

PORT ORFORD POST.

THURSDAY, - JULY 12, 1881.

Written for THE POST.

Plaint of Stanley's Mamma.

Oh where is my baby gone,  
Where's my precious little pet;  
Through the rooms so still and lone  
tering footfalls echo yet.

Now methinks I see you come  
Archly peeping through the door,  
Saying, "Let me kiss you please—  
Mamma kiss me just once more."

Hear your baby lips repeat—  
Waking in the silent night—  
"Mamma dear you are so sweet;  
O my mamma hug me tight!"

shall I never see you more  
To caress your sunny head,  
Kiss your sweet lips o'er and o'er,  
Soothe you in your little bed?

O the cheeks that dimpled deep!  
O the eyes of violet hue!  
Do the angels virgils keep?  
Father, tell me is it true.

You have been my constant care  
Night and day for three years past;  
You are gone, and where, oh where,  
Is my question first and last.

Ah, my little love, good bye;  
I may never see you more  
Till the Power that rules on high  
My lost treasure shall restore.

Yes, I leave you in the care  
Of that wise and gracious King:  
Oh may He the wicked spare  
Who such sorrows on me bring!  
ELLENSBURG, May 1st, 1881.

The Tichbourne claimant trial threatens London again. The "original Tichbourne" is now said to be in San Diego.

Senator Sessions has been indicted for bribery by the Grand Jury of Albany county for having, it is alleged, bribed Bradley for two thousand dollars.

The Sultan Abdz Aziz, assassinated in Turkey, invited his fate by fool-hardy bravado. About one hundred innocent men will be hung for the crime.

Daniel Webster, the patriot of the better day and time, who could neither be bought with gold nor awed with threats, said:

"The freest government cannot long exist, where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of the few, and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent."

Wild-eyed Harry, son-in-law of Mrs. Packard, perpetrates this couplet as a "settler" for Woman Suffrage:

"Woman rarely reasons sound—  
With love, not reason, she is crowned."  
We venture to submit for Harry's especial delectation, the following as a companion couplet:  
"Hers not to reason why,  
Hers but to do and die."

Isaac W. England, assignee in the bankrupt estate of Frank Leslie, has just reported finally and been discharged. He took charge of the estate when it was inventoried at \$75,000, and was encumbered to the amount of \$400,000. Mr. Eng and so managed the assets as to be able to pay the entire indebtedness, and now leaves the estate worth half a million dollars. A most remarkable financing feat. Mr. England is the business manager of the New York Sun.

The Auditor of the Pacific Corporations.

The Thurman act of May 7, 1878, required the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific railroad Companies to provide a sinking fund out of their net earnings to protect the Treasury, on account of the bonds, and the interest thereon, advanced by the United States for the construction of these roads. It declared how these net earnings should be computed and invested, and forbade dividends to be made when there should be any default for the sinking fund.

These were the main objects sought to be attained by Mr. Thurman, Judge Davis, and Mr. Edmunds, who were most instrumental in framing and passing the important measure that for the first time called these great corporations to make a settlement with the Treasury. The Central Pacific owed the United States at that time more than ninety-six millions of dollars, and the Union Pacific was indebted for bonds and interest more than eighty-eight millions of dollars.

The Supreme Court had decided that under the peculiar phraseology of the charter, which had been purposely used, the interest was not payable until the maturity of the bonds. Therefore, these corporations had not only had the benefit of the bonds, but the Government was paying interest on its own loans. Meanwhile, the corporations were growing enormously rich at the expense of the taxpayers, and had passed into a few hands.

Certainly the Thurman act must be regarded as an extremely moderate measure of justice, when the wealth, the revenues, and the resources of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific companies are fairly considered. Its authors intended there should be no cause for a cry of persecution, and they expected to attract such a public sentiment to their support by that means as would defeat all the machinery of corruption in Congress.

This policy was practical wisdom, and it succeeded after a most extraordinary contest in the Senate, which settled the fate of the bill when it went to the House. The corporations had a majority inscribed on their private lists, but when the day of voting came the threat of exposure and the dread of investigation drove the venally timid to the other side. Gould and Huntington saw their creatures panic-stricken, and their expected majority melt away.

The Thurman act needed additional legislation to make it effective. It could not do the desired work without help. Taking advantage of the opportune moment when the corporation Senators were demoralized by an unexpected defeat, and the eyes of vigilance were closed, the "Act to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts" was passed without attracting much attention. This act virtually placed the interests of the United States, so far as these corporations are concerned, in the hands of the "Auditor of railroad accounts." By the least collusion he could enrich his coffers every year. A loose enforcement of the law, careless examination of the books, indifferent scrutiny of the returns made, non-exercise of authority, vague reports, and other methods easily employed by a corrupt Auditor would put millions into the pockets of the railroad kings, who know no scruple, and stop at no means to attain their aims.

They have bought legislation, debauched courts and juries, retained attorneys in Congress, cooked accounts, falsified returns, and to-day they own Governors and Legislatures, purchased with money stolen from the people of the United States. Half a million or a million of dollars would be but a small item in the ledger of these mighty corporations. If an Audi-

tor could be caught with that bait a change of figures for a year would far more than offset the purchase, to say nothing of the official influence he could exert on pending litigation between the companies and the United States, which involves many millions.

The present Auditor of Railroad Accounts, who for three years past has formally reported that the Central Pacific Company was striving to cheat the Treasurer, and was diverting the earnings of the road into new channels, has, to the surprise of every body, recanted his own statements. After reaching San Francisco to commence suits against the corporation he saw new light and was sufficiently converted in a few weeks' stay to confess errors, and to make atonement for unfounded charges, in a letter of surpassing shame. How this conversion was brought about and announced on the spot where it was effected may become a subject of inquiry hereafter.—N. Y. Sun.

A woman appeared at a Rock Island hotel, engaged a room, and asked to have her brother sent up when he arrived. A sleek young man soon came, inquired if his sister was there, and was shown to her apartment. A bottle of whisky was ordered, and the next thing heard of the pair was the noise of boisterous revelry. The landlord interrupted the innocent diversion, and threatened to turn the disturbers out. The young man, who was very drunk, sobbed out in a mandlin way: "For God's sake, don't do that; I'm a Methodist preacher. I am really; my name is Meredith." He told the truth, for he was the Rev. George Francis Meredith, a remarkably popular pastor of a church at Kansas City, and the woman was a deacon's wife.

The scheme for connecting Great Britain with the Continent by tunnel has received a fresh impulse from the publication of the report for 1880 of the business of the Suez Canal. The canal earned last year over \$8,000,000 gross, and \$7,000,000 net, and it being estimated that the Channel tunnel can be constructed for \$50,000,000, returns equally lucrative in comparison are expected from it. At all events, the four hundred founders' shares of \$1,000 each, which carry the privilege of subscribing to the capital should the enterprise be seriously undertaken, are now selling for \$20,000 each. The original \$1,000 founders' shares of the Suez Canal are now represented by stock worth \$133,000 dollars each.

The poor house at Indianapolis was managed with such cruelty to the inmates, and so exclusively for the profit of the officers, that a mass meeting was held in one of the churches to demand an investigation. A committee was appointed, with ex-Governor Hendricks at the head, to reform the institution. A commission is now taking testimony, and the revelations of inhumanity already made are astounding. Sick paupers were whipped and confined in underground cells, dying ones were left in unheated rooms in the coldest weather, and all were fed with stuff unfit to be eaten.

Private letters from Russia show that that unhappy country is confronted by a fresh difficulty. Thirty thousand Graeco-Unites, forcibly converted to Orthodoxy in 1875, have refused to recognize the new faith, and have resumed their old form of worship, in spite of the threats of the local authorities. The total number of Graeco-Unites, driven into the Orthodox fold was a quarter of a million, and if these join the malecontents, as they are expected to do, fresh thorn will develop in Russia's side in Poland.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED and notified not to purchase any or all of the four several promissory notes executed and given by the undersigned to Catherine Gardner on the 14th day of August, 1880 for the sum of \$350 each, which notes appear in, and the payment of which is secured by a certain mortgage recorded on pages 287 and 288, Vol. I, Record of Mortgages of Curry county, Oregon, as I will not pay either of said notes.

The reason why I will not pay said notes is that they were given without any consideration whatever, but upon the unlawful agreement between the said Catherine Gardner and myself as man and wife, to live separate and apart with a view to obtaining a divorce.

S. B. GARDNER.  
Dated at Ellensburg, Or., June 20, 1881.  
j23-4-5

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT  
ROSEBURG, Or., June 11, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, on

Saturday, July 23, 1881,  
Before the Judge or Clerk of Curry Co., Or., viz: ABRAHAM R. MILLER—Homestead Application No. 2889, for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, section 2, T. 36, S. R. 14 West, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. M. Gillespie, W. A. Rumley, Wm. Huntley and D. Libby, all of Ellensburg, Curry county, Oregon.

Also NATHANIEL HUNTLEY—Homestead Application, No. 2880, for the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 and lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, section 11, T. 36, S. R. 14 West, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. M. Gillespie, A. R. Miller, Y. Smith and D. Libby, all of Ellensburg, Curry county, Oregon.  
Wm. F. BENJAMIN,  
Register.

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Saturday, July 23, 1881,  
Before the Judge or Clerk of Curry Co., Oregon, viz: A. M. GILLESPIE—Homestead Application, No. 2782, for the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 and lot 4, section 1, and lots 1, 2 and 3, section 12, T. 36, S. R. 14 West, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Nathaniel Huntley, Wm. Huntley, Thomas Smith and D. Libby, all of Ellensburg, Curry county, Oregon.

Also DAVID LIBBY'S Homestead Application, No. 2800, for the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, and lots 5 and 6, section 2, T. 36, S. R. 14 West, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. M. Gillespie, A. R. Miller, Y. Smith and N. Huntley, all of Ellensburg, Curry county, Oregon.  
Wm. F. BENJAMIN,  
Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT  
ROSEBURG, Or., June 13, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, on

Saturday, July 23, 1881,  
Before the Judge or Clerk of Curry Co., Oregon, viz: THOMAS SMITH—Homestead Application, No. 2788, for lots 5 and 6, W 1/2 of SW 1/4, section 1, and lot 7 of section 2, T. 36, S. R. 14 West, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. R. Miller, David Libby, Nathaniel Huntley and A. M. Gillespie, all of Ellensburg, Curry county, Oregon.  
Wm. F. BENJAMIN,  
Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT  
ROSEBURG, Or., July 5, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Curry county, at Ellensburg, On August 13th, 1881,

Viz: Max Langevin, Declaratory Statement No. 3585 for the Lot 4, Section 30, Lots 1, 2 and 3 and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 31, T. 38, S. R. 14 West, Will. Mer. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. A. Hamilton, F. G. Egan, H. Strahan and Thomas Lucey, all of Ellensburg, Curry county.  
Wm. F. BENJAMIN,  
Register.

L. HOWE, GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

ELLENSBURG, OR.

HORSE SHOEING, ETC.

EDGED TOOLS

Made to Order, and on Hand.

To Stock Raisers.

The Fine Durham Bull

Earl of Baden,

Will Stand the Season at HUME'S RANCH.

Charges for Service \$10.

Ellensburg, March 24, 1881.

A. D. Wolcott,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Croceries,

HARDWARE & DRUGS,

BATES & JOHNSON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CROCERIES,

Family Supplies, Etc.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

General Merchandise,

INCLUDING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

FINE TOBACCO, ETC.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY VESSEL.

Their Stock comprises everything usually kept in a well ordered Establishment.

Blacklock Building, Port Orford.