LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER.

Lakeview, Oregon, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1884.

The independent republicans are raising money for campaign purposes.

Governor Cleveland was officially notified of his nomination, Tuesday, July 22.

Butler says he will run for the presidency on the nominations he has received.

It has been officially denied that there has been, as yet this summer, a case of cholera in the United States.

The Bennett-Mackay Atlantic cable, it is said, will be ready for public service October 1. The cost of the cable will reach $7,000,000. A company has also been organized to lay a cable from Brazil to New Orleans, via St. Thomas, which will work in connection with the Bennett-Mackay cable.

There is some talk in naval circles at Washington of another court of inquiry to review the work of the Greely Arctic exploring party and of the various relief expeditions. Now that Greely and other survivors of the party can be called as witnesses, it is possible for an exhaustive inquiry to be made on every point. Such an investigation will settle beyond question just where the blame should be laid and who should be punished for the miserable blunders which have marked the management of relief expeditions.

The New York *Herald* gives the following brief picture of Cleveland, the democratic nominee for president: "When he sits down there is not much room left between the arms of the chair." He looks wonderfully comfortable and homelike. A party of country ladies mistook him for a subordinate and asked which might be the governor. "Right here," said he, as he thumped himself on the bosom and went on with the business in hand. When the governor gets well settled in his chair he takes a good long breath and adjusts his glasses on the lower part of his nose, and he looks as wise and mellow and sunshiny as Benjamin Franklin. He looks as though it would take a very considerable speck to knock him off his balance."

The English sections of the Irish National League are urging Parnell to have the coming convention of the league held in Liverpool instead of Dublin. They assert that if the convention is held in Dublin, a number of English branches will not be represented.

The Irish members of the league have received a warning that Chief of Police Jenkinson has sent a female spy to personate Miss Ford, the sister of Ford of the *Irish World*. She is to introduce herself to suspected persons as Miss Ford, and is to pretend that she has came from New York, having been delegated to act as a medium for the conveyance of letters between the Irish Invincibles and the American lodges. Her identity was discovered by an Irish-American who knew her in America.

Governor Squires, upon being interviewed at New York city recently, said: "I find that the people of the east have not, as a rule, much time to investigate the claims of Washington territory for admission to the Union. The preponderance of political strength has always been on the side of the republicans, and from the class of immigrants now coming to us I should judge that the territory is likely to remain republican. Our voting population is very large, in proportion to the number of people. There are few maiden ladies there, and it is a good place for them to go. Fifty unmarried school teachers went out there not long ago, and all found husbands but one. I think the next congress will admit the territory as a state. Washington territory has a larger population than Nevada or Delaware."

Wool Interest of Lake County.

From our local columns it will be observed that still another band of sheep has come on our range, and this leads us to a contemplation of this important industry in our county. Though as yet in its infancy, it has, nevertheless, become already an important factor in the revenue necessary for the support of our county government. At a rough estimate, there are now in Lake county, about 60,000 head of sheep, and averaging the yearly clip from these, at about 5½ to 6 pounds, it would produce 330,000 to 360,000 pounds of wool. The valuation of of the live stock and this product, at the lowest cash estimate, cannot be less than $13,000, and basing these figures upon last year's rates of of taxation, the tax derived, ought therefore amount to about $26,000. But the direct tax on the sheep is not the only item of income derived from this source, for in addition thereto, the majority of our sheep raisers, in order to secure for themselves permanent shearing and dipping places or camps, purchase government or state lands, the principle portions of which are located however on tracts which would scarcely be fitted for agricultural purposes. These places requiring improvements in the shape of buildings, fences, &c, naturally add to the wealth of the county in this direction. Besides giving employment to the merchants and millmen and they in their turn to the teamsters, who on their part by requiring teams and for the latter feed, again benefit the stock raiser and farmers and so we might go on, enlarge upon, and show that it is not only this class of the community alone, that are benefitted by this industry, but as the links of a chain, one works with the other for the benefit of the whole. To revert to the bands of sheep in this county we are pleased to note that all of our herdsmen take particular pride, not only in improving the breeds, but also to keep them free from all scab or kindred diseases. To carry this into full effect, they dip the sheep regularly, and the principle dip used heretofore seems to have been sulphur and lime, though some few have changed this season to "Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powders," which is said to be a sure and positive cure. Mr. Ridenau informed us this week, that his brother-in-law, Mr. D. C. Wheeler, of Reno, Nevada, who has a band of about 10,000 head, has used these powders for the last three years with uniform success. Our broad and fertile valleys, surrounded as they are by hills and mountains, with their abundance and variety of nutritious feed, afford room for an immensely larger amount of sheep for summer range and the close vicinity of our so-called desert for winter range, known as the safest ands ecurest place to winter stock, places us in the happy position to say to our less fortunate neighbors in California or elsewhere, come ye, to share in our benefits, and the blessings a kind providence has bestowed upon us. There is plenty of room for you and we will be glad to extend to you our hospitality and assist you in making your home with us.

COMMUNICATED.

EXAMINER:—In a recent issue of your paper I find an article clipped from the San Francisco *Chronicle* containing a statement that a man in Indiana sold $700 worth of farm product to a manufacturing town, and that the amount of taxes that he had to pay, resulting from the tariff, was only about $10. If this man wished to be understood that the increased amount of expenditures resulting from the present protection tariff was only ten dollars, I would say, that he must have practiced an economy, that in time, will make him a millionaire or else he is totally ignorant on the subject of tariff and its effect, not only upon articles imported but also on articles of the same kind manufactured here. In the year 1881 the amount collected by the government upon imports, was $193,000,000, yet the people of this country paid over $2,000,000,000 more for articles manufactured in this country than they would have paid had there been no tariff. So that the consumer pays annually a bonus to the manufacturers of ten dollars where he pays one into the treasury. These figures are appalling, but they are nevertheless true; and from this can readily be seen why it is that the manufacturers are revelling in wealth and luxury everywhere in the east, and why they are willing to spend money so freely to keep in power a party whose policy is to prevent any reduction of this thieving tariff. Here is a discription of the daily life of this farmer who sells $700 worth of produce and innocently supposes that he pays only $10 per year of this tax, as pictured out by Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York. "He rises in the morning, puts on his common flannel shirt, taxed ninety-five per cent.; his coat, taxed fifty-seven per cent.; shoes, taxed thirty-five per cent.; hat, taxed ninety-two per cent.; takes the water from a bucket taxed thirty-five per cent., and washes his faces in a tin bowl taxed thirty-five per cent.; dries them on a cheap cotton towel taxed forty-five per cent. He sits down to his humble meal and eats from a plate taxed fifty per cent., with knife and fork taxed thirty-five per cent.; drinks his coffee with sugar taxed sixty-eight per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed sixty-nine per cent.; pepper, taxed sixty-one per cent. He looks round at his wife and children all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 199 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 118 per cent. And, sir, even the sunlight from heaven that pours into his humble dwelling must come through window-glass taxed fifty-nine per cent.; and yet he thinks he lives in the freest government under heaven. Then he starts to work; puts a bridle taxed thirty-five per cent. on a horse that has been shod—the nails used in shoeing taxed fifty-nine per cent.; driven by a hamer taxed twenty per cent., and hitches him to a plow taxed forty-five per cent., with chains taxed fifty-eight per cent.; and after the day's labor is closed and his family are all gathered around he reads a chapter from his bible taxed twenty-five per cent., and kneels to God on an humble carpet taxed fifty per cent., and then he rests his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed forty-five per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 104 per cent. Nor does these grasping manufacturers stop here, but even the broom with which his good wife sweeps the floor is taxed thirty-five per cent., and the cooking vessels used for preparing her husband's frugal meal are taxed forty-two per cent., and the soda used to lighten his bread taxed fifty-nine per cent. She sits down to her sewing with a needle taxed twenty-five per cent., and a spool of thread taxed seventy-four per cent. to make a calico dress taxed fifty-eight per cent.; or if she wishes to knit warm socks to protect her husband and children from the bitter cold she uses yarn taxed 120 per cent.; and thus daily and hourly must the hard earnings of the laborer go to satisfy the manufacturer and add to his ill-gotten wealth."

DEMOCRAT.

The Foreign Land Monopoly.

Our native born monopolies are bad enough, in all conscience, but those that are conceived in foreign contries and foisted upon our native land are very much worse. All things combined, a monopoly in land is perhaps the very worst kind of monopoly. It is a monopoly, which, if it becomes sufficiently extensive, puts it entirely beyond the power of the people to oppose any monopoly. As we are all very well aware there is a fellow feeling between all monopolies which induces them to stand together as against the people. Already some of our most extreme land monopolies are intimately connected with our railroad monopoly. But what we call land monopoly, as a general thing, doesn't signify a permanent ownership of the land. It is the possession of large tracts of lands that are sold to actual settlers, but at a much higher price than they should be asked to pay for it. But so long as our people are enabled in any way to get homes for themselves, they will be independent, and can protect themselves from monopoly, if they will. But the land that is held by foreign capitalists, and by some of our own capitalists, too, is not open to purchase and never will be. At present some of this land is used for grazing purposes. But that will not always be the case. As the country fills up this land will become too valuable to remain in its wild state, and will be in demand for agricultural purposes. But not a foot of it can be purchased. It will be rented as the land in Ireland is rented, and the landlord will grow fat while the tenant will grow poor. Our own children will be the slave-tenants of foreign landlords, and no one who is familiar with the history of Ireland will think that the term slave-tenant is at all inappropriate. As our laws are at present, landlordism in the United States is much less restrained than it is in Ireland. Here the tenant has no rights whatever that the landlord is bound to respect. In Ireland he has some. Of course we do not feel this state of affairs in the country at large now, because we have plenty of cheap land which prevents the landlord from applying the screws. But in the cities it is felt. The tenant in the city must sign away all his rights under the law, and even give the landlord the right without the slightest notice to kick him off the premises, whenever he feels inclined. The tenant agrees to pay the rent in advance; to pay it even if the house burns down, if the landlord chooses to rebuild; to keep the premises in good repair, and the lease says that the tenant has examined the premises and has found them to be in perfect condition; he agrees to hold the landlord entirely harmless from all damage from whatever cause; he agrees to forfeit all right to notices or to exemption of property from execution; he gives a general power of attorney for the confession of judgment against him, and authorizes the landlord to come into the house and throw him and his goods into the street. So far the law does not bind the tenant to vote any particular ticket or to attend any particular church, but it may when our landlords get a few lessons from our foreign landlords who have had their training in Ireland. Certainly there is nothing in our laws to prevent almost any condition or requirements from going into the lease.

Now, then, with such laws, what may be expected of a foreign land monopoly in this country, or, for that matter, from a home land monopoly? The tenant will have his mouth closed as to complaint against any monopoly. The railroad will then feast upon the fruits of his labor with none to remonstrate. He will be utterly helpless under the conditions of a cutthroat law which will cover everything and make him a slave. There certainly cannot be room to doubt that this sort of monopoly must go. Surely this people will not suffer foreigners to come here and absorb immense tracts of the public lands, and then go home, leaving their agents to manage it while the owners patiently wait for the time when they can Irelandise this country. The United States is open for bona fide foreign settlement. It will welcome every foreigner who will come and become one of us, and stand by his own and our liberties. But the gate must be shut against this foreign monopoly of land, and against home monopoly, too.—*Ex.*

COAST NOTES.

The new building for the deaf mute school in Salem is being finished under the supervision of Rev. P. S. Knight, the present principal and Superintendent of that institution.

William Wright, of Salem, has a squash vine in his garden which is seventy-five feet long. The branches will measure at least seventy-five feet more, and there are growing thereon at least 100 well developed little sqashes.—*Statesman.*

There is on exhibition at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office a bunch of timothy hay, the stalks of which are seven feet and two inches long. It was raised in the much-abused "slickens" at Henry Richards' ranch, Gold Flat, near this city. Such specimens of the county's resources as these are what will set off Nevada county's mineral exhibit at the World's Fair in New Orleans.—*Nevada Transcript.*

A good and desirable class of people from Minnesota are seeking homes in the Willamette valley. The inhospitable climate of that state is driving them into a country more congenial, and Oregon strikes them as the finest country they ever saw. Already many are purchasing improved farms and are moving their families, with a view to taking possession after harvest. The immigration from the old western states this fall promises to be larger than many anticipate, and all will bring more or less money.—*Daily News.*

As J. P. Winfrey was leading a horse on Monday evening near Reno he overtook two strangers, one of whom asked for a ride and mounted the animal. His companion shortly afterward requested to be taken up, and Winfrey held the halter while the rider attempted to pull his campanion up. Both seemed comfortably seated and the horse started off gently when one of the men fell off, and, strange to say, had his neck broken and was instantly killed. The name of the deceased was J. Sheehan of Crown Point Ravine, Gold Hill, and he leaves a wife at that place.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

From a private letter written by a lady in Seattle a funny story is gathered concerning the exercise of the franchise by women at the late election there. The writer said that a number of ladies who voted did not know who they voted for, and they would not allow the male dyed in the wool politicians to assist them, for fear of being fooled. One of the ladies drove around in a carriage all day peddling tickets, and working hard for her ticket, and after the polls closed she learned to her horror that she had been working for and peddling the "whisky ticket."—*Portland Standard.*

Prospects are bright for the cattle men of Eastern Oregon who have stock for sale this season. Prices continue high, and sales are already being made at good figures. In California the price keeps up in consequence of the supply of cattle from the southern ranges being meagre; and prices also continue high in the large eastern markets, indicating that the prices on this coast are not held up solely by local circumstances. It has been the opinion of many cattle men that the prices of the past two years have been above a solid permanent basis, and sooner or later must take a drop, but as yet there are no indications of a decline.

Joshua Patterson has just threshed one of the best wheat crops ever raised in this valley. It was a patch of about 140 acres on Sylvester Patterson's land on the east side of Bear creek, about four mile below Ashland. Considerable of the grain had been knocked down by the heavy rains in the early part of the season and was missed by the heading machines, but what was reaped averaged over forty-five bushels to the acre for the whole 140 acres. The wheat is of the best quality—large, plump grains, and weighs 62lbs. to the bushel. The wheat was sown last fall on land that was summer fallowed. The Pattersons will cut about seven hundred acres of grain—wheat, oats and barley—this year.—*Tidings.*

The fine country residence of Louis Rosenthal at Mt. Tabor, five miles east of this city, was burned on the night of the 26th inst. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,400, in the Hamburg Bremen, Home Mutual and California companies. The entire family were at the circus here, and knew nothing of their loss until they arrived at their ruins about midnight. It is believed that the house was robbed and fired by burglars, several other depredations having occurred in that neighborhood the previous night. Eight citizens of East Portland have suffered in the past three nights from the depredations of burglars, and now a vigilance committee is formed.—*Vindicator.*

Perhaps the most remarkable hay crop to be found in this state, if not on the coast, is on John Boynton's ranch on Truckee Meadows, says the Reno *Journal.* "The grass is indigenous to the soil, and is called red-top, for the reason that in the field it somewhat resembles that specie of grass, but it is not red-top. It more closely resembles the mountain bunch-grass than anything else. It grows spontaneously on bottom lands, which a few years ago were so impregnated with alkali as to be practically worthless. The alkali has been leached out by irrigation, and nature assisted, has produced the grass here mentioned. It affords but one crop in the year, and yields about three tons to the acre. But the most remarkable thing about this grass is the honey-dew with which it is thickly coated every year. This season the honey-dew is unusually heavy, so much so that by grasping in the hand a bunch of the grass growing anywhere in the field the stalks will stick together is if waxed. It is claimed that one ton of it is worth three tons of ordinary hay. Mr. Boynton will harvest nearly 400 tons of this hay on land that ten years ago he considered absolutely worthless.

SUMMER LAKE NOTES.

Distressingly healthy only for doctors. I learn John Foster is ailing. I am not informed as to the nature of his ailment.

Every body busy haying.

Flies and mosquitoes are waxing uncomfortably numerous and monotonously impudent.

The gentle voice of the festive blackbird is heard in our grain fields. On a neat calculation we find their melodies come exhorbitantly high.

John Rowland of Paisley started to Webfoot last week.

Felix Duncan and Eldon Brattain went down yesterday from the Silver and Summer lake rodeos with the Chewaucan cattle.

Geo. Elliott and wife went up to Silver lake to day.

Jas. Moore paid our valley a flying visit last Sunday.

The cutworms are holding their passovers on the summit of our potato vines.

SPERO.

Summer Lake, July, 29, 1884

C. U. SN[illegible]

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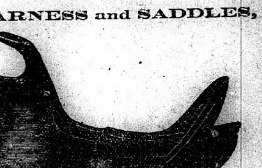

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(5-27-'84) H. M. HARRIS & SON.

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.

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