

THE COURIER.

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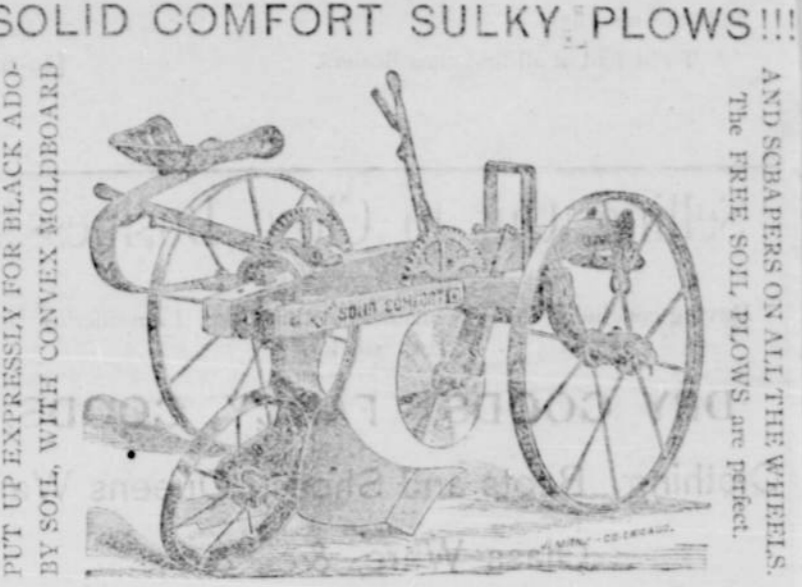
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New Laws Passed. Following is an extended list of the laws passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor, not heretofore reported in the COURIER:

- SENATE BILLS. No 15, the Portland railroad bridge bill; passed over the governor's veto. No 166, creating the railroad commission, went into effect on approval. No 153, providing that the Portland city auditor shall receive no pay as clerk of the police commissioners. No 135, providing that the Crook county court shall be held on the first Monday in every alternate month thereafter. Nos 54 and 55, authorizing the lease of the O. R. & N. system to the Union Pacific, not signed by the Governor, but became a law by limitation. No 62, Wager abolishing the LaGrande land office. 125—Authorizing State Board to invest irreducible school funds at 7 per cent; in effect upon approval. 10—To reimburse certain counties. 48—Providing that disputed boundary lines between real property may be settled by a suit in a court of equity; emergency clause. 57—To authorize county courts to construct county roads. 185—Directing Governor to call special elections in November, 1887, for vote on constitutional amendments. 41—That witnesses in Clatsop county receive no fees; emergency clause. 178—Amending Halsey charter. 164—Authorizing construction of bridge across Willamette at Oregon City. —Prevent bulls running at large in Linn, Clackamas, Benton, Polk, Washington, Multnomah, Columbia, Clatsop and Douglas counties. 97—Amending divorce law. 92—Providing that salaries of school superintendents may be fixed by county courts. 155—Authorizing John Kruse to maintain a dyke across Isthmus slough, Coos county. 27—Authorizing the construction of cattle crossings under public roads. 6—Amending civil code. 107—Providing for sale of grounds to Lee Mission cemetery. 95—Appropriating \$1500 for return of body of Gov. Gibbs to Oregon; emergency clause. 103—Providing that only actual damages may be recovered for injuries received from wire fences east of the Cascades. 35—Providing for full damages for stock killed by railroad trains; emergency clause. 162—Amending general laws. 143—Authorizing construction of narrow gauge bridge across Willamette between Marion and Yamhill counties. 20—Providing for fine for misrepresenting breeds of stock. 112—Amending charter of Pendleton; emergency clause. 113—Creating office of recorder in Linn, Marion, Washington and Yamhill counties; goes into effect first Monday in July, 1888. 175—Creating a fish commission. 154—Relating to property of insane persons.

Road and Die. We like poetry. Personally we do not. We have even been known to leave the inner consciousness of a hot buckwheat cake, bathed to the brow in molasses, to read it.

The melancholy poet, The saddest of his year, With tentative breeches And a pen behind his ear Has always been an object of our sublimed adoration. But now! sweet spirit of Romance defend us. Our faith is shaken to its foundation. Is there any one with soul so dead that they can read the foregoing without feeling an insane desire to lift the author by the brow of his overalls into the Elysian fields of the sweet bye and bye to warble in the golden haze, where poets cease from troubling and the weeps are at rest?

A fisherman dropped from a Willamette. Where the pollywog tinkled so pale, And the pike piped a petulant "spool." To the marauding gawp of the gale "Oh, woe to the snapp of the snapping swine That booms on the bobbin; lay off! Snatched the shark to the snoozing snipe That lurked where the lamprey lay. The gliding glibbed in the glimmering gloom. Where the haddock bargled his bow— When the flounder flitted, all decked with foam, From the seething and secedent sea, "Oh, swifter the swipe with its swelching sweep! She swoop as she swoop in a swoon, And a doleful dink dinked over the deep, To the lay of the lumpy loon!

Dear Killing. Win. Colvig was at Grant's Pass last week for the purpose of appearing in behalf of the State in the case of J. C. Gillam, who was arrested for killing Geer in violation of the game law. He was held for appearance at the next circuit court of that county, under a bond of \$100. We hope that he will be punished to the full extent of the law. All good citizens who feel an interest in this matter should not hesitate to inform on all persons known to have violated this law. At the rate the deer is being killed off every Summer in our country, it will not be long before they are exterminated. [Sentinel.

A Harrisburg, Linn Co. dispatch of the 18th says: Yesterday evening about half past six o'clock J. P. Allison's twin boys near this city were in the barn, door watching for chucks in order that they might shoot them as they flew over. They were standing close together with their arms resting upon their shotguns, when both guns were accidentally discharged. One of the boy's arms was completely shattered and had to be amputated. The other boy's arm was badly injured, and the attending physicians, Drs. W. H. Davis and J. P. Hendrix, think it will have to be amputated. The boys can give no reason as to what caused the discharge of the guns. It was growing quite dark, and after the accident they walked to the house, not knowing they were seriously hurt. [Herald.

Parties passing through the northern part of Shasta county, just over the Siskiyou border, report a wholesale slaughtering of deer in open defiance of the law. The deep snow in the mountains drove the deer down to the river where parties with dogs have been running them down easily on account of the snow, and killing large numbers. This wanton destruction of game should cease, and it is hoped that the Shasta county officials will take immediate action in the matter. [Yreka Union.

law, and requiring public examination of teachers. 198—Granting a right of way through the Riverview cemetery grounds to the P. & W. V. railroad. 238—Authorizing Tillamook Co. to negotiate a loan of 15000 to build a court house. 82—Giving county courts authority to fix rates on toll roads, bridges, etc., goes into effect on approval. 147—Providing that school clerks of districts of 4000 population be paid on moneys collected by him as follows: First \$20,000, 5 per cent; next \$20,000, 2 per cent; all above \$20,000, 1 per cent. All cities under 4000 population 5 per cent of all moneys collected; goes into effect immediately. 241—Amending the Newport charter. 211—Relating to Portland fire department. 261—Amending the Dallas charter. 172—Relating to County Judge's salaries. 43—Providing for the maintenance of kindergartens as a part of a public school system, when directors in districts of 500 inhabitants are authorized by vote of the electors.

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS. H J M No 5, praying for payment of certain specific Indian war claims to the amount of \$43,845. H M No 3, praying for the vacation of the Northern Pacific railroad grant between Wallula and Portland. H J M No 4, praying that veterans of the Indian war of '55 and '56 be pensioned. S J R No 5, requesting representatives in Congress to secure a law preventing aliens from grazing stock on public lands. S J M No 6, praying for the construction of a boat railway at The Dalles. S J M No 7, praying for an appropriation of \$500,000 for improvement of the upper Columbia river. S J M No 9, praying that suits be brought by the general government to cancel the land grant of the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Road company. S J R No 9, authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to enforce the law for teaching physiology and hygiene in the public schools. S J R No 10, directing the Secretary of State to publish the amended school laws in pamphlet form. S J M No 10, praying for an appropriation to make a road around Cape Perpetua, Benton county. H J R No 10, directing the Secretary of State to publish the road laws in pamphlet form. H J R No 11, directing the Secretary of State to have copies of legislative journals prepared for publication. S J R No 12, providing that all printing authorized by the legislature for any purpose whatever be done by the State Printer. S J R No 12, appropriating \$500 to enable the Oregon Pioneer Society to publish certain records. S J R No 15, authorizing the Governor, in person or by proxy, to represent the State at the centennial anniversary of the framing of the federal constitution, to be held at Philadelphia September next. S J R No 18, praying Congress to reimburse settlers on the O. & C. railroad grant, for excess above government price paid for lands. S J R No 19, asking that veterans of the Cayuse war be pensioned. S J R No 20, directing the Secretary of State to send each member of the present legislature a copy of Hill's code, when the same shall have been published. Resolutions submitting three amendments to the State constitution—namely, prohibiting the liquor traffic, changing the time of State elections from June to November, and giving the legislature authority to regulate the salaries of State officers, were adopted.

The Journal thus describes the manner in which the recent snow blockade was broken: "With the accumulated power of five engines, a grand rush was made at the blockade, which gave way and the speed was kept up for a half mile, when headway was again lost and the train came once more to a stop. Then the shovels of the two section crews aboard, with as many more as could be mustered, for an hour and a half, cleared the snow from the wheels, and after numerous attempts, the train again backed down a good half mile, and another run was made with full head of steam. This time success crowned their efforts and we passed through and over the summit, not stopping again until Edgewood was reached amid the deafening music of the five whistles and escaping steam."

A Deadwood, D. T., justice of the peace married a couple recently. An hour later they returned and applied to the justice for a divorce. The bride said that she got married merely to spite an old lover.

Regarding the bearing of the clause upon the interpretation of the long and short haul section, Mr. Pink says that the "conditions and circumstances" must refer to the principal elements which control transportation charges, viz: the cost of service and competition, using the word "competition" in the widest sense, and as including competition with water routes, with rail routes, between markets, etc. If, he says, it can be shown that it costs a railroad more to carry freight for fifty miles over its road than to carry the same kind and quantity of freight one hundred miles, the clause would be an authorization for charging more for the fifty-mile service. The result would be the same in case it could be shown that the rate to the end of the hundred miles was fixed by water transportation at an amount hardly sufficient to pay the railroad the cost of doing the work. In this case he holds that the railroad company would be justified in making a lower rate, by the station one hundred miles distant than it does to the station fifty miles distant. In short, his view is that in all cases where the cost of the service and legitimate competition justify a higher charge for a shorter than for a longer haul, section 4 does not prohibit it. Mr. Pink's interpretation of the long and short haul clause, it will be seen, would make that much-discussed section a much more flexible provision than the earlier critics of the bill, from the railroad side, seem to have thought it.

The line that spained his ankle has a very lame excuse for not attending school.

Correspondence. PORTLAND, Or., March 8, 1887. R. COURIER.—It is safe to assert that Josephine was ably represented in the recent legislature, and her interests as carefully guarded as were those of any county in the State. In the matter of re-appointment, however, it does not strike the writer that strict equity and justice would have been more fully met had the principle laid down by the founders of our Government, and prevailing to-day (in the matter of state representation in the federal legislature) been adhered to; i. e., that each county should have at least one representative in each branch of the State legislature. To my mind, this is one of the vital basic principles of our republican form of government; and it bodes no good to the people that fundamental principles be ignored by legislators. I am sure that in Oregon, as in other States, the practice of assigning a State Senator to two counties prevails under our constitution, and has heretofore been submitted to by all with little complaint, but this does not change the question of equity at all. Man must undergo a radical change in temper, motives and aspirations, before we may reasonably expect him to guard with the same jealous watchfulness, the interests of his neighbor with his own. If a sufficient number of citizens are found in any portion of the State's domain so distant from the centers of business, or for any other sufficient reason, demanding and in justice requiring, a separate county organization, then, as a rule, these same reasons or causes demand separate and distinct representation in the State's deliberative assembly.

It is an easy matter to increase the ratio of representation for additional members of the general assembly, and to provide against the erection of new county governments, until a given number of resident voters are found within the limits of the proposed new county, thus guarding against overgrowth of the body. The principle of depriving a county of its entire representation in the State Senate, is as pernicious and unrepublishable as it would be for Congress to attempt to take Oregon on to California, for purpose of senatorial representation in Congress. I speak now of the underlying principle of just representation, not of existing laws bearing upon the subject. In principle and fact, a Senator from Josephine county can no more be a representative of Coos, or Curry county in the State Senate, than can Mr. Stanford of California be properly Oregon's representative in the U. S. Senate.

There would be no serious violence done the principles of republicanism should an amendment to the federal constitution prevail, providing for representation more nearly proportionate to population in the U. S. Senate; but every State should have at least one representative in that body. So should each county have its representative from the body of its own citizens in the State Senate, as long as it is deemed necessary to maintain the two branches in our State assembly. Much might be said of the inability and folly of maintaining two distinct branches in our State legislature. None.

TO ADVERTISERS. Grant's Pass, so named after General Grant, is a county seat recently located in Southern Oregon. It is a progressive railroad town of 1000 inhabitants, and is the main supply point for a large portion of country devoted to mining, lumbering, agriculture and stock raising. Clatsop included. The Courier being the daily paper published in Josephine county, with a good circulation in Jackson county, enables it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Oregon. For rates and address see Com. Ad. Grant's Pass, Oregon.

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