

PORT ORFORD POST.

THURSDAY, - JAN. 26, 1882.

WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

The manufacturing, railroad and banking monopolies all combine to assist each other for the mutual benefit of each. The rapid and enormous accumulation of capital in the hands of the few can have no other effect than to impoverish the mass of the people, and that is not the worst; large accumulations of capital become aggressive and oppressive. It leads men to assume that the Government is only an instrument for their accommodation, and that the people are their tools and slaves. —Lafayette Register.

True enough. But what are the people going to do about it? Rebel?

The Register adds:

The only hope of deliverance from the present ruinous state of affairs is the success of the Democratic party, and the success of the party depends upon its standing by its principles and fighting manfully for the rights and liberties of the people.

Well, a few years back, the whole country, with a unanimity quite convincing, thought as the Register does now on the subject of "deliverance" from the manifold ills which oppressed them. Moved by indignation and inspired by hope, they sent into Congress an overwhelming, we might say unwieldy, majority of Democratic "statesmen." The party had complete control of both branches of Congress. Did it "stand by its principles?" Subsequent elections answered, No! Why had the Democratic majority failed to accomplish the reforms expected at its hands? For several reasons. Too many putty men had somehow found their way into Congress. These fellows were of no use to king or country, in or out of Congress, and were nominated by the secret machinations of the corporate Colossus. Again: The monopolists set up a few shrewd, able, vigilant Republicans bearing the label "Democrat!" and sent them into Congress backed by great majorities. Sam. J. Randall was one of the latter sort. "Large accumulations of capital" needs talent in its business, and when its patron, the Republican party, must go down under the weight of its manifold sins—of omission and commission—the monopolists forecast its fate with unerring precision, and set themselves about "fixing" the other party.

Can the Register explain the dismal failure of Congress under Democratic domination to interfere with our grinding, confiscating tariff on any other hypothesis than that it had been "fixed?" Hon. Fernando Wood, whom all the gold of all the monopolists could not buy, nor awe, died, almost of a broken heart, in the presence of the spectacle of a Democratic Congress, frittering away session after session in petty recriminations upon Republican members like Blaine and others paid by the monopolies to "stir up the monkeys." Wood's Refunding Bill was forced through both Houses by the sheer force of the

popular sentiment, else it had miscarried in the house of its friends. To meet this emergency, the cormorants had the "pious sneak" Hayes, as Conkling aptly described him, "fixed" in advance, just as the banking crowd had him "fixed" in anticipation of the passage of the Bill restoring to silver its character of money. In the latter case, however, public pressure was too pronounced to be withstood by Congress, which made haste to brush Hayes's puerile objections to the law aside by the enormous vote of 196 to 73 in the House, and 46 to 19 in the Senate. Can the Register point to anything else of substantial account besides the 3 per cent. Refunding Bill and the silver law accomplished by Congress while it was dominated by Democratic majorities in both branches? And is it not likely that, under the pressure brought to bear from the great mass of the people in favor of the silver Bill especially, a conclave of howling Apache Indians would have been compelled to do just what the great Democratic Congress did?

The only show for "deliverance" we see, is for the people, irrespective of party, to urge such reforms as it shall seem most manifest that the well-being of the greatest number demands, and not group too much together, but single out, say, one abuse—the National Banking system, or Internal Revenue, or the tariff, to begin with. Then compel the Conventions of both parties to nominate men pledged to give us relief in this particular. Let the honest voter, be he Republican or Democrat, after critically canvassing the virtues of each candidate with respect to integrity and ability, vote for the one of the two most likely to be able and willing to accomplish the thing desired. To the devil with both "parties," as such, when neither will honestly do the bidding of the people, who, in the aggregate, may be said to be always right.

By undertaking a little at a time the people can, by perseverance, lop off the long catalogue of abuses under which they groan, and struggle, and suffer, in detail; by undertaking the whole series at once, they will accomplish nothing in the end.

The Pennsylvania rolling mills pay the Vulcan Iron Works of St. Louis, \$70,000 a year to lie idle—this to keep the price of steel rails up. Not content with the almost absolute embargo upon the introduction of foreign rails, they devote the millions they have been enabled to extort from the people under said embargo, to the limiting of the production of rails in this country. Will Congress put a check upon the rapacity of these Pennsylvania iron mongers?

Utah is credited with a population of 143,963. Only 3.37 per cent. of her population including all colors, is set down in the Government's comparative statistics of illiteracy as unable to read.

Blank deeds at this office.

"VENIAL" OUTRAGES UPON THE BALLOT.

Election frauds—gross and unblushing—have been practiced in Philadelphia for years and years. Recently some of the Courts of that ancient city have experienced an awakening on the subject, and have determined to cut short the disgraceful system, if possible. A very aggravated case was recently up for hearing before Judge Biddle. The guilt of the accused—one Shultz with several aliases—was so clearly established that the well paid attorneys for his defense (paid by the Ring) could not gainsay its conclusiveness, so they had recourse to the plea in mitigation that election frauds were of common occurrence in the city—so common in fact as not to have been deemed by the Courts during the past years heinous, but altogether venial; that the prisoner at the bar (an Election Inspector) had but followed the example set by his predecessors in the past, and that it been notorious for years that ballots had been tampered with, and the verdict of the voters reversed by the falsification of returns. Judge Biddle admitted the abstract justice of the plea, but said the line had to be drawn somewhere, and the integrity of the ballot vindicated somehow, so he would sentence the accused to seven years hard labor. Now, let that political abomination—the Pennsylvania Board of Pardons—rescue this wretch like they did W. H. Kemble of "Addition, Division and Silence," fame. Another malefactor named Wood was arraigned for having smuggled himself upon a jury panel in a case where another election manipulator was on trial. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and disfranchised for seven years. The above prosecutions and convictions were brought about in response to a proposition of the Philadelphia Times to pay a reward of \$2,500 for a certain number of convictions for these offenses.

WHAT THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM COSTS.

According to the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue his office employs, in different parts of the country, 126 Collectors, 1,035 deputy Collectors, 161 clerks, messengers and janitors, 706 gaugers, 1,074 store keepers at \$5 per day, 644 store keepers at \$4 per day, 30 tobacco inspectors and 35 revenue agents—in all, 3,841 men.

The same report gives the expenditures of the office for the year ending June 30, 1881, as follows:

Salaries of Collectors, deputy collectors and clerks	\$1,898,103.43
Salaries and expenses of revenue agents, etc.	2,335,000.00
Stamps, paper and dies	463,803.07
Detections and prosecutions	62,789.98
Office salaries	253,330.00

Total.....\$5,054,026.48
And for the current fiscal year the expenses are estimated at \$5,330,080.—N. Y. Sun.

The Sun joins in the almost universal demand among sensible people for this Congress to abolish a system at once so costly, devilish and un-American.

The most number of metals now known is seventy-seven.

PROTECTION TO HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

Senator Call, of Florida, has introduced a Bill in the Senate which provides that, in cases where persons have acquired title or the right thereto to any of the public lands of the United States, and whose title and whose right been has subsequently assailed by persons or corporations claiming under any grant previously made by Congress, the several District Attorneys of the United States shall be required, in cases where settlers have been ejected, to prosecute suits at the cost of the Government to reinstate such settlers in the possession of the premises of which they have been despoiled by the greedy cormorants. This Bill ought speedily to be enacted into a law, and the District Attorneys in all of the States where lands have been acquired during the twenty years last past by homestead or cash entry, instructed forthwith to institute proceedings at the expense of the Government to recover back the title to all actual settlers of all lands which may have been wrested from them at the instance of the railroad or other corporations upon pretense that the same were held to them under any grant. This law would reach the cases of the Mussel Slough sufferers, as also persons and families who were ejected from homes they had cultivated for years in Ventura county, at the suit of the grabber More who fell a victim to a righteous bullet only a few years since. No State where public lands have been sold but there are victims of wrongs to be redressed under this new law when it shall go into effect. Actual and bona fide settlers have, in this and other States—notably in California—been thrust from homes built up upon what were afterwards held to be swamp lands. Mr. Call's law covers these and all other cases of grievance on the part of settlers.

Of course the railroad monopolists will resist not alone the passage of this law, but will embarrass its execution in all possible ways. Such a law will afford an additional reason why the railroad combinations require the Supreme Court of the United States in their interests; they will value their triumph in getting their tool and apologist Stanley Matthews on that Bench all the higher now that they are threatened with this new danger to their sway over poor and defenseless settlers.

A very unseemly feature of the prosecution in Guiteau's trial, was attempts at sounding the depths of the religious beliefs of some of the physicians who swore to their belief in the great criminal's insanity. Under the model Constitution of Oregon, neither a party to a suit nor a witness may be attacked in virtue of his religious or non-religious belief. If an attorney asks a witness concerning his religious belief, he may, under our Constitution, be answered, "It is none of your business, you impious cur."

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FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT
ROSEBURG, OR., Dec. 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 that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Curry County, at Ellensburg, on

Saturday, January 26, 1882.
Viz: JOHN M. LANGLOIS—Pre-emption Declaratory Statement No. 3583, for 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 6; and W 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 7, T 31, S. R. 13 West.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward Clark, Peter Nelson, Thomas Wooden and James Russell, all of Langlois, Curry county, Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN,
Register.

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Saturday, January 26, 1882.
Viz: STEPHEN GALLER—Pre-emption Declaratory Statement, No. 3588, for the W 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 23; and N 1/4 of NW 1/4, Section 26, T 30 S. R. 14 West.
He names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. A. King, C. E. Langlois, Morris Bennett and F. O. Langlois, all of Langlois, Curry County Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN,
Register.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT
ROSEBURG, OR., Dec. 20, 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

Thursday, January 26, 1882.
Before the Judge or Clerk of Curry Co., at Ellensburg, Oregon, viz: M. F. SHOEMAKER—Pre-emption Declaratory Statement, No. 3639, for the E 1/2 of SE 1/4, SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, and Lot 1, Section 2, T. 31, S. R. 15 West, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: J. P. Russell, A. B. Sabine, John Langlois and Zack Boice, all of Floris Creek, Curry Co., Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN,
Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT
ROSEBURG, OR., Nov. 10, 1881.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WILLIAM McMANN, whose Post-office address is Ellensburg, Curry Co., Oregon, has this day applied for a patent for Placer Mining Ground situated in Sixth Mining District, Curry County, State of Oregon—Township No. 35, South of Range 14 West, Willamette Meridian, designated as Lot No. 37, and described as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at a point North twenty-two degrees thirty minutes East 32.46 chains from the meander corner post at the northwest corner of Section 31 South of Range 14 West, Willamette Meridian; thence North twenty-two and a half degrees East, twenty chains; thence East seven chains; thence South 18.48 chains, thence West 14.64 chains to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres.

The above described Placer Mining claim was located by Wm. McMann and recorded in the Record of Mining Claims in said County of Curry, Oregon, on the 28th day of Feb., 1880, by Walter Sutton, County Clerk of said County.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said mining ground of William McMann, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or their claim will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

WM. F. BENJAMIN,
Register.

WOODRUFF HOUSE,

ELLENSBURG, OR.

DELOS WOODRUFF, Proprietor.

First Class Hotel.

THE PROPRIETOR WILL SPARE no pains to keep this house up to the standard of the best. Nice, clean, new beds and furniture.