LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER.

Lakeview, Or., Saturday, August 23, 1884.

A Georgia editor, returning home from the Chicago convention via Washington, feels displeased because "In the office of Secretary Lincoln are portraits of all his predecessors, except that of Jefferson Davis." He thinks a "change" is necessary, in this respect.

A celebrated physician declares that the raising of the head of the bed, by placing under each leg a block of the thickness of two bricks, is an effective remedy for cramps. Patients who have suffered at night, crying aloud with pain, have found this plan to afford immediate, certain and permanent relief.

Ex Gov. St. John, of Kansas, the nominee of the prohibition party for president, is described as having the appearance of a well-to-do business man. He has sharp eyes, surmounted by heavy brows, and his broad, high forehead is partly covered by clustering light brown hair. He is of medium size, and his firm set mouth betokens energy and decision.

The following is the official record of the fastest five passages across the Atlantic: Alaska, New York to Queenstown, six days and eighteen hours; Alaska, Queenstown to New York, six days and twenty-one hours; Oregon, New York to Queenstown, six days and twenty-three hours; Oregon, Queenstown to New York, seven days and eight hours; Oregon, Queenstown to New York, six days, ten hours and eight minutes.

The leaders of the anti-monopoly and greenback party in Oregon have recently held a consultation, and concluded to place in the field a regular Butler electoral ticket. The state central committee of that party will probably meet in a few days at Salem for the purpose of placing three electors in the field. The best estimates place the total anti-monopolists and greenback strength in Oregon at nearly 1,000 votes. The introduction of a third electoral ticket is a problematic element, and involves a political result of some doubt.

A Long Branch, New York, special say: General Grant, referring to the report that he was willing to accept the nomination of the American political alliance for the presidency, said: "I never heard of Ellsworth, who addressed me on the subject, until I received a letter from him tendering me the presidential nomination of the American political alliance. I know nothing of the alliance or Ellsworth, with the exception of what I have read in the newspapers. I have not answered the letter, and do not intend to answer it. No committee has waited on me to see if I would accept the nomination tendered in the Ellsworth letter. I am a republican and I have no interest in the alliance or its action."

The labor convention, which met at Utica, New York, August 12, adopted resolutions that the executive committee be directed to use every honorable means in their power to have a representative nominated and elected to the legislature and that it is the sense of the convention that the localities where such action may be taken should receive practical aid from organized labor throughout the state. Also, that we demand of the legislature of the state the passage of a law changing the Castle Garden labor bureau from a labor bureau to furnish cheap pauper labor to employers, into a labor bureau for the benefit of the workmen and citizens of New York, and we also recommend the passage of a law to increase the head money to $10 per head, so as to stop the influx of paupers to this country, the money so received by the tax to be used as a fund for the care and benefit of all emigrants.

The New York *World* prints interviews with prominent politicians as to the effect of Butler's candidacy. They generally conclude that Butler will hurt Blaine, or at least not injure Cleveland. John Kelly, however, said: "It puts a new phase to the canvass. I have known him for thirty years. He is very popular, especially with the working classes, and will poll a large vote. No better evidence of his popularity could be given than the way he was received by the crowds of people in drenching rain on Evacuation Day. It surprised me the way he was cheered along the line; and then, too, see the reception he was given in Chicago just before the convention! Butler has many elements of strength, and personally I have a very high opinion of him as a man."

A *Sun's* editorial ends: For a great many years, now, Butler has been conspicuous in the public affairs of the country. He has been a republican and a democrat, but he has generally pursued his own course in both parties. He has many enemies and many friends. His enemies are mostly to be found among the rich, highly educated and aristocratic. His friends are among the masses of the people. In this canvass the presence of Butler will certainly produce a disturbance, and this disturbance is, in our judgment, likely to prove wholesome and useful.

The publishers of the *Irish Nation* says of Butler: "Nothing can be done anyway until Butler writes his letter of acceptance. He says it won't be until Cleveland's is published. Now why under the sun should Butler wait for the governor to speak? Has he got nothing to say for himself? These eternal delays have got us all into this fix, and the fewer Butler indulges in for the future, the better his chances in the campaign will be."

The Tammany leader, Kelly, says he will work for Cleveland, although he did all he could to keep him from receiving the nomination of the democratic party for president. Replying to a recent letter, Kelly writes: "First, the charge that I voted against Tilden and Hendricks in 1876 is untrue. Myself and those associated with me did our very best to elect Tilden and Hendricks, and what occurred afterwards could not be laid to us. The position of the party in the county and state stands in this way: The laboring class on whom we relied mainly for support are now pronounced against Cleveland, and it will be difficult for us to convince them that their condition would be improved by the election of this gentleman. We will do what we can to convince those people and hope and expect to be comparatively successful."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has announced his intention to support Cleveland, the democratic nominee for president. For a time after the Cleveland-Halpin scandal was published, Beecher wavered and almost flew the track, but now the New York *Times* prints the following:

A *Times* reporter called on Beecher last evening at his farm at Peekskill. Beecher was rambling among the trees and shrubbery. He said from private as well as public investigation he had received intelligence that cleared away his conscientious scruples, and he has made up his mind to support Cleveland unless something more damaging than has yet been published is produced. He is satisfied that Gov. Cleveland committed an error about thirteen years ago, but at the time he acted a generous and very honorable part, and has for that won his admiration. Beecher said he thought the governor's prospects of election were growing brighter every day. He also said that he should in a short time make public his position on the question.

A special telegram from the City of Mexico to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: A conspiracy against the government, discovered here, embraces a plot to depose President Gonzales and put in his place Jose Maria Iglesias and to assassinate General Diaz and all the leaders of what is known as the "Tuxtepec party." The plot is said to have been wide spread in the states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, San Luis and Queretaro, and that there is a great deal of anxiety. A number of arrests were made in the City of Mexico during the week, embracing several prominent persons; among them Francisco Mejia, ex-minister of finance; Ricardo Rominez, ex-judge of the Federal district; Gregori Perez Jordon, a prominent lawyer; General Feliciano Chavarro, Col. Jose Maria Rodriguez, D. E. Veas, Augustin Mendoza, Ambrosio Dominguez, Ramon Juarez, Miguel Salcedo and Vidol Carral, also the wife of Jordon. The latter has a small printing office, in which a large number of posters were found ready for circulation, inciting the people to revolt against the present government and in favor of Iglesias. No further explanation is given, but other arrests, it is expected, will be made, and active measures will be taken to defeat the plot.

The Independent and Democratic newspapers in the eastern cities print the text of the report of the committee of investigation of the Cleveland scandal. One committee was composed of sixteen republicans and independents residing in Buffalo, the other of the Rev. K. Twining, who went out for the *Independent* newspaper on the same business. Neither report contributes new facts. Each admits the Maria Halpin scandal, but emphatically denies the general charges of drunkenness and immorality. They state that the editor of the Buffalo paper utterly failed when called upon to substantiate the charges of general licentiousness. He admitted he had no evidence to support any accusation against Cleveland except in one instance, to which they were particularly referred. In all the other instances in which the reports and insinuations have been tangible enough to furnish a clue to guide investigations they have been proved false. Dr. Twining's report concludes with the entire acquittal of Cleveland from every scandal except the Halpin case, in regard, to which he says: "Whether such an offense can, in the course of years, be forgiven, will depend on one's eagerness to cast the first stone. For my part I can forgive it. When it has not been denied it does not send Cleveland's friends into the canvass with a fact in the history of their candidate which they cannot forget, and which they will have to carry as a burden; but I cannot see that it authorizes one to set aside conclusions which the whole independent party has drawn from Cleveland's tried, trusty and admirable career."

The organic law of all new communities is labor. It is the foundation of everything. It confronts us on the threshold of life and makes workers and not dreamers of men. In this country, especially, men bring into action all their mental forces, and by the exercise of these qualities rise or fall. These intent forces utilized as a stimulant are, when still dormant. This incessant struggle, which all the men in the United States are born to, teaches concentration, accuracy and completeness; and these once gained are applied to active business pursuits. Utility is the infallible test of a man's capabilities and talents. He must make his knowledge, his experience, his culture, serve him in some numberless ways before he himself can be certain that he possesses them. Hence, all education in this country, especially, should be practical. Culture, for its own sake, is a secondary consideration. The education which teaches how to do one thing well is above all things desirable. In this way we become a nation of specialists, and specialists are the best teachers in any walk in life. They have turned aside from the pomp and vain glory of superficial knowledge, they have surrendered the care and indolence, the sweetness and light of such a state, and devoted themselves to the mastery of one thing. Thus is enlarged the domain of human knowledge, and in this way has man subjected one kingdom after another. They are the masters of science, giving to mankind what others would have confined to the individual. Completeness in any one thing never yet narrowed the mind. There is always an intimate relation between the various branches of knowledge. In mastering one, contingent information is secured to assist in subduing another. The practice of one business or profession deals so largely with men that a general idea of all occupations is thereby attainable. Men eminent in one profession have been no less distinguished in another and entirely different one. Cay and Hamilton were great lawyers, and they were statesmen as well. Goethe was a scientist and George Eliot a philosopher, none the less because of their eminence in the world of letters. Leonardo di Vinci and Michael Angelo were not only architects, but poets, sculptors and painters as well. But all of them were specialists at first. They learned one thing at a time and learned it well. They demonstrated in their brilliant careers that devotion to one special branch of knowledge or industry may be made the nucleus around which gathers an infinity of learning, just as one great river is fed by a thousand invisible streams. When we enumerate the powers which go to the building up of human life, we include the power of conduct, intellect, knowledge, beauty, social adaptation and manners. All are necessary to success. These powers are not isolated. They grow from one stem. Intellect and knowledge are the foundation of all culture. Even the a tomato owes its powers to them. The true plan, therefore, demanded by the material conditions of our country, is to educate the people to do some one thing well. Having the main road clear the student after knowledge may turn aside into byepaths without losing his way.—*S. F. Examiner.*

COAST NOTES.

Oregon can boast of good crops, this year.

Flour is selling in Ashland at $16.00 per thousand pounds.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is delivering a course of lectures in Oregon.

The Colfax *Gazette* says that grain dealers will not furnish sacks to the farmers this season in which to store the excess crop.

The out-put of the Ashland woolen factory is valued at some $75,000 per annum, instead of $30,000, as stated in last week's issue.—*Tidings.*

Crater lake, situated in Klamath county, about fifty-five miles north of Linkville, is said to be inhabited by an amphibious monster of huge proportions. It was recently seen by a party of pleasure seekers from Linkville, but at such a distance that they can only describe it as a horse marine animal, with a white face.

Rev. A. M. Russell brought us some fine peaches from his place in town last week. They were all large and beautiful—of the Early Crawford variety—and grew upon a tree set out by Mr. Thornton twelve years ago. The largest one weighed nine ounces. This is a good-sized peach, but doesn't rank with one which grew in town here last year—and grew—and grew till it weighed thirteen ounces; and, besides, there were many others on the same tree nearly as large—*Tidings.*

Forty-three Catholic German's from Minnesota have just moved to a ranch about eight miles beyond Scio. They are contracting for a section of land, and will work it together. There are eleven men among them, and the rest are women and children. Well to do and industrious they will no doubt make good Oregonians. We understand that they will be joined by others soon. They brought their effects in two cars, and we understand among them were two horses, which must have eaten their value up in freight. No doubt there are eastern people who think we have no horses or furniture in Oregon. Curious notions.—*Albany Democrat.*

The discovery of wool at a depth of seventeen hundred feet, while boring an artesian well at White Plains, Nev., near the Sink, is worthy of mention. The well sinking has been progressing nearly two years and is being done by the railroad company of the Carson, and is down now over 2,100 feet. The report says: "The fore, which was at first eight inches, has been considerably lessened as the depth is increased. Boiling water has been struck and salt water passed through, but still the 2,500-pound drill goes down in search of the much-wanted fresh stream. At the depth of 1,700 feet something remarkable happened. The drill struck and passed through nine feet of solid wood. The singular point about it was, although the wood had turned entirely black, owing to its long burial, it had not carbonized in the slightest and could be whittled and broken like wood above ground. Much of the wood came up in pieces, but little of it pulverizing under the action of the drill."—*Reno Journal.*

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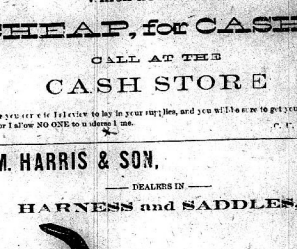

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