

PORT ORFORD POST.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, - 1880.

OREGON'S POPULATION--THE RECKLESS LEGISLATION OF 1878.

The census about concluded in Oregon discloses the fact that the population of the State will, but little if any, exceed one hundred and sixty thousand, some estimates we have seen putting it at a lower figure still.

Two years ago, the Legislature, in utter contempt of a plain Constitutional provision, and to make additional fat places for partisan Micabers, proceeded to erect a "separate Supreme Court," which, in conformity with a plain Constitutional limitation, could only be done when the State had an ASCERTAINED population of 200,000. That Legislature was Democratic in both branches, and it is no excuse for the outrage that about every Republican member of the body lent his influence and vote to promote the success of the measure which had in it and all over it a flagrant violation of a plain and imperative Constitutional restriction. The Democrats having a majority, had the power, and it was their plain duty to defeat it. But, tempted with the prize of more fat places for political vagrants, they fell down, surrendered the party up and committed it to a doctrine as fatal to continued party supremacy as it is inimical to a stable government. If the Legislature may set at naught one provision of the Constitution, why may it not another, and still another? May it not repeal the Bill of Rights in express terms, and declare the whole document void? But, says one, "The Courts would annul such an Act." Very well; but why do the "Courts" not interfere in behalf of our organic law, and declare the separate Supreme Court Act void, an Act that the school boys know to be in contravention of the plainest dictates of said organic law? Well, the Legislature calculated upon the element of human nature which largely embraces the element of self-interest, as a guaranty that the law would never be disturbed. In other words, it was pretty obvious that the separate Supreme Court, though illegally created, would find some sufficient excuse for declining to outlaw its own existence. And let it be borne in mind that this unconstitutional legislation ante-dates the large inflow of new-comers which has added so largely to our population during the last two years, and yet, including all this, we lack FORTY THOUSAND of the Constitutional number entitling us to a separate Supreme Court.

Well, the Democracy sowed the wind, and have just reaped the whirl-

wind in an adverse majority of the startling number of FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOTES.

The people generally do, and ought to, rebuke flagrant violations of our fundamental law. In the strict construction of, and the scrupulous adherence to, the provisions of the great Charter of our rights abides their safety. Let no future Legislature assail the barriers set up in our model Constitution against legislative license with impunity.

The Republican party, prior to 1868, peculated and plundered itself into a minority of 700 votes. Will the lesson of the elections be heeded in the future any more than in the past?

Referring to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana declaring the Constitutional amendments of that State void, the Chronicle arraigns the honorable Judges with severity, charging the decision to political bias of the Court. That Court simply held that it required for the adoption of the amendments proposed, a majority of all the votes East at the election—not a majority of those cast for and against them. In 1875 the people of California voted on certain amendments to their Constitution and carried them—just like the amendments in Indiana were carried—by a large majority of the votes for and against them, but not by a majority of the total vote polled. The Supreme Court of California held exactly as the similar Court in Indiana has held, on the exactly similar point. The Chronicle sustained the view of the California Court, and denounces the Indiana decision as outrageous, which is why we mention the matter.

The Chronicle promises a "revelation" from Gen. Grant, implicating Gen. Hancock in a conspiracy, to overthrow Lincoln and Stanton on the occasion of the removal of McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac. It would be most ridiculous for Grant to figure in a fiasco of the sort now, considering that he himself, promoted Hancock to a Major Generalship in the Regular Army years subsequent to the date of the alleged conspiracy.

A vote was taken at Genava, July 5th, to test the popular preference on the subject of the separation of "Church and State." The voters decided to remain in the manacles bearing the marks of ages of superstition, by a vote of 4000 to 9000. Thirteen thousand votes were polled in the Canton out of a registered voting force of 17,000.

They anticipate a destructive fire in the vicinity of Hillsboro. The tornado a year since having prostrated myriads of trees in its course, and now being dry as tinder, seem to invite a distressful conflagration.

The last number of the Junction Republican announces that, in order to give the printers a rest, no paper will be issued from that office for two weeks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Elensburg.

ELLENSBURG, July 13, 1880.

EDITOR POST:—

County Court has been in session here the past week. Everything seemed to move along very smoothly. Webster's dictionary was used as the standard in difficult points of law.

Ran. Tichenor, our School Superintendent elect, failed to qualify, and as A. M. Gillespie did not wish to hold over another term, Rev. C. E. Philbrook was appointed by the Court.

Hume & Co. are making preparations to build a steamship, especially for the Rogue river trade; everyone wishes them success in their new enterprise.

Mr. A. R. Miller has the contract for getting out the long timbers for the new ship. The keel is to be 10 by 36, and 140 feet long. This will be the largest stick of square timber ever floated down Rogue river.

Sheep shearing is through with for this season. The clip of wool is a little heavier than usual.

The wool growers of this vicinity are talking of forming a Wool Growers' Union.

Mr. Snyder, the picture man, has been in town the past week, and everybody had their pretties taken. Yours truly,

EMIGRANT.

Crystal Creek.

CRYSTAL CREEK, July 13, 1880

I see by your last week's paper that you desire items from different parts of the county; I thought I would send you a few from this part of the country.

Mr. H. J. Zumwalt has commenced haying.

Grain and gardens look fine, better this year than common.

Cattle look well; Mr. Jack Sears intends driving fifty head of beef cattle to Roseburg the first of August.

George W. Junkin, while cutting brush this morning, caught his ax on a bush and cut two of his toes, clipped a piece off the end of the big toe, and cut off the toe next the big one, at the first joint. Salmon berries are plenty.

More anon. J. E. F.

Sixes River.

VALLEY FARM, July 14, 1880.

I will endeavor to give you a few brief items from this place.

We are having lovely weather now.

Gardens and crops of all kinds look fine.

H. J. Zumwalt has commenced haying; he has a very fine crop, which will average from two and a half to three tons to the acre.

No fruit this year—the same having blighted; but salmon berries are plenty, the bushes bending under their weight of golden fruit.

Mr. C. Madden is swamping off his mining ditch—quite an improvement.

Mr. William H. Rudolph, from Humboldt, is visiting his friends in Curry county; he paid us a pleasant visit last week. We enjoyed it very much; come again, Willie.

James Crew who has been sick for some time past is improving slowly.

Mr. A. B. Sabine is out in the mountains looking for a ranch. Alonzo, we wish you success.

Crystal creek is a beautiful stream, filled with speckled trout, ever ready to take the deceptive hook.

Sunday mornings we take our rod and tackle and sally forth to hook the finny tribe, and we must confess we really enjoy the cruel sport. More anon.

DIXIE.

ALL TO MAKE THE RICH RICHER.

Senator Beck of Kentucky, in a recent speech referring to his experience as a legislator in connection with monopolies, their methods and demands, said:

I saw all the great monopolies and protected interests struggling there to perpetuate their privileges. I have seen the ablest lawyers argue their cases for pay, day by day—some for salt, some for iron, some for blankets, for cotton, and for everything that is protected. But I never saw one human being come here yet to argue for a reduction of taxation in the interest of the producers and taxpayers of the country.

The Chinese Six Companies have surpassed this time their usual political contribution of \$40,000. They have swelled the Garfield fund in San Francisco to \$60,000. This is perfectly natural. The managers in that city, with no reference to any facts involved, made the Companies see that Garfield had voted against the "fifteen passenger" law, and had voted to sustain the President's veto of the measure, which he did. Ever since 1867, when Gorham was a candidate for Governor against H. H. Haight, and advocated his theory of the "fellowship of God and brotherhood of man," the Chinese Six Companies have regularly contributed their \$40,000 to the Republican election fund. Like the fabled legions who still vote for General Jackson in North Carolina, they seem oblivious of the fact that Gorham's advocacy of equality with Chinamen defeated him. That is, they seem slow to learn that Gorham is (politically) dead.

The advance in the price of paper which presses hardest upon newspaper publishers, may be accounted for in a measure by the varied and continued new uses to which that article is applied. Among the thousands of articles of this material some of the latest are car-wheels, water buckets, window shutters, boats, bath tubs, wash basins, blankets, etc. But the very latest use of this material is in the manufacture of stoves, which is being successfully accomplished by German paper maker's A writer says of this new invention that fire blazes cheerfully without inflicting the slightest damage to the paper that incases it.

Young man, don't swear. There is no occasion for swearing outside of a printing office, where it is useful in proof reading, and indispensably necessary in getting forms to press. It has been known, also, materially to assist an editor in looking over the paper after it is printed. But otherwise it is a foolish habit.

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