LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER.

Lakeview, Oregon, Saturday, July 26, 1884.

Turkey is over run with brigands.

Governor Cleveland says he didn't do it.

A modern Peter the Hermit, from Australia, has made his appearance in San Francisco, and proposes to inaugurate a crusade against the Chinese. He says "the Chinese must go."

Pauper German nobles are to be sent to Chili, where they will find a fertile soil and favorable climate, and also a chance to trade their landless titles for the hands of the fair senoritas of that country.

It is now in order for presidential candidates to rise and explain, to the dear people, why they have any reason to expect their votes, and also how they have, so far, escaped being sent to the penitentiary.

Over two thousand saloonkeepers, in Cincinnati, have refused to take out licenses under the Scott law, and propose to fight the matter before the courts. The license required is from one to two hundred dollars per annum, according to the kind of liquors sold.

England seems to take great interest in our approaching presidential campaign. If the English do help us elect a president this year it might be a good idea for the United States to send over a few marshalls to see that there is a free ballot and fair count.

Butler is as yet undecided what to do. He wants to be president but—how about the votes? More time is wanted by him to rest up and think the matter over. The Greenbackers and anti-monopolists will make an active campaign if Old Ben can be persuaded to be their standard bearer.

Latest news from France of the cholera is that it is still spreading rapidly. Residents of cities are fleeing to the country, and shopkeepers are closing their establishments. The fumigation of railway stations at Toulon, Marseilles and Paris has been discontinued as useless. The officials are panic stricken and appalled by their failure to check the scourge.

The Nihilists had a nice plot laid to blow up the Czar of all the Russias during his stay at Warsaw but it was frustrated in a singular manner. It appears they had ordered a student to poison a high police official, the father of the student's betrothed. He refused, and poisoned himself, leaving two letters to his fiancee giving details of the conspiracy.

JAMES G. BLAINE'S LETTER.

James G. Blaine's letter of acceptance has been given to the people, and is an able and clear expression of the views of Mr. Blaine upon the questions involved in the contest between the republican and democratic parties.

The great length of the letter prevents our laying it in its entirety before our readers. Brief extracts from it must content them for the time being.

Of the tariff, he says:

"In enumerating the issues upon which the republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country, as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the republican party has ever since steadily maintained. While on the other hand, the democratic party, in congress, has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed the tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the late civil war, whenever they have controlled the house of representatives hostile legislation has been attempted, and never more conspicuously than in their principal measure in the late session of congress. The tariff question, and revenue law generally, are, in their very nature, subject to frequent revision, in order that they may be adapted to the changes and modifications of trade. The republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law, it is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence against a theory which we believe to be unsound conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In them any tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry. while our opponents insist upon a revision which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The overthrow of that policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises."

"In the census of 1850 an effort was made for the first time in our history to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in a large degree unsuccessful."

"In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness, the distinction between 'assessed value and 'true' value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the 'true' value of all the property in the states and territories, excluding slaves, amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars."

"This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonists landed in 1607 down to the year 1820. It represented the fruit of the toil of 250 years. After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars. This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of the bloody war. It thus appears, that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent, the aggregate property of the country was increased 225 per cent, showing a vastly enhanced amount of wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the nation."

"Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus, but they should not forget that law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied, the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. Not a dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families; an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When a reduction of taxation is to be made, the republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such a form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation."

As to the foreign commerce of our country he says that although the carrying trade has suffered much since 1860, our foreign commerce has prodigiously increased.

"Evidently a protective tariff has not injured our export trade, when, under its influence, we exported in twenty-four years forty per cent more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of American commerce.

As to the interests of agriculturists conflicting with a protective tariff he says:

"The agricultural interests are by far the largest in the nation and are entitled in every adjustment of revenue to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. The enemies of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade, but happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are placed before them."

"They see that the trading and agricultural states of the west have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the country in that year; they see that the south, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity, and that, having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves. In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system enacted since the republican party came into power has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that, even in the case of wheat, which is your chief cereal export, they have sold in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one abroad, and that in the instance of corn the other great cereal which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grains field of Russia and from the distant plains of India the growth of the home market become daily of greater concern to them, and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union."

"The republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country; it has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy, which would leave the hire and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer, is injurious to all parties, and not the least to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere."

As to our foreign policy he says:

"We are at peace with all the world, a peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary, which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and free from all possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in a conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in confidence that no power desires to attack the United States. With the nations of the western hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations, and for our common prosperity and advancement we should induce them all to join with us in an agreement that for the future all international troubles in North or South America should be adjusted by impartial arbitration, and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's Administration, and it should, in my judgement, be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably effect the nations beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute, at no distant day, to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and christian principle of arbitration. The effect even of suggesting it for the Spanish-American States has been most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition.

"Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace and friendship, of commercial enlargement. The name of American which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. The citizenship of the republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The republic should never accept a lesser duty. It can never assume a nobler one than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty—protection at home and a protection which shall follow him abroad into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand."

Of the southern states he speaks as follows:

"I recognize, not without regret, the necessity of speaking of two sections of our common country; but the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Old issues have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the southern and the northern heart alike. Can anyone doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which the southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights and adapting themselves to the conditions of practical tranquility and individual progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the south against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last. The south needs capital and occupation, not controversy, as much as any part of the north. The south needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the republican party offers. Some of the southern states have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future. Any effort to unite the southern states upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war will summon the northern states to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the mistaken civil struggle, and thus the great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The democratic party shows itself a foe to southern prosperity by always envoking and encouraging political consolidation. Such a party quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the southern youth. It revives and stimulates prejudice. It substitutes the spirit of barbario vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony."

"The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service until it includes a vast body of officers; the rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller has been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartially in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on the faithful discharge of duty, are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the government from all control of appointments and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules, and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism. But there should be a rigid observance of the law which gives, in all cases of equal competency, the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in the defense of the Union."

The Mormon question is noticed by Mr. Blaine, who says that while religious liberty is the right of every citizen in the republic, that liberty must not be perverted into offenses against the law.

"The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil governments, as the source of orderly administration and as the surest guarantee of moral purity. The claim of the Mormons, that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy, should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes, it takes cognizance of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to those they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a state in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin."

"The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold or silver and currency directly converted into them. They have not done so, and they will not do so under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver, as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reason for an international agreement in the premises. Our government should not cease to urge the measure, until a common standard of value shall be reached and established; a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange."

"The strength of the republic is increased by the multiplication of land holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land, in the hands of one man, is far less profitable to the nation, in everyway, than when its ownership is divided among 1,000 men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few, against the many, is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public lands should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the republic or are willing to become so."

He thinks an effort should be made to restore prosperity to American shipping, and says that "a small share of the encouragement given by the government to railways, and manufactures, and a small share of the capital and zeal exhibited in these enterprises, would have carried our ships over every sea and to every port."

In closing his letter Mr. Blaine says:

"This survey of our condition as a nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of republican institutions, without which no national welfare is assured. A popular election honestly conducted embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of the suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who obstructs suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights.

It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us, but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power."

NEW PINE CREEK NOTES.

The farmers near here are busily engaged making hay. All say there will be more hay cut from the meadows this year than ever before.

Old reapers and headers are being repaired and got in readiness for the grain crop which will be immense. Our farmers are sure to have a large surplus of grain in the fall. What is needed now is a better market.

Messrs Boyce and Perkins are eating venison now, by way of variety.

The school at the Cloud school house will probably begin next Monday, with a Mrs. Gooch as teacher.

One of the Pine creek belles is to give a birth day party to-day.

Quite a large amount of fruit will be raised here this season. Small fruits do exceedingly well and large quantities are raised every year, but owing to there having been no frosts or freezing weather last spring there will be lots of apples and a few peaches. Now that it has been proven that fruit can be raised here more orchards will probably be set out.

Alex Reed's hogs have found a bonanza, in the shape of about a hundred of sheep that laid down and died just north of his place, a few days recently.

There have been a good many strangers in this part of the valley lately, looking at the beauties of the country and admiring the splendid ranches there are here.

TRUTHFUL JEEMS.

New Pine Creek, July 25, 1884.

C. U. SNIDER

keeps

Constantly on hand the largest

and

best stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

to be found in

SOUTHERN OREGON!

which he will sell

CHEAP, for CASH!!

CALL AT THE

CASH STORE

Whenever you come to Lakeview to lay in your supplies, and you will be sure to get your goods cheap, for I allow NO ONE to undersell me.

C. U. SNIDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Settle Up!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and settle without delay.

N. A. CLARK.

Lakeview, December 29, 1883.

FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Lakeview, Oregon, July 3, 1884.

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 County Clerk of Grant county, Oregon, at Canyon City, Oregon, on Monday, July 28, 1884, viz: John A. Robertson, D. S. 1095, for the W½ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, Sec. 32, NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 38, T 19S. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Frank Kingsbury, Geo. Morgan, Abner Hobbins, Wm. Wyllie, all of Drewsey, Oregon.

J. H. EVANS, Register.

FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Lakeview, Oregon, June 23, 1884.

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 county clerk of Grant county, Oregon, at Canyon City, Oregon, on Monday, July 28, 1884, viz: **Thos. Howard**, D. S. 973, for the E½ of SW¼ SE¼ of NW¼, Sec. 17, and NE¼ of NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 20, T. 20, S. R. 26, E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, such land, viz: Wm. Moffet, Wm. Altnow, John Robertson and C. R. McAfee, all of Drewsey, Oregon.

J. H. EVANS, Register.

(v5-n22-5t)

FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Lakeview, Oregon, June 25, 1884.

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 County Clerk of Grant County, Oregon, at Canyon City, Oregon, on Monday, July 28th, 1884, viz: **Wm. Brightford**, D. S. No. 1093, for the E½ of NE¼, NW¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, Sec. 28, T. 19 S. R. 34 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. W. Mackey, Jas. McDowell, T. T. Middlesworth and John M. Parrent, all of Drewsey, Oregon.

J. H. EVANS, Register.

(v5-n22-5t)

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been issued to the undersigned upon the estate of **Charles Harvey**, deceased. All parties having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, accompanied with proper vouchers, to Charles A. Cogswell, at his office in Lakeview, within six months from the date of this notice. And all persons owing the said estate are hereby required to pay the same without delay.

Dated this 17th day of June, A. D. 1884.

RICHARD L. SHERLOCK, Administrator.

(v5-n21-5t)

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AMOS COGSWELL.

—DEALER IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Water Street, Lakeview, Oregon.

I have on hand the best stock of boots and shoes ever brought to Lakeview which I will sell at

LOWER PRICES FOR CASH

Than these articles have ever been held at in the upper country.

BOOTS AND SHOES—

Made to Order or Repaired

—ON SHORT NOTICE

At the most reasonable terms.

I have an extensive stock of the verybest leather and am prepared to warrant every boot of my manufacture.

NO "CHEAP JOHN" TRASH

Can be found in my store, and customers can depend upon getting the best stock obtainable.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

(12-2-'83) AMOS COGSWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. HOWARD.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Lakeview, Oregon.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

10,000 Beef Hides Wanted.

8-19-'82 J. W. HOWARD.

JAMES B. BLAINE.

Contractor and Builder,

Lakeview, Oregon.

I will GUARANTEE First-Class Work, as I shall Employ None but the Best Mechanics.

Estimates furnished for all work in my line upon application.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

(v5n11-tf) JAMES B. BLAINE.

A Life Saving Present.

Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan., saved his life by a simple trial bottle of Dr. King's New discovery, for consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him, when doctors, change of climate and everything else, had failed. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, severe coughs, and all throat and lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial bottles free at the Cash Drug Store. Large size, $1.00 (1)

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want to work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address, STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. (83—12-22—84)

GEO. RAWSON,

CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR

—AND—

BUILDER,

Shop on Water Street, Lakeview, Oregon.

I am prepared to do any kind of work in my line in a workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms. Special attention given to making

DOORS OF ALL KINDS,

WINDOW SASH,

FRAMES, SHUTTERS,

And in fact any kind of job work.

Any contemplating building will find it to their interest to give me a call.

1-6-'83 GEO. RAWSON.