, the said six months shall not commence to run until the date of the expiration of the time allowed by statute for an appeal to the su-preme court, or from the date of the final determination of the matter in the supreme court if any such appeal shall be taken.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS. The most important amendment was The most important amenantic was one regarding moneys collected for street improvements, and reads as follows: "Section 121. All money paid or col-lected upon assessments for the improvement of streets shall be kept as a sep-arate fund, and in nowise used for any other purpose whatever. If, upon the completion of any street improvement, elevated roadway or repair of any street when the cost thereof is declared by the council to be a charge upon the adjacent property, in front of or abutting upon any property, or the construction of any sever or drain, any assessment or assess-ments levied to defray the cost thereof are found or adjudged to be invalid through any reason, whether because of any defects jurisdictional or otherwise, or any insufficiency, irregularity or informallty whatever in the original petition therefor, if any, or in any stage in the proceedings, the city shall have power to bring actions in the circuit court of the state for Multnomah county against the owner or owners of the various lots and blocks and parcels of land upon which the cost of such improvement, repair, elevated roadway, sewer or drain might or could be charged and imposed under the terms of this act, and recover the proportion of the cost of such im-

o bring actions in the circuit court of

portion of the cost of such improvemnt.

would allow the council to improve any

a law as this is passed, the public will

tee, I think it a very dangerous proposi-

The motion to adopt was lost by a vote

of \$ to 9, and 12 members did not vote.

ion to report on Saturday. The discussion then drifted back to Mr.

Joseph Simon and his charter, Mr. T. N. Strong expressing the view that the pub-lic had a right to the chance of investi-

committee. A public servant ought to be willing to present these things for public inspection, and I would move that Mr. Corbett be appointed to see Mr. Simon and ask him to present his charter to us or the executive committee for consideration." Mr. Corbett-Mr. Simon has not see

our charter, and I would like to give him a copy of it. If he is satisfied with it, then the only difference will be in regard to a board of public works. Would it not then be proper for you now here to express your views that it is more desirable to have a board of public works or that such power be concentrated in the

Mayor; Mr. F. V. Holman thought it undigni-fied on the part of the committee to take any such action. It had once decid-ed against a board of public works and favored placing all responsibility on the mayor. Captain Kern was disappointed that a

copy of Mr. Simon's charter was not at hand. A board of public works was his pet hobby, but he would agree that the

pet nobby, but he would agree that the greatest danger would be as to who might be appointed as members of the board. He wanted to know what the duties of the board would be, and the government of the city should be non-poiltical, and, in the selection of the pro-posed board, whether it was to be di-vorced or wedded to politics. Then followed an similar discussion on

Then followed an almiess discussion on Mr. Simon, led off by James Foley. Mr. Albert Smith spoke in defense of Mr. Simon, saying he had a large majority of bimon, saying he han a large majorny of the people at his back, and the support of many of the Committee of One Hun-dred. He knew Mr. Simon as an honest, energetic man, and one a good deal better than some members of the committee. Mr. J. W. Cook also spoke in defense of Mr. Simon. The motion to have Mr. Cor-bet confer with Mr. Simon was finally bett confer with Mr. Simon was fin passed, but the question of a board of public works was not acted upon as re-quested. The committee then adjourned, to meet on Saturday.

# PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. R. Beege, a journalist of St. Heln's, is in the city Mr. John P. McManus, of the Pendleton Tribune, is in the city.

Mr. H. T. McCleallen, a hotel man of toseburg, is in the city.

Mr. James Cowan, a prominent demo-cratic politician of Albany, is in the city. Dr. Sullivan, of Chehnlis, Wash., was mong the visitors in Portland yesterday, Mr. W. H. Lends, of Salem, the state rinter, registered yesterday at the Es-Mr. S. Normlle, the contractor, of As

stopping with his family at the Mr. R. W. Emmons, a well-known at-

ney of Seattle, is in Portland on a siness trip. are at the Imperial. Mr. 3

Mr. J. J. Brumbach, the well-known hawyer of flwaco, Wash., registered yes-terday at one of the hotels.

Mr. Frank J. Sullivan, of Seattle, su-perintendent of agencies of the Post-In-teiligencer, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Thomas R. Cornelius, of Washing-on county, republican candidate for gov-

ernor in 1886, and a well-known ploneer, is at the St. Charles. Mr. James D. Hoge, jr., business man

ager of the Post-Intelligencer, of Seattle, was in the city yesterday. He returned to Seattle last night.

Mr. J. F. McNaught, of Seattle, was in town yesterday. He was enthusiantic over the Seattle canal project. He said that the canal from Lake Washington to the Elliot hay tide flats would be undoubted-ly pushed through within the next (0) dars. days.

Dr. Jay Guy Lewis is back from his trip to Southern Oregon, in the interests of the pomological display to be made at Sacramento, and is now making prepara-tions for shipping an exhibit of apples which he flatters himself will open the eyes of the American Pomological So-

Major Post, United States engineers, has gone up to Corvaills, where the sur-vey party sent out last fail to map the river is now encamped. He will make a personal inspection of the river between Corvallis and this city, to see what im-provements are necessary or advisable, and arrive at an approximate estimate of the cost.

Mr. William B. Turner, of McMinnville, the propertion of the cost of such in-provement, require or drain or ele-vated roadway properly chargeable un-der this act to such lots or blocks or parcels of land. In any such action so instituted all persons whose property is or would be so liable for the payment of some of the old clerks in the house to any such proportion of such assessment may be joined as parties defendant in get them started right. one action, and the judgment rendered therein shall be a several judgment against each of said defendants for his Senator B. F. Alley, of Florence, Lane ounty, is at the Perkins, and expects to leave for Salem today. Two years ago his town constituents presented him with a fine silk hat, with the understanding fair and just proportion of said assess-ment and costs and disbursements, and shall constitute a personal judgment against each of said defendants for his that he should wear it while attending to senatorial duties. He wore it all during the last session, but this time it hangs up said proportion of said assessment as well as lien upon the premises liable or asat home, and he is content to travel with seased for such improvement. The genera derby headgear. His constituents pro-pose that he fulfills the bond, and will al laws of the state governing actions at law, service of summons and other process shall apply in any such action. sist that the plug hat go to Salem during the present session. In the event that any assessment here Mr. J. A. Rupert, a former resident of tofore made or levied by the city for any street improvement, repair of a street when the cost thereof is declared by the Portland, but now engaged in the merchandlsing business at Bandon, Coos county, is a guest at the Holton. Mr. Rupert started for Portland January 1, council to be a charge upon the adjacent property, or elevated roadway, or the con-struction of any newer or drain shall have been or shall hereafter be found, dehome, on the steamer Bandorille, being the only passenger on the vessel. During the trip the steamer lost its rudclared or adjudged to be invalid or uncoller, and for six days drifted helplessly on lectible for any reason, whether because of any defect, jurisdictional or otherwise, the ocean, but finally was able to make Newport, Yaquina bay. Mr. Rupert had or any insufficiency, irregularity or infor a rough experience, but is glad enough to mality whatever in the original petition therefor, if any, or in any stage in the proceedings the city shall have power

# JACKSON AND BANKS

GOVERNOR PENNOYER'S POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONED.

Jackson Responsible for Wildcat Bauks, and Did Not "Defy Them in the Interest of the People."

OREGON CITY, Jan. 7 .- (To the Editor.) -Governor Pennoyer, in his Christmas letter to President Cleveland, says: "Sixty years ago the democratic party had a president who defied the banks in the interest of the people." The statement shows an ignorance of what occurred @ pears ago, unworthy the governor of a great state. Andrew Jackson was presigreat state. Andrew Jackson was presi-dent 60 years ago, and I propose to show that instead of defying the banks in the manner stated, he made war upon one bank only, and recommended the issu-ance of the notes of innumerable state and "wild-cat" banks directly against the interests of the people. He caused the re-moval of the public money from the Bank of the United States, where it was safe, as had been declared by a large majority of a democratic congress, and where it was drawing a premium in favor of the people, and had it deposited in various state banks, where it was not safe,

for the people, and where it was not safe, as subsequent events fully proved. Hav-ing accomplished this, President Jackson advised these state banks to "issue freely". their notes in order to supply the defici-ency in the currency, which would neces-sarily occur by the withdrawal of United States bank notes from circulation in winding up its affairs

The fact that President Jackson was in favor of state banks is as susceptible of proof as is the fact that he vetoed the bill for rechartering the United States bank. I make this statement on the authority of Mr. Duane, the secretary of the treasury who was expelled from Jackson's cabinet because he would not remove the calinet because he would not remove the government deposits from the bank. It had been determined to crush the bank. Congress, at its session of 1831-32, had been appealed to for this purpose; but that body, by a vote of more than two to one, resolved that the public moneys were safe in the Bank of the United States and could be what was in and ought to remain there. What was to be done? The bank must be crushed, and a democratic congress had refused to be-come its executioner. Two or three months prior to the meeting of the con-gress in December, 1533, Secretary Duane was required to remove the public moneys to the state banks. He declined and ofto the state banks. He declined, and of ered as his reasons the vote of the last ongress, and the near approach of the neeting of the next congress; that the question properly belonged to congress, and to that body it ought to be submitted. I give the president's reply, as furnished in the words of Mr. Duane's letter:

"If the last congress had remained a week longer in session two-thirds would have been secured to the bank by cor-

upt means; and a like result might be apprehended at the next congress-that such a state bank agency must be put in operation before the meeting of congress as would show that the United States bank was not necessary; and thus some members would have no excuse for oting for It."

From this it will be seen that President Jackson not only favored state banks as agents for the fiscal affairs of the gen-eral government, but that he put forward the probable corruptibility of congress as an excuse for usurping the powers and duties of that how A chaimed nurity of luties of that body. A claimed purity of motive in the president would apologize for a revolution of the government. Per haps the great shepherd of the demo

haps the great shepherd of the demo-cratic sheepfold well understood the na-ture and character of his flock; but it is doubtful if they were ever thus deserv-ing of the charge of corruption until af-ter he had raught them by example the full import of the declaration of Governor Marcy that "to the victors belong the shells of the vanouished." spoils of the vanquished."

While the United States bank was con nued as the fiscal agent of the govern ment, state banks were comparatively few and far between. They were generally distrusted, and were considered useful only in the immediate vicinity of their respective locations. But under the in-spiration of President Jackson's policy, in 16 of the then 24 states, the amount of bank capital incorporated between 1833 and April, 1834, was \$42,900,000. This I have from a table before me compiled and printed at that date. In a speech made by Thomas Corwin in the house, April, 1834, he drew attention to this fact, and predicted that in less than five years, with-

its charter were properly amended. They had Jackson's own words for their au-thority. They maintained, at least wher-ever those friendly to a national bank were in a majority, that his re-election would be followed by a recharter of the bank, with proper amendments, such as he would suggent. The people were every-where id that General Jackson y vetood where told that General Jackson vetocd the bank bill because it was brought be-fore him too soon for electioneering pur-poses, and because he disapproved cer-tain modifications of the charter, and because foreigners were permitted to and did own stock in the bank; but that he would, after his election, give his appro-bation to a national bank, properly guard-ed. Though but a lad at my trade at the ne. I can well remember this fact much better than I can remember occurrences of a later date. But I have the printed testimony of such eminent democrats as Calhoun, McDuffle and W. K. Clowney of stance. Let who can show to the trary.

South Carolina, Mr. Clayton of Georgia, and Henry A. Wise of Virginia. These men, with the exception perhaps of Wise, belonged to the extreme states'-rights wing of the democratic party. They were pposed to a national bank in any form opposed to a national bank in any form, and gave as a reason, though not the chief reason, for their opposition to Jack-son's re-election his being in favor of a national bank. They spoke and voted, however, for a restration of the deposits to the bank. They believed in the gov-ernment keeping inviolate its contract with the bank so long as that institution complied with the conditions imposed on it in the terms of its charter, which they it in the terms of its charter, which they testified it had done. Theirs was the faithkeeping principle toward the bank so long as it had a legal right to existence. In this they were consistent and honest, ntra owever pernicious may have been their

James Dugan, of Salem, Mass., died in June, 1893, with policies of insurance upon his life aggregating \$325,000. He had failed in business and suicide was suspected.

PASTE IT IN YOUR HAT

Here is a list of his policies-and this is the way his insurance insured:

CUT THIS OUT

AND

NAME OF COMPANY	AMOUNT OF POLICY	- 1 I	WHAT THE COMPANIES DID
Equitable Life Assurance Society Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont Ætna Life Ins. Co.	25,000 25,000 15,000	\$125,000	ARE CONTESTING THE CLAIM.
Mutual Life Insurance Co State Mutual Life Assurance Co Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co Home Life Insurance Co New England Mutual Life Ins. Co Berkshire Life Ins. Co.	30,000 20,000 15,000 10,000	\$190,000	Settled The Claim By "Compromise."
The Manhatlan Life Insurance Company .		\$10,000	Paid the Claim in Full
Insurance That Insure	S Id by		
		AUL	FORD.

# 208-209-210

## Oregonian Building

us the bank upon which Jackson, 16 years later, made such savage warfare. During its continuance, the country grad-ually grew into a condition of prosperity. The reader is already familiar with what fololwed the manner of its taking off. And we may here conclude with saying that from that day to this, in no instance, has a democratic administration legislated upon a question of finance or tariff without bringing on the country a financial panic, accompanied by ruin and distress to a greater or less degree. Not an in-

> E. WARNER. THE ELDER FLOATED.

### The Steamer Released From Her Unpleasant Position.

Tells a Tale of Shipwreck.

Some shipmasters advance the theory that one of the colliers became disabled and was in tow of the other, when both

tom. If this theory is correct, it probably accounts for the stanchion not drifting

Cargo Ship Leaking.

wrecked and sent to the

sels got in among the drifting

to the north on Vancouver Island.

The steamer George W. Elder, which an aground at the foot of Swan island Monday, was floated yesterday afternoon and brought up to the coal bunkers. A part of her cargo was lightered and the vessel slid off without assistance from the tugs. Captain Rathbone, of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, says the steamer was not damaged by being run aground in seven feet of water. The

The brig T. W. Lucas, which was aban-doned October 34 off Umpqua bay, is still afloat. Captain Bottger, master of the chooner Lily, which arrived at San Francisco January 2, reported sighting the derelict vessel one mile off Umpqua. Her stern post was well up, and occasional heavy seas were breaking over her. The captain considered the wreck a danger to navigation. The derelict was in nearly the same place where she was first sighted after her abandonment. Since the crew left her, she has drifted back and forth a distance of nearly 100 miles.

Marine Notes.

orday, with a full cargo of wheat. The Clackmannanshire, which arrived p Tuesday, was docked at Shafer's yes-

land for Cork, was spoken, November 27, in 21 south, 125 west.

The Masters' and Pilots' Association will hold a meeting Saturday evening for the

purpose of installing the new officers. All the grain ships in the harbor were working yesterday, except the Glenili, Donna Francisca, Marion Balantyne, Moel Tryvan and Bracadale.

The "naturalized" bark Archer, now loading coal in British Columbia, for

--- Manager----

NORTHWEST PACIFIC DEPARTMENT

Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

The Standard discharged coal at the unkers yesterday. The Breidablik left down the river yes-

erday. The Wray Castle, with grain from Port-

A PURCHASING AGENT. The next amendment adopted was as fol "Section 46%. All supplies and materiale

### AMUSEMENTS.

e alive and again on dry land.

Owing to the late success and demand for comic opera from Portland theater-goers, Manager Cotdray has decided to have the favorite Pyke opera company present the tuneful opera "Tar and Ta-tar," in his theater in Portland, com-mencine Monday night January 14 for mencing Monday night, January 14, for one week. The "Tar and Tartar," which will be rendered under the excellent leadership of Mr. Richard Stahl, has all the elements of tuneful music, rich cos-tumes, clever libretto and humorous sitations to make it a success, and in the hands of such competent artists as Laura Millard, Louise Manfred, Al Leach, W. H. West, F. Gillard and C. M. Pyke, it can-not help but please, while the chorus gives more than acceptable support. All theater-goers are pleased to hear of the return of the favorite opera company to Cordray's next Monday night.

tage between Trout creek and Eakeoven. says the Prineville Review, had one of those experiences one night this week that illustrates some of the hardships of winter stage-driving that are all but pleasant. He was northbound, having discarded the thoroughbrace at Trout creek and substituted a sleigh. A heavy snow set in as soon as the top of Cow canyon hill was reached, and continued all the way across the 15-mile plateau from there to Bake Just before Cottonwood he could bilow the road no longer, and struck out for his destination without any guide. In due time night came on, and nothing in sight but one vast expanse of snow in every direction, and not a stick of wood nearer than the Cascade mountains. After

out a would see twice the number of state banks ullification ideas. then in existence. "Their notes,"

nited States hank

"will be flying everywhere thick as the leaves of the forest in an autumnal hurricane, and about as valuable." His pre-diction as to the number of banks and the value of their notes was fulfilled to the letter. Four hundred and fifty banks existed in the 24 states at one time. Every citizen who was a lad in his teens at that time and is now on the stage of action, can well remember the ruin and distress created by the failure of these banksbanks created at the instigation, we might

y worthless.

In talking with democrats of the pres-

onle

almost say, by the fist, of that democratic president, whom Governor Pennoyer says "defied the banks in the interest of the

entioned above, may be given the testi-In no period of our history has there been such a shrinkage of values-such an utter prostration of all business-such in complete bankruptcy among all classes (if we may except the brokers who fat-tened on the distresses of the people) as

mony of such eminent whigs as Clay, Webster, Thomas Ewing, Horace Binnew and would not work easily. The Elder is steered by hand and not by steam, like the other steamers, but this ney, Thomas Corwin, Tristram Burges, J. Q. Adams and George M. Bibb and Chilton Allan, of Kentucky, all of whom testify that Jackson was professedly a loes not alter the pilot's responsibility. There is considerable unfavorable con ment in regard to the grounding of the steamer. It is understood that the cost ank man, and some of them show that he was electioneered for on that ground, where there was a strong sentiment in of removing cargo and getting the steamer off was not less than \$1500, and that it will be a case of general average. As for the vessel having been given a favor of the bank. It is not claimed, however, that Jackson would have been defeated had his declarations been un-"sheer" by the current, it is claimed that a pilot is employed to guard against such accidents and that he ought to be able uivocally in opposition to any and all banks. His overshadowing popularity was such that he could have been elected on any side of any question. No matter to figure on the strength of the current and take precautions to prevent it from running him ashore. As a shipper re-marked yesterday, Mr. Johnson is an old what the issue before the country-the finances, tariff, constitutional liberty, the execution of the laws, the removal of the and experienced pilot, but he is getting too old for the work. deposits by an illegal process, or the de-struction of a bank-there was one arguexisted during the six or eight years be-ginning in Jackson's second term, and covering all of and somewhat beyond Van ment that was always ready, one that was equally applicable to all subjects, one FORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 3 .-The stanchion found by the tug Ploneer last week, 90 miles southwest of Cape Finttery, was examined today by exthat equally proved the truth of all prop-ositions, and answered all objections, one Buren's term. These Jackson banks had In circulation seven paper dollars (so de-nominated) to one in specie in their vaults. No one but a fool in finance could expect that was equally potent to overthr First Officer Crockett, late of the Montserrat, who says positively it did not come from that vessel, but belonged to any other result than that such notes would ultimately become nearly or entirethe Collier Kewcenaw. Shipping men unite

that was established, and to uphold all the innovations that were projected. This magical wonder-working argument was, General Jackson licked the British at the battle of New Orleans!" "Hurrah for Jackson, bank or no bank!" was a cry Enough has been said to show the to some large steamer, and are positive it did not come from a sailing vessel. Enough has been said to show the falsity of the text quoted; but I venture, with The Oregonian's leave, to go further, and say That President Jackson was not even opposed to a United States bank, had he been called on or premitted to dictate its charter. Hear him in his veto message of July, 182. I quote: "A bank of the United States is, in In the vicinity where it was found, th

democratic party is not now, and never was, capable of legislating successfully on any question involving public interests. It has no constructive ability. Its early tyranny, and could give voice and pen, if not their blood, to destroy it. But they knew not how to build a political fabri on which liberty might firmly stand. As one writer puts it, "they could not even construct a political chicken coop." And so it has been in every vicissitude through which the country has passed. Its in-stincts and inherent powers are destruc-

ent, might be so organized as not to tive. Being so constituted, it is bu ment, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the states. I do not entertain a doubt. Had the executive been called on to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been chieffully performed." natural that we should find it today with-out even the element of patriotism in its veins. No tyranny to war against, it must e'en war upon the vitals of its own country. We may safely challenge its ablest writer, and speakers to point out Here it will be seen that President Jackson did not array himself in opposi-tion to say bank of the United States. On the contrary, he declared that he did not entertain a doubt that a bank might a single democratic party measure that

we may as safely challenge them to point to a measure that party ever enacts. that did not bring evil in its train.

be constitutionally organized. His words even imply a rebuke to congress for not calling en him to furnish a project of a bank which he would have cheerfully The democratic idea prevailed in estab-lishing the Confederacy that grew out of the revolution. Financial distress and ruin followed. There was no ophesive power, and the Confederacy became but little better than a rope of sand. The Hamiltonian policy prevailed in the for-Joseph Simon and his charter, Mr. T. N. Strong expressing the view that the pub-lic had a right to the chance of investi-gating any charter that was to be sub-mitted, and he did not think Mr. Simon should refuse to let the committee have a giance at his charter on account of man has to be hit on the head here," said Mr. Strong, "T have basaged Mr. Corbett and nearly every member of the

Elder had a cargo of coal and salmon from the Sound, and was in charge of Pilot Phil Johnson. The pilot says that the steamer took a sheer in rounding the point, and before she could be brought to time was hard and fast in the mud. It In addition to the testimony of the men

Honolulu, will go on a permanent run between San Francisco and the islands. is also claimed that the tiller ropes were

# Domestic and Foreign Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.-Freights-Bundaleer, 912 tons, lumber, from Hast-ngs mill for Santa Rosalia; H. C. Wright, tons, coal from Departure bay for Honolulu; John C. Potter, 1182 tons, coal from Departure hay for this port; W. G. Irwin, 331 tons, assorted cargo, for Hono-

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 9.-Steamship Varrimoo arrived here Tuesday, January 8, all well.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Jan 8.-Arrived-Steamer Point Loma, from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 .- Departed-State of California, for Astoria and Portland; ship Dashing Wave, for Tacoma; schooner Maid of Orleans, for Willapa bay; schooner Jennie Ward, for Tacoma; oner General Banning, for Clailam bay; Arago, for Coos bay.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-Arrived-Teu-NEW FORE, Jan. S.-Afrived-Ted-tonic, from Liverpool; Noordland, from Antwerp: Maasdam, from Rotterdam, Furnesia, from Glasgow, Sailed-Adriatic, for Liverpool; Obdam, for Rotterdam; Westernland, for Antwerp; Neckar, for Naples, Arrived out-New Tork, at South-amoton. Circassian at Moville: Persystem in the opinion that the stanchion belonged ampton; Circassian, at Moville; Peruvian, ampton; Circassian, at Movine; Peruvan, at Glasgow, Salled for New York-Au-guata iVctoria, from Southampton; Thing-valla, from Christiana, Sighted-Werk-endam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Ploneer saw hundreds of big logs adrift It is supposed they came from the raft lost off the Oregon coast some time aga. Some shipmasters advance the theory the Lizard.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

### THE PORTLAND.

THE PORTLAND. A A Crocker, S F Wm Mackie, S F C S Fuller, brig J L Fuller, S F B J Smith, S F J W Hewitt, Ornaha J F McNaught, Se-ref Branch, N Y attle James D Hoge, jr. E W Marvin, Troy, N Y E E Stoddard, Chi-cago

Cargo Ship Leasing. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.-A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange this morning from New York says that the ship James Nesmith, from New York for San Fran-cisco, has put into Bermuda, leaky, and her cargo has shifted.

Rainter Grand Hotel, Sentile. Opened October 29. American plan rates \$ to \$5. De L. Harbaugh, Prop.

Take no substitute for Cleveland's Baking Powder. It is pure and sure.

The best that money can buy.

A Gasoline Schooner. The first gasoline schooner to visit Puget nd is the Maro, of San Francisco, now sound is the antro, or our range of general under charter, having a cargo of general merchandise for Sound cities. The Maro is a new vessel, and is going north to Third and Cherrysts. A. A. Seagrave, prop.

logs

"A bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient to the govern-ment, and useful to the people. Enter-taining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank arg unauthorized by the constitu-tion," etc., "I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of congress to the practicabil-ity of creanizing an institution combinity of organizing an institution combin ing all its advantages, and obviating these objections. \* \* That a lank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the govern-Staging in the Snow. Rogers, who drives the Prineville