COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS native lambs, \$3.75@6 40; Western lambs, \$2.5@6 40. So 25@6 40. OMAHA. Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market steady. Native steers, \$4@ head; market steady.

The weather yesterday was too beautiful to induce much trading, and the wholesalers were not over-run with business. With but five more business days to the grain, but good rains are necessary to produce a fair crop.

The local cash market has shown great strength but not a great amount of activity. The advance in prices has deremaining this month, retallers are not buying very freely and not much activity is expected before the new month. The only change of importance in prices yesterday was in sugar, which retreated 15 cents per hundred in sympathy with the test decline in the California market. The situation is so badly muddled that most of the retailers anticipate still lower prices, and are accordingly not inclined to buy except in a hand-to-mouth manner. The steamer salling for San Francisco yesterday morning took out 19.000 sacks of potatoes, which will land on the San Francisco market before the last consignment of 12,500 sacks is out of the way. The latter is already depressing the market to such an extent that Yesterday \$1.15 per cental was the top quotation for best Burbanks, and common stock was in no demand at much lower prices. The decline has helped matters emewhat in another direction, however, as it has opened the way for dumping some of the surplus stock on the Arizona and Texas markets, which have recently been buying Colorado potatoes much cheaper than they could secure the Oregon spuds. With the price down around 21 per cental for fair to good shipping stock, the surplus will find a ready market in the territory which in former seasons has taken up large quantities of potatoes from Onlons have been somewhat weaker for

the past few days, but do not show the weakness that has developed in potatoes. The most of the sales Friday and yesterday were around \$1 75 and \$1 85 per cental, but choice to fancy stock is still bringing \$2 per cental. The shipping demand is good at these prices, and, fortunately, Colorado does not seem in a position to shut Oregon onions out of other markets, as has been the case with potatoes. The egg market held remarkably steady throughout the week in spite of the heavy receipts which were naturally expected with such mild weather. The strength has been due to the unusually high prices in the east, a great many eggs being shipped from California to Chicago, and all of the North Pacific territory, which usually draws on Chicago above, the principal change in groceries is the decline in sugar, but there is a little more firmness in coffees. In discussing the coffee situation a prominent firm of San Francisco coffee brokers has

The Middle West is paying pretty good prices for new crop clustemals, and as the receipts are fully 60 days behind and the West is decidedly short of this description of coffee, as evidenced from their tregent and repeated requests for samples, even from as far distant as the Atlantic Coast itself, it seems probable that the market here will be fairly well sustained until these necessities have been satisfied. We do not mean by this that the market here will be upheld without positievly any change, but while been satisfied. We do not mean by this that the market here will be upheld without positively any change, but while this demand lasts the trade may not reasonably look for any radical change. While the trouble in Venezuela and Colombia lists the confee of these countries is lest to the consuming world, and the remaining countries which supply mild coffee must meet the deficiency. Unautherly a large quantity of coffee from two crops past remains in the interior of Venezuela and Colombia and must some day come to market, but it is not to be counted upon while the fighting to the constant of the constant o Europe seems to believe, judging from the prices they have been pay-ing in Central America this season, that mild coffees will, for these and other reasons, occupy a better position during 1862 than they did in 1861. Certain it is that San Francisco will not receive as

"Java coffees also remain owing to the great are difficult to obtain owing to the greater scarcity of supply. This necessitates a still greater use of other mild coffees and makes the demand for these grades more makes the demand for these grades more likely to grades—may, and very likely to grades—may, and very likely to grades—may, and very likely to grades—may had been supply to grades—may "Java coffees also remain very firm and 25625c; a as they do under ordinary circumstances, and the trade, if they expect this sort of decline, is more than likely to be disap-

WHEAT:-The general observance of the holiday yesterday, prevented any acthe buyers were ready for business, and in the absence of any definite clue to the absence of the absence of any definite clue to the absence of the a the situation, were bidding up to Friday's figures and one or two fair-sized lots were shaken out. Prices covered a range of 65 to 66 cents Friday and Saturday, and the sales made at these figures and a fraction more, during the two days, amounted to considerably more than a secondary can be sales and color, \$1 5093; miskrata, amounted to considerably more than a amounted to considerably more than a cargo-the most liberal selling that has been reported for several weeks. Four or five cargoes were finished during the week, and February exports (flour included) from Portland and Puget Sound will again approximate 4,000,000 bushels. This movement, however, has about reached its maximum, and after next onth there will be a sudden stop in the business. Throughout the greater pertion of the interior, stocks have been cleaned up more thoroughly than in any previous season since 1896 and the carryover now promises to be as small as it

was last year. Freights are bumping along on the bot-There is no money in the business for the shipowner at 25 shillings and it is difficult for the exporter to buy wheat even on the basis of 25 shilling ships. The future of the freight market is uncertain. Some owners will undoubtedly fix their ships at any rate which can and negotiations are going forward for be obtained in order to keep them moving, but others may lay them up to wait for new crop business. Usually there is considerable new crop chartering done by March 1, but this year exporters seem disinclined to take hold of anything until they are assured that the bottom is reached. The general sentiment, however, seems to be that freights for the coming season will average at least 19 shillings lower than for the season now drawing to a close. The California market has been wildly erratic during the past week, and weather conditions were so unfavorable that early in the week quotations shot up to the best rates of the season. The San Francisco Commercial News has the following regarding the situation in California:

In California the situation on the whole termed improved, although in ome sections the outlook is worse. From Fresno north the crop is in fine condition; rain has fallen over all sections, greatly benefiting the grain, and there is every prospect of a large yield. The rainfall in the south, however, has been entirely In Kern, Kings and Tulare

youred the profit that might have been gained from the reduction in freights and shippers are buying but sparingly.

etc., \$2 75/94 76,

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22.-Cattle - Re

ncy, 2% 93 per cent.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc. Wheat—Quiet but stendy, Walla Walla, 65½ 966c; bluestem, 66½667c; Valley, 65@65½c. Barley—Feed, \$26@21; browing, \$21@21.50 per

Potatoes and Onions. Potatoes-Best Burbanks, \$1 1001 15 per cenal; ordinary, 75985c per cental, growers orices; sweets, \$292.25 per cental. Onions-\$1.5082 per cental, growers' prices.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

Butter-Creamery 25@27%c; dairy, 18829c

store, 13815c. tore, 13g15c.
Eggs-Weak at 22g224c for Oregon.
Cheese-Full cream, twins, 13g134c; Young
America, 14g15c; factory prices, 1614c less.
Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2 50g4 50; hens. \$565.50 per dozen, 16612c per pound; Springs, Ho per pound; \$564 per dozen; ducks, \$566 per dozen; turkeys, Hvs. 121613c; dressed, 15618c per pound; geese, \$5 per dozen.

Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

matoes, \$1 25@1 75; turnips, 65@75e; car-65@75e; beets, 80@90e per suck; pumpkins, rots, 65g T5c; beets, 85g 190c per suck; pumpkins, \$191 25; squashes, \$191 25 per 100 pounds; caulifower, 75g85c per cental; celery, 75c per dozen; peas, 85g per pound.

Green fruit-Lemons, \$293; oranges, \$292 50 per box; benamas, \$2 25g3; pincappies, \$5 per dozen; apples, 65cg\$1 50; cramberries, \$11912 per barrel.

Dried fruit-Apoles, evaporated, 708c per period.

Dried fruit-Apples, evaporated, 765c per pound; sum-dried sanks or boxes, 4535; apri-cots, 115g/12c; pcaches, Sg11c; pcars, 6g8c; prumes Italian, 254c; figs. California blacks, 35g4c; do white, 6c; plums, pitless, white, 6c.

Groceries, Nuts, Etc.

Coffee-Mocha, 23@28c; Java, fancy, 26@32c; Java, good 20@24c; Java, ordinary, 18@20c; Costa Rica, fancy, 18@20c; Costa Rica, good, 16@18c; Costa Rica, ordinary, 10@12c per pound; Columbia roast, S11 Arbuckles, \$11 75 list; Lion, \$11 25 list; Cordova, \$12 63 list. Rice-Imperiat, Japan No. 1, 5%c; No. 2, 5%c; New Orleans 5672. Salmon-Columbia River, one-pound talls.

\$1.85; two-pound tails, \$1; fancy ene-pound flats, \$2; ty-pound fancy flats, \$1 25; Alaska tails, \$6c; two-pound tails, \$2 Sugar-Cube, \$4 85; crushed, \$4 85; powdered, for supplies, is now dependent on the Portland market. Poultry, with the exception of ducks and goese, has been rather firm for the past week. As stated 15616c per pound.

Honey-124-915c per pound Honey-12,815c per pound.
Grain bags-Calcutta, \$6 12486 25 per 100
for July-August.
Nuts-Pennuts, 6487c per pound for raw, \$8
Sige for roasted; coccanuts, \$5,890c per dozen;
wainuts, 104,911c per jound; pine nuts, 109
125c; hickory nuts, 7c; chestnuts, \$3 5095 per
drum; Brazil nuts 7c; filberts, 15,916c; fancy
pecans, 149,145c; almonds, 125,6716c; pecans, 140145;c; almonds, 125915c. Coal off-Cases, 205c per gailon; barrels, 16c;

tanks, 14c. Stock salt-50s, \$19.75, 100s, \$19.25; granulated, 50s, \$28; Liverpool, 50s, \$28; 100s, \$27 50;

Ments and Provisions. Mutton-Grass, 4c per pound; dressed, 787%c per pound.

Hams, bacon, etc.-Portland pack (Shield

dressed, 6% 67% per pound. Lard-Portland (Shield brand), 5s, 13c; 18s, 12%c; 50s, 12%c; tierces, 12%c; Eastern, pure leaf, kettle rendered, 5s, 12%c; 10s, 12%c; 50s,

Hops, Wool and Hides.

much this year as last, and we figure the deficiency at about 25,000 bags. Last year we had about 25,000 bags. Last year we had about 25,000 bags. Last year we had about 25,000 bags. Sepakins—Shearings, 15g20c; short wool, 30g30c; long wool, 60c

han dry flint; salted hides, steers, sound, 60 pounds and over, 85pc; 50 to 60 pounds, 71; 8 Sc; under 50 pounds and cows, 7c; stags and bulls, sound, 555bc; kip, sound, 15 to 20 pounds 7c; veal, sound, 10 to 14 pounds, 7c; calf, sound, under 10 pounds, 8c; green cunsalted), 1c per yound less; calls, 1c per pound less; horse hides, nalted, each, \$150g2; dry, each, \$160 50; colly hides, each, 25630c; goat skirs common each 1000 to

iarge, each, 5810c; skunk, each, 25035c; civet or polecat, each, 5810c; other, for large prime skins, each, 5837; panther, with head and claws, perfect, each, \$255; raccoon, for large prime, each, 20635c; wolf, mountain, with head perfect, each, \$35055; wolf, prairie (coy-ote), with head perfect, each, 40660c; wolf, prairie (coyote), without head, each, 30635c; wolvering each, \$457; heaver are the welverine, each, \$487; beaver, per skin, large, \$580; do medium, \$384; do small, \$191 50; do kits, \$0875c.

WILL FORM CHAIN OF BANKS. Company Incorporated to Absorb Many Institutions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22-The Interstate Trust Company, with a nominal capital of \$100,000, has been incorporated at Trenton. This company, according to the World, will form a chain of banks throughout the country. The stock, of which there are 1000 shares, has been taken by the incorporators at or about 2000 a share, so that the company will start with a surplus of nearly \$3,000,000. About 24 banks, reaching from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, will be absorbed, it is stated,

The incorporators are Charles C. Edy, anker, of New York; C. A. Stevens Summit, N. J., representative of the Stevens estate and the Stevens Institute in Hoboken; Curtis L. Arbecam, of New York; Henry E. Hutchinson, president of the Brooklyn Bank and trustee of the Hamilton Prust Company, of Brooklyn; Edward V. Lowe, president of the German-American Title Guarantee Company and director of the Trust Company and many banks; Wesley C. Keller, of Glenrock, Pa., director of many Baltimore Frick, of York, Pa., and A. M. Strong, of

Eastern Livestock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 .- Cattle-Receipts 200 steady; good to prime steers, nominal, \$6.50@7; poor to medium, \$1006; stockers and feeders, \$2,5064.75; cows, \$1,2565.25; helfers, \$2,5065.50; canners, \$1,2562.30; butls, \$2,5064.60; calves, \$3,5068.75; Texas-

fed steers, \$4 5005 75, Hogs-Receipts today, 45,000; left over, 3000. Strong to 5c higher, Mixed and butchers, \$5 5005 40; good to choice heavy, \$6 3506 50; rough heavy, \$60 6 25; light, \$5 7506; bulk of sales, \$5 3505

head; market steady. Native steers, \$46 60; cows and helfers, \$365; Western DEMOCRATIC MYTH OF LONG steers, \$3,00%5.30; Texas steers, \$2,00%5.00; canners, \$1,50%2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2,50%4.70; calves, \$3,50%7; bulls, stags, STANDING STILL ADHERED TO.

Hogs-Receipts, 7400 head; market 121/2c higher. Heavy, \$696 20; mixed, \$5 8095 25; Letter From a Believer Which Is Considered in the Light of Newly light, \$5 40@5 90; pigs, \$495 40; bulk of Discovered Evidence.

ceipts, 100 head; market unchanged, Native steers, 3686 50; Texas and Indian Oregonian of the 12th claims that the asseters, 34 2565 75; Texas cows, 32 2564 50; native cows and helfers, 3465 15; buils, 43 United States was packed by President SALEM, Feb. 22 .- (To the Editor.)-146 1 20.
Flour—liest grades \$2 80@3 40 per barrel; graham, \$2 50@2 80.
Millstuffs—Bran. \$16 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$21 50; enep. \$17 50.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7 50@8; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

64; calves, \$4 50@7.
Hogs — Receipts, \$60 head; market 5c higher. Bulk of sales, \$5 50@6 50; heavy, \$6 2566 50; packers, \$5 85@6 25; medium, \$5 80@6 15; light, \$5 40@6 30; yorkers, \$5 40% of Judge Bradley, of that court; that "on the same day this opinion was announced by the same day this opinion was announced." LONDON, Feb. 22.—Consols for money, hations of Justices Bradley and Strong 94 9-16d; consols for account, 34 9-16d, both Republicans, to the Senate." The rate of discount in the open mar-

wold case was announced in December 1869, instead of February, 1879, as stated ket for short bills is 2% per cent.

The rate of discount in the open mar- by The Oregonian, presumably quoting

TONNAGE EN ROUTE AND IN PORT.

Vessels Chartered or Available for Grain Cargoes From the Northwest.

FOR PORTLAND

Salled	Name.	Fing and rig.	Master.	Tons	From.	Days out	Consignees.
Jan. 17 Aug. 23 Sept. 15 Nov. 6 Dec. 12 Jan. 19 Jan. 19 Jan. 12 Feb. 2	Torrisdale Rockhurst Sierra Estrella Catara Nel Troop	Br. bark Br. ship Fr. bark Fr. bark Fr. bark Br. ship Br. ship Br. bark Br. ship Br. bark Br. ship Br. ship Ger. ship Ger. ship Kr. bark Kr. bark Kr. bark	Williams Porter LeHegarot Canevet Bowes Wickham Philip Bond Milho Nickells Thomas Parmer Ticmanin Schutte Fritz Swendsen Freese Findley Blanchet Trelllord	1490 P. L. 1572 New 1572 New 1575 New 1575 New 1575 New 1575 New 2184 Tabl 1575 New 2184 Tabl 1575 Mell 1575 Mell 1575 Mell 1575 Mell 1575 Mell 1575 Mell 1575 Reu 1775 Reu 1775 Hob	si Be Angeles werp ceastle werp ceastle le Bay lendo stpool Resalia naburg a ahuano werp nion art	36 37 183 183 160 65 44 62 55 20	Palfour
Dec. 26	Jacobsen Speke John Cooke Palgrave Car! Semantha	Fr. bark Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Ger. ship Br. bark	Stort Quayle Coutts Hashagen Crowe	1730 Nan 2712 Ade 1738 Live 2018 Hiop 1816 Yok 2711 Han	inide erpool go ohama	65	

GRAIN TONNAGE	IN	THE	RIVER
A Day Hale I I A Michigan Committee			

Arrived.	Name.	Flag and rig.	Master.	Tons	From.	Agents or Charterers.	Berth.
Dec. Dec. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan	9 Asie 18 Pax 25 Chas. Gouned & Bossuct 18 St. Mirren 17 Loch Garve 29 Ardnamurchan 21 Windsbraut 27 Centurion 29 Versulies 30 Lord Shaftesbury 17 Lota 18 Barmbek 18 Queen Elizabeth 17 Conway 22 Bidart 25 Sierra Vantana 25 Bankleigh	Fr. bark Dutch bk Fr. bark Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Br. bark Br. ship Fr. bark Br. ship Hr. ship Hr. ship Br. ship	Gauthler Houelbeeg Hamilton Ritchie Kneally Mahon Haase Collins Boyne Doty Couch	1295 1716 1716 1716 1855 1716 1716 1716 1716 1716 1716 1716 17	Hobart Liverpool Nagasaki Antwerp Vaiparaiso Sta. Rosalla Table Bay Valparaiso Newcastle Nomea, N. C. Honolulu Caldera Hamburg Soanghai Nantes Acelaide Huasco	Baifour N. W. Co, P. F. M. Co, Port. G. Co. Port. G. Co. P. F. M. Co. N. W. Co. Disengaged Baifour P. F. M. Co. P. F. M. Co. Eerg Disengaged	Astoria Mtg'my 2 Oceanie Astoria Astoria Astoria Elevator Irving Col. 1 Stream Astoria Stream Astoria

Total tonnage in port, 32,499.

GRAIN TONNAGE EN ROUTE TO PUGET SOUND

200				111111111111111111111111111111111111111			
Sailed	Name.	Fing and rig.	Muster.	Tons	From,	Day's out	Consignees
Oct. 1 Oct. 2 Nov. 1 Dec. Nov. 2 Jan. 1 Nov. 2 Dec. 1 Nov. 2	6 Alsterufer 6 Macdairmed 9 Kate Thomas 4 Senator 2 General Roberts 7 Holywood Schiffbek 8 Glenmark Alsterschwan 7 Lynton 1 Guernsey 8 Whitlicburn 9 Inverkip 1 Tweedsdale 6 Ladakh 8 Fingal 18 Gretada 1 Celtle Chief 3 Invernay	Ger. bark H. 1htp Br. ship Br. ship Br. bark Ger. bark Ger. bark Ger. bark Hr. bark Hr. bark Br. bark Br. bark Br. bark Br. bark Br. ship Br. bark	Paturzo Thomas Sutherland Fearon Lundius	1462 1867 1864 1864 1477 2865 2865 2865 2865 2866 2866 2866 2866	Sta. Rosalia Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Rotterdam Liverpool Sta. Rocalia Chanaral Honolulu Maryport Orient Table Bay Iquiqui Hongay Cardiff Table Bay Junin Liverpool Hong Kong	28 136 127 191 83 88 41 88 76 68 77 76	Balfour

Total tonnage on route and listed, 36,281, GRAIN TONNAGE ON PUGET SOUND

- 3						
Jan.	4 Springbank 9 Robert Duncan 22 Wilbelmina 26 La Fontaine 27 Penrhyn Castle 31 Wanderer 4 West Lothian 8 Kensington 11 Dudhope 11 Eaton Hall 12 Folimina 13 Java 14 Mathilda 17 Belford	Br. bark Br. ship Dutch str Fr. bark Br. bark Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Br. ship Br. str Br. str Br. str Br. str Br. str Br. ship	Dobble McLean Devics Duris Evans Dunning Davies Rorland Low Evans DeVries Gordon Taarvig McKlunon	225 Greenock 1996 Wei-Hal-wei 579 Mon 1739 Astoria 1959 Hamburg 2717 Shanghai 1737 Valparaiso 1645 Valparaiso 1656 Valparaiso 1657 Valparaiso 1657 Callao 2059 Pasarocan 2059 Orient 2069 Orient 1711 London	Disengaged Kerr P. F. M. Co. Port, G. Co.	Pt. Thend Tacoma Seattle Pt.Thend Tacoma Tacoma Seattle Seattle
Feb.	19 M. E. Watson 19 Laomene	Br. ship Br. ship	Wilson Hughes	1670 Valparaiso 1644 Antwerp	Balfour Balfour	Pt. Tusnd Scattle

Total tonnage in port, 35,009.

ket for three-month bills is 2 H-16@2% from the son of Judge Bradley, on which

Stocks at London

	LONDON, Feb. 22Closing quotations
	Anaconda Ganorfolk & West. IS
	Atchison 77% do pfd 52%
	do pfd 59t Ont. & Western, 34's
	Date & Chica total Description of
	Bait, & Ohlo 1651/2 Pennsylvania 761/2
	Can. Pacific 1175 Reading 275
	Ches, & Ohlo 46% do 1sts pfd 42%
	Chi., G. W 24 do 2ds pfd 35
ì	Chi., G. W 24 do 2ds pfd 25 C., M. & St. P. 168 Southern Ry 275
ì	D. & R. G 46% do pfd 96
1	do pfd 5414 Southern Pac 654
į	Erle
	Erie 1sts ofd 70 do ofd 52
	Erie 1sts pfd 70 do pfd 92 do 2ds pfd 571g.U. S. Steel 45
	Ul. Central
1	
	Louis, & Nash. 105% Wabash 245
	Mo., Kan. & T., 25th do pfd 435
ı	do pid 67 Spanish 45 169
3	New York Cen. 166%

Creditors Will Be Paid in Full.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22. - Timothy E. Ryan, of Waukesha, was today appointed receiver of the Waukesha Water Comby Judge W. H. Seaman, of the pany by Judge W. H. Seaman, of the United States District Court. The assets of the company are said to exceed the liabilities, and creditors will be paid in full.

Hops at London. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.-Hops at Lon-

on: Pacific Coast, firm; £3 10sq £4 10s. Bar Silver at London.

of herseshoe common in the Orient is a plate fitted so as to cover the entire bot-

latter date he states the nominations of Justice Strong and his father were sent to the Senate. By the Hepburn-Griswold case decision the court held that the legal tender law was unconstitutional, standing for that construction and three against it, the court having been reduced to eight members by an act of Congress prevent any appointees of President Johnson from getting into it. Justice Grier, of the five, resigned, and President Grant appointed Judge Strong, known to be opposed to the decision. The court, as thus composed stood four to four on the question of the Constitutionality of the legal tender law. Congress then raised the number of Justices to nine. President Grant approved the act and selected Judge Bradley, likewise known to be adverse to the decision for the ninth Justice. This was at the time, and since, charged to be deliberate packing of the court in the interest of classes adversely affected by the decision in the Hepburn-Griswold case. The railroads of the country had heavy bonded debts, and that decision made the interest and principal of their bonds pay-able in coin. Naturally they were taking a lively interest. Strong and Bradley, one or both, it was said had been railroad lowyers. The confirmation of Judge Brad-American Colortype Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 — The American Colortype Company filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The capital allowed is \$4,000,000, of which but \$100 was startled at the manner in which Congress and the President changed the number and character of the Supreme Court in the interest of party and politics. Another case, involving the same questions as did that of Hepburn vs. Griswold, was imcision reversed, the court standing five to four, Justices Strong and Bradley going LONDON, Feb. 22.-Bar sliver, 25%d per

Seven years later came the conflict between Tilden and Hayes and the Electoral Commission. Of the five Justices of the Supreme Court who were to serve on the

elected United States Senator by the Illi nois Legislature, supported by the Demo-crats in that body and a sufficient number of Republicans to constitute a ma-jority. The four Justices were thereupon compelled to select from partisan Republicans. They named Judge Bradley, and his were the deciding votes in that famous "eight to seven" commission which placed Rutherford B. Hayes in the office to which Samuel J. Tilden had been

Hugh McCulloch, a distinguished citizen of Indiana, was Secretary of the Treasury during portions of the Administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes. No more candid and upright man was connected with the public service in his time. On pages 172 and 173 of his book, entitled "Men and Measures of Half a Century," published in 1888, he writes of the Supreme Court and the legal-tender decision as follows:

"The first case involving the Constitutionality of the legal tender act, decided by the Supreme Court, was in December, 1868 (Hepburn vs. Griswold). The question in this case was whether the holder of a man was connected with the public

in this case was whether the holder of a note executed before the passage of the first legal tender act (the act of February 25, 1862), when coin was the only standard of value, should be compelled to receive in payment thereof legal-tender notes, which then, measured by coin, were at a beavy discount—in other words, whether Congress had the Constitutional authority to make anything but gold and silver lawful money in satisfaction of contracts entered into before the act was passed. The question, 'Can Congress make such notes a legal tender for contracts made after the passage of the act? was not involved in the case, but it was very clear from the opinion of the court, delivered by the Chief Justice, that a majority of the Justices regarded the act as being unconstitutional in its application to contracts made after as well as to those made before the act was passed. Upon the question before the court the Justices were divided in opinion-five, including the Chief Justice, agreeing that the act was invalid to the extent that it made the notes a legal tender on contracts executed prior to its enactment, three being of the opinion that it was valid. Against the constitutionality of the act, in its appli-cation to the case under consideration, were the Chief Justice and Justices Nel-Grier, Clifford and Fleid; in favor is Constitutionality were Justices Miller. Swayne and Davis. The opinion of the dissenting Justices was delivered by Justice Miller. This decision was unfa-vorably received by the Administration. and it was especially offensive to the great railroad companies whose bonds were executed prior to February 25, 1862, inasmuch as it made the interest and principal of their bondfs payable in coin.

The second legal tender case (Knox vs. Lee, and Parker vs. Davis) was decided in December, 1870, the court then consisting of nine Judges, the place of Judge Grier, who had resigned, having been filled by the appointment of Judge Strong, and Judge Bradley having been appointed under an act which took effect in December, 1969, increasing the number of Justices to nine. It was no secret-in-deed, it was a matter of public netorietythat these Justices were appointed in order that the decision of 1869 might be reversed, No one who knew them doubted their integrity or ability, their perfect fitness for the places they were called to fill; but their opinions in regard to the Constitutionality of the legal tender acts had been closely and called been clearly and publicly expressed, and to this fact their appointment was attributed. It was therefore pretty well known what the decision would be when the question was again presented. It was understood that no change had taken place in the opinions of the Justices who were on the bench when the first legal tender case was decided, and still ren it; that Messrs. Swayne, Davis and Mil-ler would adhere to the opinion expressed in that case, and that with Justices Strong and Bradley the court would stand five in support of the act and four against it. By a majority of the court, five to four, the judgment rendered a year before was reversed and an act of Congress making the depreciated notes a legal tender in payment of pre-existing contracts was de-clared to be Constitutional; that creditors were bound to receive on contracts call-ing for dollars the notes of the Government promising to pay dollars, but on which dollars could not be obtained."

A. B. The Salem correspondent does not agree with The Oregonian's estimate of the importance of the new light east upon the so-called legal-tender "scandal" by the publication of a paper signed by Justices Swayne, Strong, Davis, Bradley and Miller, under date of Washington, April 30, 1870, touching the hearing by the court of the second legal-tender case, in which the first de cision of the court was reversed. The first case, involving the constitutionality of the legal-tender acts of Congress, came to the Supreme Court from Kentucky in Hepburn against Griswold. The Kentucky Court of Appeals had decided against the validity of the legaltender act of 1862, in so far as it sought to force paper currency upon creditors in case of notes executed prior to the passage of the act. The decision of the United States Supreme Court was rendered in December, 1869, and affirmed that of the Kentucky court. On the side of unconstitutionality were Chief Justice Chase and Justices Nelson, Clifford, Grier and Field; in support of the validity of the legal-tender acts were Justices Miller, Swayne and David Davis

Justice Grier resigned very soon afterward by the unanimous consent of the other Judges, and his place was filled by appointment of Justice Strong Meantime a bill was enacted by Congress increasing the number of Judges regard to methods, to discipline nor in to nine, and Justice Bradley was appointed to fill the additional place. Both even; but always, "Follow your own ideas of these Judges, as shown by their subsequent official action, disagreed with the court in the Hepburn against Griswold decision. It was charged that the Administration of Grant knew this beforehand, and selected these Judges accordingly, and it was also charged that Congress, in order to secure a reversal of the decision, created an additional Judgeship. But it has been shown that Congress enacted the bill for an additional Judge before the decision in Hepburn vs. Griswold was rendered, and before Congress could have known what it was to be. Other cases were pending at the same time, also involving the legal-tender question. This is a | rent does." fair statement of the facts as they are set forth in leading journals of the country that were sturdily opposed to the Grant Administration and are today herely to the Paraphilican party. hostile to the Republican party. The paper relating to the so-called

'scandal" of the second legal-tender decision, which has just been published, is dated April 30, 1870, four months after the first legal-tender decision. Chief Justice Chase knew the views of the new Judges on the legal-tender ques tion, and that if the question arose again the court would reverse its firs decision. So, according to this state ment signed by Justices Swayne, Strong, Davis, Bradley and Miller, the Chief Justice attempted to decree the question closed. In the pending cases involving inadequate. In Kern, Kings and Tulare Counties and the lower part of Fresno County, the condition is very poor and even with good rains the crop will be no range than fair. In the southern part of the state fogs have been beneficial of the state fogs have been beneficial of the sales, \$5.566; bulk of sales, \$5.566; bulk

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of like nature arising. When this mat-ter came up in conference before all the Judges, the court by a bare majority ordered that the later cases should be heard on all the issues involved in the record, including the legal-tender issue. Then the Chief Justice prepared a certain protest and filed it with the court, but withdrew it on learning that the majority of the court would unite in a counter statement. This counter statement of the majority of the court, which was not filed, became the property of Judge Bradley, and is now for

the first time made public. This paper states concerning the first legal-tender decision that the anti-legaltender Judges forced it when there was no pressure for a decision, when there was one vacancy on the bench, and when it was believed there would soon be another. The minority, under these circumstances, begged for delay until the bench was full, pointing out that Congress was legislating to provide a ninth Judge. But the appeal of the minority was denied. The signers of this paper charge the anti-legal-tender Judges with a determination to forestall any possibility of a change of sentiment of the court, and to commit the court against a reconsideration of the question. When the vote was taken the court was found to be equally divided on affirming or reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. This even division of the court would have affirmed the judgment of the Kentucky court decreeing the invalidity of the legal-tender acts, but settled no principle. The statement then proceeds:

proceeds:

An attempt was then made to convince an aged and infirm member of the court (Judge Grier) that he had not understood the question on which he voted. He said that he understood the Court of Appeals of Kentucks had declared the legal-tender law unconstitutional, and he voted to reverse that judgment. As this was true, the case of Hepburn against Griswold was declared to be affirmed by a court equality divided, and we passed to the next case. This was the case of McGlynn, executor, againgt Magraw, and involved another aspect of the legal-tender question. In this case the venerable Judge referred to, for whose public services and character we entertain the highest able Judge referred to, for whose public services and character we entertain the highest respect, made some remarks. He was told that they were inconsistent with his vote in the former case. He was reminded that he had agreed with a certain member of the court, in conversation, on propositions differing from all the other Judges, and finally his vote was obtained for affirming Hepburn against Griswold; and so the majority, whose Judgment is now said to be so sacred, was obtained. To is now said to be so sacred, was obtained. is now said to be so sacred, was obtained. To all this we submitted. We could do nothing else. In a week from that day every Judge on the beach authorized a committee of their number to say to the Judge who reconsidered his vote that it was their unanimous opinion that he ought to resign. These are the facts. We make no comment. We do not say he did not agree to the opinion. We only ask, of what value was this concurrence, and of what value value was this concurrence, and of what value is the judgment under such circumstances?

This statement shows that one Judge was too infirm to perform his duties. He first voted in favor of the constitutionality of the legal-tender act and then he was wheedled into voting with the other side, so that the first legaltender decision rested on a very rotten basis, and Justices Swayne, Davis, Strong, Miller and Bradley were entirely justified in their insistence that so important a decision reached in this way ought not to bar out further consider ation of the question as might arise in other cases. The Springfield Republican, a very strong anti-Grant paper in 1870-72, and an independent paper with Democratic leanings today, sums up its review of the case by saying:

As for the charge of packing the court, it can never, from the nature of the case, be conclusively proved or disproved, and acc the memory of President Grant and his ad visers is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

EDUCATION IN PORTLAND.

A Teacher Rises to Defend the School System of This City.

BARLOW, Feb. 21 .- (To the Editor.) Several derogatory comments in regard to the public schools of Portland have appeared in The Oregonian of late from cor-respondents, and no one as yet has deemed it worth while to appease the latent dis-satisfaction by deniel or explanation, Our ready writers may think our school have nothing to say in defense, or may lead others to think we are what they say we are—"machines, systems, cranks, Now, a mild word of reproof and defense A system is necessarily set and forms So is the Constitution of the United States. But what true American will in-fer that it is not the nucleus of the best government in the world? Who cannot under it breathe and act as free as a bird, and do as he pleases, so long as he pleases to do the right? So with a school system, and doubly so with the presen system of Portland. Our buildings, the large increase in school population, ou faithful teachers of long years' standing the readiness of the taxpayers and di rectors to reward their faithful endurance all attest the popularity and efficiency of the schools of Portland.

Not as a substitute, but as a worker, in

the "system" for many years, let experi-

ence speak. I never heard one, "Thou shalt not" is of presentation, of government, and even present the general outline given as seems best suited to your class." A progressive teacher asks questions if she desires in-formation, and many valuable hints, aids and methods have been given by those who by experience and educational interest have been advanced to the position of

advisers. Admonitions were mild and general. If there were any strenuous reproofs, they were never given in public assembly. It seemed to many of us that whenever any friction came up between parent and teacher that the "father" instinct in our principals and superintendent dominated.
I have often heard: "If the case were concerning my child, I should probably feel the same way about it that this pa-

moral sunsion. Fairness in administration is better than a sermon—justice in decisions preferable to a high-sounding speech. Yet, who knows, except the chlidren alone, how many heart-to-heart talks they have heard, how many appeals for the right, how many gentle admonitions, reproofs, corrections, have been made to induce them to see, to feel, to do, the over their little household as teachers do over one or two among the 40 or more

of our profession; we do feel that we should be a power, "the power behind the throne"; and to miss it, to have one child feel that he is not at the same time a pupil and a friend, is truly a bit-ter experience. Tenchers are often accused of talking "shop." School is their paramount subject, their life both in and out of school. There is no other care nor duty to crowd the success of this one or the fallure of that one out of her mind. The children are the living, everpresent issues with her whose heart and mind are in the work. For such teachers there is no "Thou shalt not" nor "Thou must," but carte blanche is given, assumed and pursued. Such a teacher could have The Oregonian on her desk every day, could hear from a committee of pupils a summary of news for the week; could have Harner's Weekly McClure's could have Harper's Weekly, McClure's, the Review of Reviews, the Atlantic Monthly or other periodicals lying on the Monthly or other periodicals lying on the pupils' desks at any or all times. She could find time to read from book or paper, could teach memory gems, "jewels five words long," or the Declaration of Independence. She could take time to visit the park, Weather Bureau, printing offices, city museum, library, statuary hall; could give entertainments for library funds, or for amusement or edification; she could take her class to fication; she could take her class to Bonneville or Willamette Falls on an an Bonneville or Willamette Falls on an an.

neal picnic, and still prepare % per cent
of her class for promotion. Such a teacher and her pupils would seem to be as
Lincoln said, "the long and short of the
administration." Of course the veto
power existed, but, with the proper appreciation of the value of these things,
confidence in the ability of the teacher in
her own way to make citizens of worth,
the veto was ever withheld. the veto was ever withheld. A few days ago the first item in the locals of The Oregonian gave a little

child's version of her failure. It was that she had followed the teacher's injunction against reading the lessons at home, and therefore had not memorized the text and pictures as others had done. Why and how could a parent allow a child to make such a general accusation against its schoolmates? Where is the executive force in that parent necessary to make that child "a man among men"? If a wee child can impose upon his credulity, can make its father a believer in pessimisfu can induce him to publicly accuse, on the testimony of ignorance of the true facts, what, what are we to do with the morals of that child? Do our parents not know that many drills in phonics are given daily, that supplemental reading is one of the necessities, and that the reputa-tion of a teacher stands for the ultimate success of the child? She is his best friend when she protects him from the imposition of an overfond credulity in his faculties because he is simply "the child of his parents." No, no, parents and friends of children, be merciful to your faithful coworkers—the teachers. Your faithful coworkers—the teachers. Your success with your children depends upon the unison in which you labor hapd in hand with them in developing the facul-ties of each little mind and in strength-ening the manly inheritances of each theart. You gave them life, truly, but let the teachers, for their sakes, for your sake, for the sake of humanity, help you to teach them how to live.

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