



Lafayette Courier.

Published every Friday by DORRIS & HEMBREE. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One Copy, One Year, \$3.00; One Copy, Six Months, 1.75; One Copy, Three Months, 1.00.

LAFAYETTE COURIER.

VOL. IX.—NO. 44. LAFAYETTE, OREGON, DECEMBER 25, 1874. PRICE TEN CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Table with columns for length (1 inch to 10 inches) and frequency (1 week to 1 year).

M. E. Church South. Religious services will be held by the M. E. Church South, as follows: First Sunday, Henry Valley, 11 A. M.; Second, McMinnville, 6 P. M.; Third, West Cheltenham, 11 A. M.; Fourth, Armstrong's Chapel, 11 A. M.; Lafayette, 6 P. M.; G. G. MICHAEL, P. C.

Arrival and Departure of Mails. Mails bound South will close at 5 o'clock P. M. each day. Mails bound North will close at 7 P. M. each day. Postoffice will close at 7 P. M. until further notice. Office open from five to six P. M. Sundays. Aug. 18. J. W. WATTS, P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS. FOR SALE. WE HAVE FOR SALE ONE OF THE Celebrated PARKER BROS. Breach Loading Shot Guns, 41 & 43 grains.

Attorneys at Law. 111 First Street, Opposite a Commercial Hotel. PORTLAND, OREGON. W. M. RAMSEY, Attorney at Law, LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Attorney at Law, LAFAYETTE, OREGON. Office in the Court House. JAS. McCAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Attorney at Law, LAFAYETTE, OREGON. Office in the Court House. JNO. J. DALY, Attorney-at-Law, BELLAS, OREGON.

Attorney at Law, LAFAYETTE, OREGON. Office in the Court House. P. C. SULLIVAN, Attorney-at-Law, LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Attorney at Law, LAFAYETTE, OREGON. Office in the Court House. A GRAND RAFFLE!! FOR A \$250.

BURDETT ORGAN Christmas 4 P. M. I WILL RAFFLE A BURDETT ORGAN—nine stops—on Christmas day. There will be fifty chances at \$5 each.

Panther Creek Sawmill. WRIGHT & STEPHENSON, PROP'RS. WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand all kinds of rough lumber, which we are selling cheaper than any other mill in the county.

A FARM WANTED. BY AN EMIGRANT, WHO WILL pay in time \$100. secured on real estate, drawing 10 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to C. M. CARTER, Portland, Oregon.

The Migration of Earthquakes.

From the San Francisco Chronicle of the 14th inst. we take the following: It is now more than six years since we have had an earthquake in the vicinity of San Francisco of sufficient energy to fracture a pane of glass or to rattle the domestic crockery. Nature seems to have given us all the shaking needed for the present to settle our physical geography upon a permanent basis, and to have transferred her operations in the earthquake line to the other side of the continent.

But elsewhere earthquake visitations have been frequent since that time. The year 1872 was noted in this respect. A considerable part of Eastern New England and the St. Lawrence valley experienced a severe shock in January of that year, the disturbance being most marked at Quebec. In February shocks were felt in portions of Michigan and Illinois. In March came the earthquake in Western Nevada and Southeastern California. Before the close of the summer of this year nearly every quarter of the globe suffered from these mysterious disturbances. They were felt in Russia, Italy, Syria, Hindostan, Iceland and the Sandwich Islands. The ancient city of Antioch was almost destroyed, and 1,600 dead bodies were dug out of the ruins. Naples received an alarming visitation, and for a time the inhabitants feared that the fate of Pompeii was in store for them. The last and grandest, though not the most destructive, manifestation of this kind for the year was the great outburst of Mauna Loa, in the dominions of King Kalakaua.

On the 10th of the present month a severe shock was felt in several of the southern counties of the State of New York. At Washington heights, on the northwestern extremity of Manhattan Island, the disturbance was preceded and accompanied by a prolonged rumbling sound, like a heavy roll of thunder. As Spuytuyvel the people were so appalled that they sat up all night, with lights burning, in order to be ready for flight in case of another repetition of the phenomena. At White Plains, Dobbs' ferry and throughout the southern counties on the Hudson river, houses shook, windows rattled, ceiling cracked, and persons were thrown violently out of their beds. From all accounts that have reached us the shock was more severe in some of the localities mentioned than any that has ever been felt in San Francisco since the American occupation. Had the city of New York been visited by it with the same violence manifested in Westchester and the adjoining river counties, the destruction of property would probably have been far greater and the panic more terrible than any ever produced in San Francisco by a similar cause. The sphere of its activity being confined chiefly to the rural districts where the population is sparse and there are few high buildings, all the more terrible accompaniments of earthquakes in great cities were wanting.

Half a million dogs keep the people of New Mexico in bark. If the tonic does them good they are welcome to it.

Carpets.

Carpets are nice to have in the house—all women think so. Nineteenth of those who have houses are either rejoicing in a new carpet, or anticipating the time when they are to have. Yet how little they know, and how little generally the household understands, what the new carpet will cost. Even the husband, the practical member only thinks about it from the open point of view, and that is the money side. He knows carpets cost a good deal, and he does not see why the old one would not do for some time to come yet, but that is all. His imagination does not travel beyond that limited range; if it did he would perhaps put his foot down, instead of upon it, as his wife intends he shall have before they have a few friends, on their next wedding day. Yet he has seen new carpets before, he knows that he shall have to carefully rub his feet on the door mat for at least six months after it is put down. He is aware that warnings to the children not to "drop" anything upon it, nor to "ear" about on it, will be the order of the day, and remembers perfectly well the good times he used to have at home in the great kitchen with a board floor, where they could play "blind man's bluff," and "hunt the slipper," and "push in the corner," to their heart's content. He knows that his house—though so fine, is horribly dull, and he concludes that it is because he is so tired when he comes home from business; and his wife is tired looking after the children and the servants; he has no idea carpets have anything to do with it; that it is looking after carpets, not children nor servants that tires his wife; for if there was no carpets the children would much easier take care of themselves, and fewer servants would be required for the house and children. We have to pay a heavy price for carpets. We will not envy the possessor of a new one, therefore, for it is a source of pride, it is also a source of pain. No more sunshine, no more open windows, no more capering and running and jumping. Everything must take on a funeral order and gravity of aspect, for have we not got a new carpet?

"I have come for my umbrella," said a lender of it on a rainy day to a friend. Can't help that," said the borrower, "don't you see that I am going out with it?" "Well, yes," replied the lender, astonished at such outrageous impudence; "yes, but—but—what am I to do?" "Do!" said the other, as he opened the umbrella and walked off, "do as I did—borrow one."

A man went into a butcher's shop, and finding the owners wife in attendance, in the absence of her husband, thought he would have a joke at her expense, and said: "Madame, can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Yes, sir," she said; and then, turning to a boy, she added: "James, give that gentleman three pig's feet."

A confidential clerk in a Chicago cattle yard has just shipped out with several thousand dollars. The New York Commercial thinks he has probably taken passage for Cowes.

TELEGRAPHIC

(FROM THE PORTLAND DAILIES.)

CHICAGO, December 18.—It is estimated that about twenty thousand people in Kansas will need assistance during the winter. The articles most needed are food and clothing. The prospect for the wheat crop is good and the winter so far mild and favorable.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The dollar contribution for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers has reached \$2,229. Money is now coming in at the rate of \$400 to \$500 per day.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—The Philadelphia papers contain a full exposure of the Kate King fraud. This is a heavy blow at Spiritualism as the exposure gives a full history of the modus operandi of the deceptions.

Carl Voght the Belgian murderer has been extradited by the U. S.; a warrant has been signed by the President.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The argument on the appeal from Judge McCue's decision on the bill of particulars in the Beecher-Tilton case will not take place on Monday next, the counsel being otherwise engaged. This is the second postponement of the argument on the appeal.

AUBURN, Dec. 19.—Organized attempts are evidently being made by convicts to burn the State prison. A few days ago fires were set in two or three places, and to-day fires were started in the shops, only one of which caused serious damage.

A Vicksburg special of the 19th says two negroes were arrested yesterday for the murder of James Gray, a negro living 10 miles from the city, who, it seems, was charged with having come to Vicksburg to warn the whites of a premeditated attack of the negroes on the city. When the negroes mustered, Gray refused to join them. The leader, Jeff Tucker, ordered another negro, Oliver, to kill him, and the order was immediately obeyed. In an interview with the murderer he admitted his guilt. He said he was sworn to do whatever his leaders told him, and was afraid to disobey. He said that the society of the Black League made them swear and when it ordered him to shoot Gray he did so without hesitation. Oliver has been committed to jail for murder and Tucker as an accessory.

There is gradually coming to light a purpose of the negroes to sack and burn the town, and murder all the whites. Startling revelations are being made by negroes who were unwilling to take part in the proposed massacre.

Pioche dispatches of the 16th say that the Indians have killed several persons near Hiko and Muddy. The settlers have no arms and ask for protection and that the Indians be punished.

Col. Finnegan, a Government detective, with the aid of others, in Oakland, has succeeded in arresting two of a party of four, counterfeiters, for passing bogus fifty-cent pieces. They captured their molds and a lot of their working material.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury says the

estimate of the Director of the Mint shows a gain in specie and bullion, during the last two fiscal years, of about \$38,000,000. The stock of specie in the country is about \$166,000,000, which with the annual production, about \$70,000,000 gold and silver, affords encouragement. The stock of coin may, within a reasonable time, with favorable legislation, be accumulated sufficiently rapid for specie payments to be undertaken and maintained.

The President will issue a proclamation commanding turbulent and disorderly persons in Warren county, Miss., to avoid transgression of the laws and repair to their respective abodes within five days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Before the ways and means committee today, Irwin said he never had employed any one to pay money to members of this or the 42d Congress. He paid the whole \$750,000 to persons he employed. He declined to give the names of persons employed, or the largest sums paid any one. He paid no money except for personal services. He refused to divulge the names because all counsel and other parties' services secured were employed confidentially.

The House bill introduced by Nesmith for the construction of the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad and telegraph line was brought up to-day, but the House refused, by a vote of 60 to 105, to second the previous question.

Lewis E. Parsons has been appointed United States District Judge for Alabama, vice Richard Busteed resigned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A new civil suit has been commenced against Wm. M. Tweed, in which Edward Marriner is joined as defendant on behalf of the city to recover from both \$500,000 alleged to have been fraudulently charged by Marriner for supplies to the street department and fraudulently certified to by Tweed's deputy street commissioner, for the payment of 31 bills of Marriner's, alleged in the complaint to be in this category.

HAYDENVILLE, MASS., Dec. 19.—A large new dam, just completed at Hapden, Gere & Co.'s brass works, burst at 11 o'clock this morning. A large body of water covered with ice ten inches thick swept down the channel through the village. The cotton mill dam just below the village held the water and ice and probably prevented a great sacrifice of life. At Leeds with which there is no telegraphic communication, there were seventy or one hundred children skating on a pond at the time. It is thought they all escaped. A later dispatch says there was no loss of life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Benjamin D. Stillman, referee in the Proctor-Moulton case, has filed his report in Court. The reports, imputations and statements in the publication concerning character of the plaintiff are wholly false, and the defendant by his own counsel disclaimed malice in the publication. He admitted the untruth of such imputations and statements, and cites the terms of the final settlement as before published.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The day pupils of the High School today refused to allow colored boys to enter. The Superintendent, in reply to a committee who waited on him, said the whole matter was in the hands of the School Board. He believed the general law made no race distinction; but the Board might establish a branch school to obviate difficulty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A Washington special says Senator Schurz has been asked whether there was any truth in the story in the newspapers to the effect that he had announced, or caused to be announced, that he would not take any nomination for re-election to the Senate from the Missouri Democracy, and that his friends were urging him for the mission to Russia. He answered that he had never thought of making any such announcement, and never thought of going as Minister to Russia. Both stories, so far as they referred to any declaration or intimation of aspirations on his part, were utterly unfounded.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The will of the late Mayor Havemeyer has been admitted to Probate. The value of the property is estimated at from three to five million dollars. The only heirs are the widow, six sons and two daughters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A late copy of the Vienna Free Press has the following account of the damage to the Russian Winter crops: We learn from Novochoopersh, in the Government of Woronesch, that an insect has made its appearance there which causes just as much devastation as the phylloxera did in the vineyards of France. This insect, which has appeared in enormous numbers, is of grass color and moves very slowly, but is voracious to an alarming extent, and the winter crops in this Government are completely destroyed. This worm attacks alike wheat and rye, and is not satisfied with devouring the tender sprouts, but makes its way under the ground, where it eats the roots, destroying the entire seed. The cold has no effect on the insect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Republican Senators were in caucus this afternoon at the solicitation of the Southern Republican Senators and Representatives. The condition of the South was considered. Senators from the South advocated sending troops to several States of that section. They feared the Republican party was dead unless decisive steps were taken during the present session of Congress to put down turbulent whites, and confessed the inability to poll white votes. Northern Senators did not endorse the proposition well, and some expressed themselves in favor of and some against further interference with whites in the South.

Senator Lewis of Virginia declared the Republican party had lost power in the South because of the character of many of the would-be leaders, and its advocacy of the Civil Rights Bill, which he considered a most iniquitous measure. The South could only be carried by the Republican party as at present organized, by sending soldiers enough there to prevent the people from voting.