LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER.

Lakeview, Oregon, June 26, 1884.

Dennis Kearney says he is for Blaine.

The critics are engaged in picking flaws in Blaine's book.

Cleveland don't suit John Kelly for a presidential nominee.

Dana, of the New York *Sun*, is mentioned as a possible democratic dark horse.

Many democrats still desire Tilden nominated for president, despite his letter of withdrawal.

The Mormons are squirming over the Hoar bill, which has passed the senate, and denounce it as cruel, unjust and tyrannical.

Justice Field is still in the list as a possible democratic candidate for president, notwithstanding the California state convention sat down on him so solidly.

Cornelius K. Garrison of New York, has made an assignment. The amount involved by his failure is supposed to be nearly five million dollars. Garrison was mayor of San Francisco in 1853-54.

The Linkville *Star* is mistaken in its statement that Gen. Logan commanded a division of the fifteenth army corps. Gen. Logan was never connected with that corps until he assumed command of the entire corps on Jan. 1, 1884.

Candidates for presidential honors are coming to the front from all sides. Three are in the field already, and a fourth will soon enter the list. First comes Benjamin F. Butler, then James G. Blaine, and the latest is the candidate of the prohibition party, S. C. Pomeroy of Kansas.

The Fenians, under the leadership of their old head-center, Stephens, are attempting to get up another crusade against England. Among the plans of operation is a scheme to dispatch balloons, manned with desperadoes, over England to drop explosives upon town sites below. Captain McCafferty is commissioned to examine the plans and apparatus. Several Fenians in Paris have volunteered for aerial expeditions.

Bolting republicans appear to be in earnest in New York. The independent republican committee appointed by Geo. W. Curtis met in New York city June 20, and appointed Mr. Curtis as chairman. It was decided to circulate the following document throughout the country for signatures: "The undersigned, protesting against the nomination of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan, propose to join their fellow republicans and independent voters in sending representatives to a general conference, to be held immediately after the democratic national convention, which conference shall consider, in case the democratic nominations do not justify the support of protesting republicans, what further action may be necessary to secure candidates who will appeal to the interests of clean and honest politics and sober honest sense of the American people."

How They Voted.

As many EXAMINER readers wish to know how Jackson and Josephine counties voted on state and district officers, we give below the official vote of those counties as printed in the *Times*:

VOTE OF JACKSON COUNTY.

For Congressman:	Votes.	Maj.
John Meyers	1177	370
Binger Hermann	807	
Supreme Judge:		
W. W. Thayer	1309	623
L. Flinn	686	
District Judge:		
C. A. Cogswell	844	274
L. R. Webster	1118	
District Attorney:		
T. B. Kent	891	41
E. L. Applegate	932	

VOTE OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

Congressman:		
John Meyers	326	55
Binger Hermann	271	
Supreme Judge:		
W. W. Thayer	326	55
L. Flinn	271	
District Judge:		
C. A. Cogswell	270	54
L. R. Webster	324	
District Attorney:		
T. B. Kent	243	83
E. L. Applegate	326	

Presidential.

AUGUSTA, June 21.—Early this morning the streets began to assume a lively appearance, and long before the time for the committee appointed by the national convention to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination were ready to perform that duty, an immense crowd had gathered in Augusta. Promptly at 11 o'clock, the committee proceeded in a body to Mr. Blaine's residence. They were received by Mrs. Blaine. It was suggested that the presentation address be made upon the lawn. Accordingly the committee and guests proceeded to a well-shaded portion of the grounds, where a semicircle was formed, and all present stood with uncovered heads, making an impressive scene. The rustling of the spreading branches of the great elms, and the buzzing of insects were the only sounds to break the stillness. When all was in readiness Mr. Blaine was escorted to the lawn, where he stood within the semicircle. General Henderson then stepped forward and presented the address of the committee, to which Mr. Blaine replied by saying:

"I receive, not without deep sensibility, your official notice of the action of the national convention, already brought to my knowledge through the public press. I appreciate more profoundly than I can express the honor which is implied in the nomination for the presidency by the republican party, speaking through the authoritative voice of its accredited delegates. To be selected as a candidate by such an assemblage from the list of eminent statesmen whose names were presented, fills me with embarrassment. I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor and my desire to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in me. In accepting the nomination, as I now do, I am impressed—I am also oppressed—with the sense of the labor and responsibility which are attached to the position. The burden is lightened, however, by the host of earnest men who support my candidacy and add the cheer of personal friendship to the pledge of political fealty. A more formal acceptance will naturally be expected and will in due season be communicated. It may, however, not be inappropriate at this time to state that I have already made a careful study of the principles announced by the national convention and in whole and in detail they have my heartiest sympathy and meet my unqualified approval. Apart from your official errand, gentlemen, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my house. With many of you I have already shared much public service and have enjoyed the most cordial friendship. I trust your journey from all parts of the great republic has been agreeable and during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but among friends. Invoking the blessings of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with manly hearts."

At the conclusion of Blaine's reply the members of the committee were introduced to him individually and the committee then repaired to the residence of Colonel Osgood, where they were entertained at lunch. At 1 o'clock they left for Portland, where they have a reception this evening.

SEDALIA (Mo.), June 21.—The democrats of this city will to-morrow publish letters from seventy-five of the leading democratic editors of Missouri, called forth by a request for their preferences for the president. A computation of the preferences give nearly three-fourths in favor of the nomination of Cleveland; ten want Bayard, while others are scattering in their choice. All but two or three believe that Tilden's letter is a positive declination, and that he is out of the race. One editor, however, declares himself for Tilden forever, dead or alive. For vice president, over half favor McDonald, while Hoadley, Palmer, Cleveland, Morrison, Slocum, Butler and Rosecrans are all mentioned favorably.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Tammany committee on organization decided to send 600 members to the Chicago convention on the 5th of July.

Several congressmen upon being interviewed upon Tilden's letter of declination, said: "Never mind the letter; go ahead and nominate him." Congressman Barnes, of Missouri, said: "Nominate Field, of California, and Morrison, of Illinois, and we will sweep the south and all of the northern states necessary."

Butler Accepts.

In response to the formal announcement of his nomination by the greenback-labor convention, General Butler wrote the following letter of acceptance:

LOWELL, Mass, June 17.

Gentlemen of the committee; I received at your hands the official announcement of the action taken by the convention at Indianapolis with a deep sensibility. In the ordinary course of political events the choice of a convention of representative men from any considerable portion of my fellow citizens, according to my instinctive honor that they can confer, would call for a grateful acknowledgement, even though it might be a selection to represent the thought of such a convention upon questions which commonly divide political parties. The views upon such questions may have been inherited, or an outgrowth of measures merely of administration. The great questions you present are higher and grander than any mere political measure. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the very existence of the Republic and the establishment of democratic representatives of the government hung trembling upon the issue of the greatest civil war the world has ever known, or may ever know, by the wisdom born of an imperious necessity, a financial system sprung from the patriotic impulse to save the nation's life and rescue the hope of free institutions for all men from going down forever in darkness and death. It was devised by the great and good men of that day, to whose care a republican government, to be administered for the people and by the people, had been confided. The system of finance for a free people in its infancy, saved the life of a nation perishing without it, and broke the chain which enslaved four million men. It gave to this country—war raging—a prosperity it had never known. It enabled people to assess upon themselves and pay taxes to an extent before unknown in any country. It made it possible for the government to repay three fold all the loans it had received from any creditor and gave to him a security more profitable and stable than had ever been issued by any power in the world, and made the financial system of our government at once the envy and admiration of all men. This was done by the legal tender currency. While questions as to its stability were raised by the very form of the legislation by which it was enacted, and while still graver doubts existed in the minds of many wise and patriotic men as to whether a legal tender currency, inexpensive, in fact not resting upon the intrinsic value of the material upon which it was coined, was within the constitutional competency and power of the legislative branches of the government, that question having been three times submitted to the supreme court of the United States, the very highest tribunal of constitutional construction, was at last decided in the affirmative with such unanimity that there could not possibly be a reasonable doubt against it.

One purpose of your organization and of those who thought I acted with you, although not of it, was to support, to sustain, this money as the currency of the people. This people's currency, you will remember, was designated by its friends by the pet name of "greenback." Two years ago I did myself the honor to say that that currency, so commended by the merits its great deeds had wrought for the people's safety and prosperity, enacted by the highest legislative power, adjudicated by such a court, and with the decision about to be reaffirmed, was an accomplished fact, never again to be disturbed or doubted, so that its friends might well say, "So the end of our labors in this regard has come; so let us rejoice; let those who aided in this great work press on to deal with equally important, unsettled and necessary measures for the welfare of the people." The legal tender having become the very foundation of all business, as well as a measure of value intertwined with all the transactions of the people, the engine of the property of the nation, it seems to me almost an act of cruelty to again disturb causelessly a financial question which has been set at rest with the assent of all good men, as much so as the right of man to hold his brother man in slavery, therefore I said: "I am glad that the question has no longer a part in the political consideration, and that statesmanship may now turn from it, as the country has turned from the questions of finance and war." But alas! the power of the darkness of errors! The resurrectionists of the false ideas of the dead past have dug up the remains of contention from the peaceful graves where they slept and threaten, by a relaxsh of explosive resolutions, the formulation of a platform, and by a party convention, to revivify and agitate controversies which will unsettle commercial values, and hinder and delay the business energies of our people, with apparently but a single object—to extend a system of purely paper currency, issued by corporations and established by the government indeed, but for private emolument and gain to the corporators, which currency itself is so far valuable only because it is made redeemable in the very greenback which the ghoul-like agitation seeks to repudiate, overthrow and destroy. Such a currency Andrew Jackson, with the prescience and will of a statesman, but the iron hand of a soldier, sustained by the democracy of more than a generation ago, had wholly crushed out and, in the hope of the wise and good, had buried forever, as one of the grievous errors of an administration which had insidiously crept into the government for the aggrandizement of the few to the destruction of the people.

As a democrat, taught in the Jackson school in my youth, with my judgement matured by many years converse with public affairs, aided by earnest and deep study, and with the intensity of purpose which a topic of such magnitude, affecting every interest of the people and it may be the very existence of free institutions, demands, I am constrained, were it the last act of my life, in view of this attempt to undo what Jackson had so well done, coming from whatsoever question it may, to say to you, gentlemen, that there seems a wisdom, indeed a necessity for the further continuance of your organization in this renewed exigency, and therefore, upon this contestation, I am with you; and if there were but two of us we ought to stand together against this great wrong, and call upon all true men to stand with us, either inside or outside, as the case may be, of the other political organizations, which may aim to perfect other measures for the good of the country.

I thank you for your suggestions that in other matters toward which your organization turns—the interests of labor, the preservation of the lands of the people for the benefit of the people, the control of agencies created by the government to be used for the good of the people, to regulate and control a system of inter-state commerce, which shall control and cheapen transportation of persons, freight and intelligence, and to protect all in their just rights and to confine all in their true duties, to the end that there may be in this country equality of rights, equality of burdens, equality of privileges and equality of power to all persons under the law, has been the political rule of my life.

I have the honor to be, with personal esteem, very respectfully, your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

COAST NOTES.

Centralia, W. T., is to have a Baptist seminary.

The Portland people have elected a city council who will maintain the high license ordinance—$300 a year.

A female brass band at Baker City is the latest invention. It is not stated whether Mrs. Dunlway is engaged for the leader or not.

We are reliably informed that there are four dump-carts, ten scrapers and about twenty men at work on the large ditch being dug by Van Brimmer Bros. They intend to have a stream of water through by the first of August.—*Linkville Star.*

The Rogue River Distillery at Jacksonville, closed its run on Saturday last. There is on hand there 10,000 gallons of whisky, which was gauged by Oscar Kilbourn, United States gauger. He also gauged at R. Moral's fruit still 1200 gallons of grape brandy.—*Ashland Tidings.*

Robert Goodyer, who came out from Minnesota last fall and bought Mr. Talbott's place on Church street, is much pleased with the fruit prospects here. He has a fine garden, everything early—tomatoes out in blossom and other things proportionately advanced. Being an old orchardman, he is greatly interested in everything pertaining to fruit culture, and has a large number of young peach trees, planted this year, which he will bud with the best varieties of that fruit.—*Island Tidings.*

It would be folly to assert that Portland does not sympathize with the collapse of great expectations that occurred last fall when Villard's sun went down in sorrow. The corporations suffered and so did all the Pacific northwest—from the great catastrophe that overwhelmed the vast enterprizes Villard managed. He was a friend of Portland and of Oregon. Portland suffered no more than did the state and the whole Columbia region. Those who imagine that Portland has suffered a decline and is feeling depression and poverty may have that impression removed if they will go about the suburbs and see the hundreds of pleasant homes going up on every hand and as well the grand blocks of busine houses that are filling in all the vacant lots and replacing shabby structure all through the business quarters of the town. Portland is alive and is thriving well.—*Northwest News.*

The new academy being built by the Catholics of Seattle, is probably the largest and best arranged building on the coast. About fifty men have found employment in building the edifice. The people who planned the structure have taken everything into account. Every room is to be heated by means of the hot water system. The steeple is 150 feet high, and one feels like holding to some support at that dizzy elevation, more especially if the wind is blowing rather fresh from the bay. They expect to have the structure completed by September next.—*Seattle Post.*

The protests against high rents in Portland continues with unabated energy. It is generally conceded that the excessive charges are not so much due as the avarice of landlords as to the commissions demanded by those who hold the keys to these empty houses. The high rents here have induced immigration to the East Portland side of the Willamette, where rentals are 25 per cent. cheaper than here, and so far as the matter of health, good water, clean streets, breathing places for adults and children are concerned, 50 per cent. greater than on this side. The present rate of rents in this city should be reduced fully 30 per cent.—*Standard.*

A dispatch from Helena, Montana, dated June 17, says: A posse of deputy sheriffs have returned from the pursuit of a gang of horse thieves who, two weeks ago, stole fifty horses near Helena. The thieves were overtaken about midnight asleep in a house near Rinckerville, Idaho. The posse stood guard until the gang was at breakfast, when they rushed in upon them. A sharp fight ensued, in which George Munn, one of the thieves, was killed. The others, named Murphy and John Henry Edmunds, surrendered on the promise that they should not be lynched. They are in jail at Virginia City. Edmunds is supposed to be the man who robbed the Benton coach on May 27th.

Passing down the Columbia river at this season of the year, with the waters spreading far out over the lowlands, one imagines that he is beholding an inland sea. Then, when one realizes that this vast expanse of water, washing the shores of an empire consisting of 300,000 square miles, the shame is fully realized of it being controlled by one purse-proud corporation, and no boats ruffling its surface except those wearing the brand of the monopoly. The banks of the Mississippi are coursed over by a network of railroads, and yet congress has appropriated millions for its improvement. Are not the dwellers on the Columbia entitled to some share of the surplus in the public treasury? Yes; the paltry sum of $100,000 has been given to this vast enterprise each year for some time, and the ruling Queen river of the east has received millions each session.—*The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.*

The country around about Linkville must be a paradise for the sportsmen, to judge from the account given of it by U. S. District Attorney Watson, who has recently visited that section. The streams abound in trout of many varieties—the delicate mountain trout, Dolly Varden trout, rainbow trout and huge trout as large as salmon. Suckers of great size are also found in abundance. During the winter season ducks in great numbers fly up and down the short link of river which connects two large lakes, and the citizens of Linkville stand on the bridge and shoot all they want and catch them in dip nets as they float under the bridge. The country around abounds in large game. The graveyard at Linkville is a place of interest to visitors. It contains sixty graves, in forty-three of which lie the remains of men who were murdered. Of these, nineteen were men who were killed by Indians, and twenty-four by white men. There should be no trouble about starting a graveyard in a country like that. The citizens are a brave, generous, hospitable people, and thus far no one has been convicted of murder in the neighborhood. There is a fellow on trial there now charged with shooting a man off his horse, and then, when in a desperate staggle for life, the wounded man took the gun away from his assailant, the latter knocked him senseless with a piece of scantling, and then beat his brains out with his recovered gun. The deed was witnessed by a niece of the victors. He does not deny the facts in the case but seeks his justification in the plea that the victim had slandered his wife.—*Weston Leader.*

Advice To Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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