

PORT ORFORD POST.

THURSDAY, - JAN. 19, 1882.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

Judge Deady called at St. Clairville, Clermont county, Ohio, where, in the days when he was young, he was wont to ply his trade as a blacksmith, on his way to Washington, recently. One of the local papers gives due space to the recounting of Judge Deady's triumphs after quitting that town over thirty-two years ago. The St. Clairville paper makes two mistakes in its narrative concerning the Judge. It says he was appointed by James Buchanan to the U. S. District Judgeship for Oregon, a life office, with \$5,000 a year salary, and that he is one of the few Democrats in the country who have been allowed to retain office during the reign of the Republican party. Judge Deady commended himself to the favor of the short-sighted if not corrupt Buchanan by his cordial endorsement of the Lecompton Constitution, the English Bill and Bill English, and voting to extend slavery into Oregon, and was rewarded with the office he now holds, worth then but \$2,000 a year. His competitor for the appointment was George H. Williams, who swallowed all the heresies espoused by Deady—not omitting the English Bill and Bill English.

In 1863 the proposition was whispered about Congress and the Departments that, there being no necessity for the Oregon District, the same could be profitably dispensed with by merging it with the California District. Judge Deady had witnessed sufficient of the "treason, stratagem and spoils" action of the Congress under the new dispensation to convince him that that body was capable of accomplishing whatever caprice or partizan interest might prompt, and so hastened to apostatize to the new faith. The Judge was brave while he knew he could not be removed, and did remain a Democrat; but when it occurred to him that he could be left a Judge sans a District to preside over, in other words that, while he could not be removed, his jurisdiction could be abolished by Congress, and that his occupation would then be gone, he was equal to the sacrifice, and renounced his Democracy. All hands were soon become happy, and, so far from the Oregon District being an useless and costly appendage to the U. S. Judicial system of the Coast, it was at once deemed of so much importance as to justify the augmentation of the salary by one thousand dollars a year. The salary was, at various times, subsequently increased until, if the Ohio paper is not misinformed, it is now \$5,000 a year.

We deem this showing due to the truth of history, and so make it. And we would not be understood as desiring to detract from the well merited laurels of Judge Deady. We like the man and admire his talents; he is an able Judge and a good citizen, but—he is human.

VULTURES STILL RAMPANT.

Not satisfied with their triumph over law, right and common humanity in procuring the incarceration of the Mussel Slough settlers for long terms in a common jail, Stanford, Crocker & Co., are now pursuing them for damage, for use and abuse of lands they never owned, and which the said settlers were clearly entitled to, having settled upon and improved them by years of toil and care. A case was lately terminated before Judge Sawyer in San Francisco, awarding the railroad Company a judgment against the settlers for \$2 50 per acre rental for the land, dating back several years, and for possession. Writs of ejectment will again be in order. Highton, of counsel for the defendants, will take a number of these cases up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The country knows what Stanley Matthews is, and why the combined railroad corporations raised heaven and earth to get him on the Bench. If Justice Gray, lately appointed to take the place of Judge Clifford is also a tool of the corporations, the highest court in the land is already completely in their power and ready to do their bidding. Let the execrations of all honest men perpetually haunt McDonald of Indiana and Beck of Kentucky, two professed Democrats and anti-monopolists, for rendering Matthew's confirmation possible by their votes. It was the coin of the monopolies that secured the appointment of their tool, and if Beck and his co-conspirator McDonald have any other excuse for voting for his confirmation than that they were bribed so to do, the country would like to be informed what it is. Had Conkling remained at his post, the subservient Matthews would never have disgraced civilization by his occupancy of a seat in a tribunal supposed to be composed of honest and honorable men, the recreancy of the two Senators above named to the contrary notwithstanding.

The famous expression, "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people," which has been quoted oftener, perhaps, than any other noteworthy sentence ever uttered, was first used by the martyred President Lincoln in his memorable speech at Gettysburg, Nov. 10, 1863.—New Northwest.

We have before stated in these columns that to Stephen A. Douglas was due the credit of the coinage of the axiom quoted above.

Speaking of the lack of funds to push their work, Mrs. Duniway says the women of the State "must depend upon the patriotism, chivalry and generosity of men who will carry their banner for the sake of justice, looking for their reward, as did the Abolitionists of past decades, in the final triumph of the right. Major Magone is a host within himself. He has educated Grant county, and will do a grand work in Union, Umatilla and Wasco. Women cannot repay him till after the battle; but they will do it then." Yes. Very much after the fashion the negroes, "after the battle," repayed poor Horace Greeley.

"SPEAK ENGLISH."

The above is the caption adopted by "Common Sense" over an article in the Standard criticising the "English" employed by the writer of the historical essay in the holiday number of that paper. There is nothing peculiar in all this, only that the critic himself becomes offensively obnoxious to criticism. He says:

"The news given of Portland, with its public and private buildings, are well enough, and will do us no discredit."

In the above the writer violates one of the simplest rules of grammar—"The verb must agree with its nominative in number and person." Again the critic says:

"The author, in giving an account of the discovery of the Columbia river, and introduces a quotation from the log book of Captain Gray."

And again:

"Can such enterprises as this find none who can use the English language in a simple straightforward way?"

We leave this sentence to stand as its own accuser.

In conclusion, we quote from "Common Sense's" criticism:

"Eastern people may admire our school buildings, but they can but pity the people that would send forth to the world such insufferable twaddle as this."

"Cannot but pity" would have been the more forcible and elegant form of expression, if we allow the affirmative form employed above even admissible as a matter of choice; and the relative "that," representing "the people," while not critically incorrect, is yet in execrable taste.

HISTORICAL INACCURACIES.

In its "sketch of Oregon history," the Standard, for January 1st, gets Oregon's Congressmen considerably mixed up in its statement of dates of their election and the order of their service. Down to the close of Hon. Lansing Stout's term, the showing is in accordance with the facts; after that, it is considerably confused. John R. McBride, and not Uncle Dickey Henderson, succeeded Mr. Stout.

R. Mallory, the "mooneyed man of destiny," was elected in 1863, running against James D. Fay; it was during this campaign that "Col. (?) Hawkins," lately tried at Dallas for horse stealing, was introduced to the people of Oregon as a patriot and statesman, and who stumped the State in behalf of Woods, Mallory and Sam May.

Hon. J. S. Smith was elected in June, 1868, defeating Hon. David Logan; his term could not have commenced in 1874, as the Standard has it.

John Whiteaker took his seat at the extra session of Congress in the Spring of 1879, hence his term did not begin in 1880.

Four States—Vermont, Michigan, Rhode Island and New Hampshire—pay their Governors but \$1,000 a year. Oregon comes next with a \$1,500 gubernatorial salary, with additional compensation for service as Land Commissioner.

Legal blanks at this office.

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160 ACRES. U. S. TITLE. Improvements, house, orchard, 50 apple trees, 1/2 in prairie, and the balance suitable for cultivation and pasture. Terms \$800, cash up and down. Land situated on Floras Creek.

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, BEING the SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 28, S. R. 13 west, for \$500; half cash, and balance in sheep or horses or both. This land is situated 1 mile east or above Coquille City, in Coos county, Oregon. All bottom land, easily made available. U. S. title. A rare bargain. Inquire of J. B. TICHENOR, or of JAS. CLARK, Port Orford.

160 Acres, 135 acres upland and 25 acres bottom; 1 1/2 miles from Port Orford. U. S. title; terms, cash.

160 Acres on Sixes river, six miles north of Port Orford, 5 acres suitable for cultivation; 12 head of cattle—cows, steers and heifers. U. S. title. Terms reasonable.

RANCH of 160 acres, on Elk river, 6 miles from Port Orford; 30 acres fit for cultivation; 16 acres bottom land; 10 under fence. Good garden, together with hogs and cattle. Terms cash.

160 Acres on Elk river, 3 1/2 miles from Port Orford; 20 acres under cultivation; a good orchard containing 100 bearing trees—apple pear and plum; also, 25 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 30 head of cattle and 7000 feet of lumber. Terms cash.

160 Acres 1/2 mile south of Euchre creek, on the Coast. One half bottom; the balance upland easily cleared; 15 acres well seeded in velvet grass and 3 acres in garden; dwelling house pleasantly located near the beach; 11 head of cattle; 12 head of hogs; several stans of bees; farming implements, etc. Also 1500 feet good beach mining ground fronting land claim, with ditches, fluming, together with mining implements. A good chance for a practical miner.

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