LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER.

[illegible], 1883, by J. S.

The dear troubles still remain among the coal miners of Pennsylvania.

[illegible] for the Kansas [illegible] to meet a [illegible] 22 to nominate [illegible] ticket.

The medical congress was opened August 19, at Copenhagen, in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, and [illegible] congress in Paris 250 [illegible] and services, 103 Norwegians and eight persons of other nationalities.

An earthquake occurred in the eastern part the afternoon of August 19. It [illegible] of short duration. Much alarm was felt by the people, many of whom thought the end of the world [illegible]. Many chimneys were shaken down in Philadelphia, and dishes were rattled down on shelves and tables at a lively rate. Everyone ran into the street, fearing the houses would fall, and there was great excitement.

The defrauding fever seems to have struck Oregon at last. Frank Frisbee, assistant exchange teller of the First National Bank of Portland, recently secured leave of absence, and with his family went to San Francisco. An investigation of accounts shows a discrepancy of $[illegible]. It is supposed that he made [illegible] from San Francisco with a view to [illegible] the South Sea Islands or [illegible].

A group of Parisian capitalists, headed by Feycenet, will join with the Russian Concessionaires in constructing a railroad from the Caspian sea to Russrath, at the Persian gulf. The Czar and Shah of Persia will support the scheme. A nephew of the Russian minister of finance is one of the Concessionaires. It is intended by the means to create a through route between England and India, which can be passed over in two weeks. It is expected that the work will be completed in three years. The news of this project is exciting opposing English schemes looking to the construction of a railway in the valley of the Euphrates.

A writer says that: "Whisky costs this country $900,000,000, which is twice as much as the cost of bread, four times the cost of rent, four times the cost of iron and steel, more than four times the cost of woolen goods, of leather, of cotton goods, or boots and shoes, ten times the cost of public education, and one hundred times as much as is given for Christian missions, home and foreign; yet all this $900,000,000 worth of whisky would not prevent a babe from starving, nor mend a broken shoe, nor grease a wagon, nor smooth the pillow of a dying missionary. It will, however, weigh heavy on election days until the world changes. Cotton is not king, corn is not king; it is whisky, my boy, that does the business.

An excursion train which left Denver, Colorado, on the morning of August 19th, carried several hundred people to a point twenty miles south of the city, where they saw a fight take place between John P. Clow of Denver and George A. Morrison of Leadville, for the championship of Colorado. Both men were badly used up. At the end of the sixth round one of the spectators reached over the rope and struck Clow. This started a general rough-and-tumble fight, in which thirty or forty men participated. The sheriff had disarmed the crowd before leaving the train, which probably prevented bloodshed. The sheriff and posse dragged the combatants apart before serious injuries was done. In the meantime the referee called time, and decided in favor of Clow.

Trouble between France and China still continues. Later details of the capture of Foching by the French say that the town was given up without a blow. Exactly the moment Admiral Lespes's flag-ship gave the signal, men were landed from the various ships, and the town was taken possession of in the name of France. The authorities of the town and a majority of the population fled. The Chinese troops, 4,000 in number, recently arrived from Shanghai, retired into the interior. A dispatch to the London *Times* from Fu chow, dated August 5th, says France gives China the whole of to-day (Aug. 10), in which to agree to the settlement proposed by France, failing in which France will seize Amoy. No ships are stationed at Amoy, but there are eleven here. The panic has revived and double patrols were sent out. The streets are crowded each night with troops.

At Calera, on the Mexican Central railway, Mexico, August 9, a Mexican peon insisted against orders upon walking on the wall of a roundhouse which was being erected. Finally he was knocked off by an American, whom the police, instead of arresting, beat with clubs until rescued by some Americans and taken to Frasville. The mayor of Calera is supposed to have instigated the trouble, having always been inimical to Americans. He caused the arrest of twelve men employed at the station, including the train dispatcher and telegraphers, and imposed fines and sentence of imprisonment upon them without trial. On representing the case to the minister of the interior, orders were sent for their release, but instead of complying with these orders the mayor compelled the prisoners to clean the streets. The American railroad men threaten vengeance. The federal authorities will, however, take prompt action to avoid further trouble.

The survivors of the ill-fated Greeley expedition have at last reached their homes in the United States, and are being feted and wined by everyone. It seems as though it is time to rest awhile from sending out these Artic exploring parties, as the knowledge thereby gained hardly pays for the enormous suffering and loss of human life entailed. Lieutenant Greeley has come from out the jaws of death, but many of his brave companions were less fortunate. After a long and heroic struggle with hunger in the dreary northern snows they died without seeing the looked-for relief from the land they had served so well. Their bodies have been brought back to the United States and laid at rest, with much funeral pomp and beat of muffled drum. They died bravely as men could die, but it looks as though it was a senseless waste of life.

An English gentleman of great experience, who resided for thirty years in Turkey, has just returned to London and gives some interesting details as to the condition of affairs in Constantinople and Turkey generally. He says that the civil list of the present Sultan is less than that of his immediate predecessor. It seems that the first charge of Turkish revenues is wages for the palace. The Sultan is in such constant dread of assassination that imagined persons frequently render him entirely unfit for business. The condition of the people in the interior of Turkey is far worse than it was thirty years ago. Taxes are heavier and continues to be very unjustly levied. Tax gatherers, to cover their own deficiencies, often return as defaulters persons who have already paid their dues, but so slight is the chance of obtaining justice that this official system of robbery is generally successful and unresisted.

The United States troops have recently been engaged in expelling the Oklahoma "Boomers" from the Indian territory. The boomers had established themselves in large numbers in the territory, built several towns, the largest of which was called Rockfalls, containing several hundred inhabitants. Payne, who is the ring-leader of the intruders, was arrested and sent to Fort Smith in chains. A printing press was also confiscated, and the buildings of the town set on fire and burned to the ground. The troops also broke up another settlement at Pearl City, on Stoffersville, and arrested three old residents, J. S. Clark, J. D. Ross and C. W. Hobler, who will be sent to Fort Smith for trial. Valuable records pertaining to the colony were captured. A stub book of certificates of membership, showing the issuance of 1,887 certificates at $5 each, bearing the seal of the colony; the plats and field notes of the survey made by H. H. Stafford, the colony surveyor, together with numerous papers relating to the concern, were found. The recent demonstration at Rockfall has had the effect of opening the eyes of the remaining "Boomers," and they are leaving in most cases without waiting for the military.

In as much as the act of the last Oregon legislature known as the hog law has occasioned some trouble among the citizens of different localities in the county, some of which has, it appears, arisen out of a wrong construction, or of total ignorance. Of its provisions we give below the full text of the act:

SECTION 1. That the owner or keeper of any swine shall not allow the same to run or be at large, out of his own enclosure, in the counties of Polk, Lake, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, and Marion, and that part of Linn county south of the South Santiam river, and that part of Clackamas county known as Oregon City, Oswego, Cinemah and Milwaukie precincts, under penalty of ten dollars for the first offense and of twenty-five dollars for each and every subsequent offense, to be recovered by civil action, in the name of the State of Oregon, before a Justice of the Peace of the precinct in which such owner or keeper, or either of them may reside, and such penalty shall be for the benefit of, and when collected paid into the common school fund of the county in which such action is brought, within sixty days after such animal is proved to be at large.

SEC. 2. No prosecution shall be commenced to recover the penalties named in Sec. 1, until at least one day's notice be given to the owner or one having charge of such swine, if such owner or keeper be know, and it shall be a sufficient defense to such prosecution to show that such animal or animals were at large without the knowledge of such owner or keeper, and without his fault.

SEC. 3. A person finding any swine running at large contrary to the provisions of this Act, may, and any Constable of any precinct or Marshal of any city in his county, where such swine may be found, on view of information, shall take up, and confine the same forthwith, giving notice thereof to the owner if known, and if not known, by posting notices describing such animals therein, in at least three public places within the precinct; and if the owner does not appear and claim the property and pay all charges for taking up, advertising and keeping the same within ten days from the date of this notice, the sale of the animals may be proceeded with under the law regulating estrays.

This act shall be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved October 24, 1882.

Seismologists are not the only people in the world who are interested in earthquakes. The trembling of this terrestrial globe is a subject that forces itself upon the attention of the most unscientific men and women. Unenlightened ones can presage the coming of an earthquake with some degree of accuracy by the peculiar electric condition of the atmosphere, but frequently even those who are accustomed to the premonitions of these shocks, and know by unelucidated knowledge how and when to predict their arrival, are startled by a tremblor that rattles everything about their ears. The danger of an earthquake lies in its suddenness and the impossibility of calculating what its strength will be. On this account these natural disturbances cause at times fearful loss of life as well as of property. Such a destructive event is remembered indefinitely in the locality where it occurs, and on this account is not wholly without good, for it gives the public in general, and newspaper writers in particular, a reliable stand-by with which to compare subsequent quakes. Every civilized region of the globe has had a decent earthquake some time in its career. Lisbon had the most respectable sized one in 1755, when nearly 100,000 people perished, and California has not yet forgotten the tremblor which struck it in 1868. Californians "point with pride" to that year's shock whenever the topic of earthquakes is broached. It has been the only one that has caused any damage in this state or on this coast in seventy two years. Yet, compared with the earthquakes that have occurred in other parts of the world, the loss created by it was small, and the fact that no greater disturbance than it has occurred to startled the inhabitants here since this state was settled, shows that it is a safe place in that particular to reside in. Besides the shocks that have followed that of 1868, and which are still remembered by the present generation, four preceded it in 1812, 1815, 1819 and 1829. That of 1812 might be called an echo of the destructive New Madrid earthquake, that shook the valley of the Mississippi. One of the old mission churches was thrown down by it, but none other of these edifices, although constructed of sun-dried bricks, have been shattered by any California tremblor.—*S. F. Examiner.*

COAST NOTES.

The Deer Lodge penitentiary, Montana, contains 125 prisoners.

The fair at Yreka will commence Wednesday, October 1, and continue four days.

The Ashland *Tidings* reports a turnip which measures thirty-six inches around and weighs thirteen pounds.

The Oregon state board of education has apportioned $35,400.25 of the interest on the common school fund.

Charles Prim started from Jacksonville for Chico, Cal., last Thursday armed with a requisition to bring back Charles Bassett, then noted stage robbery, and leader of the gang that rob bed the stage near Grant's Pass in January last. The prisoner is also charged with other stage robberies committed in California since that time.—*Tidings.*

William Carter who has just returned from a trip to San Joaquin county, reports an immense yield of grain in that section. As yet it is hardly more than half cut, and while the farmers are jubilant over the yield, they are fearful lest early rains set in before they have time to get it off the fields. Much trouble is experienced in finding harvest hands. Mr. Carter returned by way of Lodi, and passed a patch of watermelons, 500 acres in area. He learned that if the growers could realize one cent for each watermelon grown thereon, they would have a handsome income from their land.—*Ex.*

Sacramento valley is lined with stacks of hay and grain. The yield has been so immense this season that the work of harvesting is increased two-fold. We should certainly have a year of unprecedented prosperity throughout the coast, as all branches of trades and industries will receive an impetus from this immense unbosoming of mother earth, and while we are jingling the gold in our coffers we should not be unmindful of the blessings which have been showered upon us by a kind and beneficent Providence, and the pride we rightfully feel in our ability to feed the starving millions of other lands.—*Anderson Enterprise.*

An Indian fight occurred at Dixie valley this week—whisky the cause. Mr. Reavis (for whom the Indians are at work putting up hay) says he will give fifty dollars to ascertain from whom they got the whisky. We do not believe that our saloon men or merchants will violate the law by selling liquor to Indians; but Indians like whisky—and so do white men, who are not always able to pay for the same; and the Indians furnish the money to this class to purchase it, and then go "smoke." They are smart enough not to inform on those who obtain it for them—for the community would make it very warm for them if found out.—*Mountain Tribune.*

In no slight degree is the popular appreciation of racing, and the preference given to that over trotting, due to the brighter accessories which belong to the turf. "Silks and satins" will always have the call over fustian and coarse woolen fabrics as an adjunct of sport, and in that respect there is so nearly an unanimity of opinion that the majority for the bright colors and delicate tissues may be termed in political parlance overwhelming. There is a harmonious conjunction between the sleek-coated, symmetrical thoroughbred and the dapper jockey clothed with scrupulous exactness in the habiliments, which are everywhere conditioned as the proper array. The top-boots and white buckskins, or corduroys, belong to all, but every jocket must be of a diverse color, and a majority of owners prefer to select those which are of a cheerful hue. Thus while gratifying their tastes for the beautiful, the spectators are benefitted in being enabled to "keep track" of the various animals taking part in the fray, and thus the beautiful and useful are united.

There is an utter want of harmony in the highly-bred trotters of the present day, harnessed to a vehicle which looks like a tracing of delicate lines, and a shirt-sleeved driver wearing a battered and faded cap. In many cases the shirt-sleeves are anything but white, though that may have been the original color, and should such be the case it is a decided improvement when the garment is a deep blue or bright red, if even of the coarsest woolen. Still there is a great improvement over the practice of former years, and there is a likelihood that before long there will be, at every important meeting, a radical change for the better.

We understand that the rule will be rigidly enforced at a state fair, and probably at the others, and write this in order that the drivers may be prepared to comply.—*Breeder and Sportsman.*

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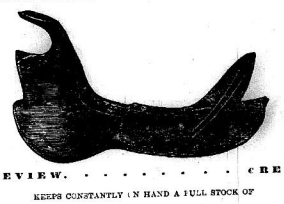

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