

Crook County Journal.

VOL. VI.

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 6, 1902.

NO. 47

A SAD ACCIDENT

Wagon Overturns and Causes Death

Other Ashwood Items

C. Campbell's Wife and Child are Instantly Killed. Mining Notes.

On Tuesday, October 28th, Chas. Campbell, who lives about 10 miles from here, near the head of Muddy, went up to the timber near the head of South Anity, where the saw mill used to stand, to get a load of lumber that he had there. His wife and baby accompanied him. On his return night overtook him before he reached home. In the darkness he ran over a pile of rocks near the road and upset the wagon. Campbell was thrown off the wagon and was not much hurt; but his wife and child fell underneath as the wagon turned over, and the whole weight of wagon and lumber rested on top of them. They must have died almost instantly, from what we can learn. Campbell unhitched the horses and turned them loose and then tried to get the load off his loved ones.

As he strained frantically to release them his wife gasped, "Good-bye; I'm gone". After this he seems to have become crazed, as he arrived some time later at Dan Crowley's ranch minus his hat, coat, vest and shoes.

Mrs. Crowley was alone with her children, and was badly scared, and as Campbell was incapable of further work, nothing was done until morning. The next day neighbors were warned, and a party of men went to the scene of the accident. They found the mother and child buried under the lumber with nothing in sight but one of the woman's hands and part of the arm. Dr. Coffeen was sent for and made an examination and said death must have resulted almost immediately after the upsetting of the wagon.

The mother and child were placed in one coffin and buried in the Ashwood cemetery on Friday, October 31st. The remains were followed to the grave by nearly every resident of Ashwood, including the school children, who, headed by their teacher, Miss Smith, joined the procession as it passed the school house.

The machinery is in place on the Morning Star, and everything is ready to resume operations.

John Knight has been taking some fine looking ore out of the Triangle, a fractional claim belonging to the Pendleton Co., on which he is doing the assessment work.

The shaft on the Dexter group is now down 92 feet, and the ore is improving right along. The Dexter lode fair to be a great mine in the near future.

The White Butte Co., have suspended operations for a short time in order to put up a wharf, as the shaft has reached such a depth that hoisting by hand is too slow and expensive.

We are informed that the Red Jacket Co. will commence to place their hoisting works next week, and after the hoist is in place they will go to sinking and continue operations all winter.

PICK AND DRILL.

Down in Silverton, this state, there stands a large two-story frame building, poorly built of cheap lumber, and characteristic of the doctrines taught within its walls—for it was called a university. The teachings, which originated with its faculty, were called the Liberal Doctrines, and were a strange con-

glomeration of Spencer, Huxley, Tom Paine and Darwin, and Haeckel and Goethe. The faculty was composed of the most rabid thinkers and believers of this subject, and were headed by T. B. Wakeman, a man who once studied for the Presbyterian ministry in Princeton and afterwards renounced the faith which had been inculcated in this great school. After making a poor showing in New York City as a lawyer, he finally drifted into what he termed "liberal" views, and became one of its leading writers and lecturers, and finally espoused the cause of free love.

He and three others formed the faculty of this school, which had as its sole object the tearing down of the beliefs of others. The school was established several years ago, but, needless to say, was never a success; and now the news comes that they are to abandon Silverton and their "university" and move to Kansas City, where they will retard the development of their immediate sphere, as there can come no good thing out of their works.

Silverton, situated in one of Oregon's prettiest valleys, and with every natural advantage, has been done uncalculable harm through the works of these people.

Now that they are to leave, the people are breathing more easily, and they will have just cause to be ever thankful. The building which has sheltered the school called the Liberal University of Oregon will doubtless stand and rot, a fitting testimonial in its cheap construction, to the empty religion and works of its builders—verily, a second tower of Babel!

No Special Session.

"The legislature of each state which is chosen next proceeding the expiration of the time for which any senator was elected to represent such state in congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a senator in congress."—Section 14, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The Sentinel several weeks ago intimated that in the event of a special session of the legislature being called for other purpose than the election of an U. S. senator would obtrude itself upon that session. This fear, coupled with the reading of the law, as printed above, has caused the special session stock to suffer a collapse and nobody now believes there will be a call.

Since Attorney-General Blackburn has given it as his opinion that the referendum amendment is automatic and sets itself in operation, there is no longer any foot for the special to stand upon—Salmon Sentinel.

To Organize an Irrigation Congress.

An informal meeting of citizens was held in the County Court room Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing an irrigation congress to act in conjunction with the National organization and to arrange for sending delegates to the convention which meets in Portland November 18 and 19. A temporary organization was effected with W. A. Booth as chairman, and it was agreed to meet in the Circuit Court room on Saturday evening at 7.30, to perfect a permanent organization. It was ordered that the mayor appoint two delegates to the state convention and that two be appointed by the County Court. If the citizens of this county desire to avail themselves of their rights in this matter they should all turn out and make this meeting a success.

IS THERE FRAUD?

Irregularities Said to Exist

Investigation Ordered

Secretary Hitchcock Holds up Final Proof on Timber Lands

The Secretary of the Interior has just received positive evidence of extensive frauds being perpetrated in Oregon under the timber and stone act, whereby certain persons are seeking to acquire absolute control of the richest timber lands in the public domain in that state. The most flagrant violations of the law have occurred in the Roseburg, Lakeview and Dalles districts. According to the Secretary's advice people are being shipped into these districts by the railroads and are immediately entering the forested lands under the timber and stone act. In other instances large tracts are being denuded of their timber by parties who are doing assessment work on what they assert to be mineral developments. There is strong proof that a large number of these alleged mineral locations are on non-mineral land and have been made purely for the purpose of acquiring the timber. When this is accomplished they are abandoned.

So positive and convincing is the evidence now in the Secretary's hands that immediate steps are to be taken to prosecute every one of the fraudulent entrymen. As a first step in this direction, Secretary Hitchcock last Tuesday, the 28th, ordered that all entries in Oregon under the timber and stone act be suspended pending investigation, and directed that each timber entryman be served with a notice to show cause why his entry should not be cancelled. If, during this suspension, any entryman attempts to cut or remove timber from the tract sought by him, he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The ordered investigation will include the land offices at Roseburg, The Dalles and Lakeview to determine whether or not they have been in collusion with the perpetrators of the extensive frauds.

The department some time ago prepared blanks upon which was to be taken testimony of witnesses in all entries made under the timber act, and these blanks were sent in large numbers to every land office in the United States. It was noticed that in the returns from these Oregon offices testimony was not submitted on regulation blanks, and many vital questions and answers which were intended to show the good faith or the illegal purpose of the entryman were omitted each time. The land officers assert that they never received the blanks, but all other offices experienced no such inconvenience. Because of the coincidence of the failure of the blanks to show up and the immediately ensuing flood of timber entries, mostly of a questionable nature, the department feels that a thorough investigation must be held to establish the status of the land offices in question.

One of the land offices under investigation reported cash receipts for timber and stone entries for the quarter ended September 30 exceeding those of the preceding quarter by over 100,000, and another office reported an excess of more than \$60,000 for the same quarter. For the whole of the last fiscal year the Lakeview district returned only \$11,197 from sales of timber and stone lands; Roseburg returned \$71,457 and the The Dalles \$5752.

While it will be easy to reach the fraudulent entrymen under the timber and stone act, it is more difficult to prosecute fraudulent mineral entrymen, but adequate steps have been provided to investigate each alleged mineral entry. And in cases where timber is being cut from alleged mineral claims upon which no mineral exists prosecutions will follow.

The opinion seems to prevail in the department that if the local land offices are innocent of all collusion, they have been decidedly negligent in not detecting evidences of fraud long before they became apparent at Washington and were confirmed by investigation. While the precautionary steps being taken will save to the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars in timber lands, it will yet temporarily retard the timber development of the state, as bona fide entries will be suspended along with all others.

Halloween Party.

Friday morning a noticeable feature at the post office was the receiving by a number of gentlemen of quaint missives bearing the figure of a cat in the upper left hand corner and bearing this legend:

"Halloween comes but once a year, Over at McDowell's barroom you draw near, We shall certainly expect you at half-past eight, Later than that ghosts will have fastened the gate, When? Friday, Oct. 31 '02. Where? You find out."

At first it was thought to be a regular halloween trick, but on further consideration there appeared to be merit in the case and an investigation was ordered. The investigation resulted in finding a number of gentlemen assembled at the office of the Hotel Prineville about 8:15 who were speculating on what was in store for them. At the appointed hour Brother Liggett led the way to Belknap's hall where we were greeted by the pale light of ghost lanterns made after the old fashioned pumpkin lights that the boys used to set up beside the road to frighten superstitious people. Moans and groans of the most hair raising sort rent the air and besides at the head of the stairs were seen a number of typical ghosts like our childhood days pictured the dark, dark woods peopled with and among them were three witches that would have been the delight of old Cotton Mather. The visitors were swept into the hall by the witches and then the fun began. First the witches filed in and went through their weird incantations and then out and were followed by the ghosts who gave an exhibition of ghost dancing that discounted anything witnessed before the battle of Wounded Knee. All this time the witches' broth was brewing in the kettle over the fire in one corner of the hall and the pumpkin lights were dancing and flickering around the room. After the various evolutions had been performed the electric lights were turned on and the ghosts and witches fled in their own proper persons and we were greeted by well known members of Juniper Circle W. O. W. who had prepared this little surprise for their friends. Games were then indulged in until a late hour when refreshments were brought in and the company partook of a regular Halloween supper of pumpkin pie, cake and coffee, interspersed with nuts and other delicacies. The tables were garnished with autumn leaves, while the nuts and relishes were served in cabbage leaves and pumpkin shells. Altogether it was one of the most unique and enjoyable events of the year and will long be remembered by those present.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There

Some Stolen, Others Not

Cullings From Our Exchanges—News Notes of the Week—Timely Topics.

Alex. Kirchheimer, formerly of Antelope, has been admitted to the bar and has opened a law office in Prairie City.

The eastern movement of sheep on the Oregon ranges this fall is heavier than ever before. Already 200,000 head have been exported.

According to the Journal, Salem is liable to have a trust in the saloon business, one man owning five and trying to buy the rest.

Capt. Jason Wheeler, of Albany, has been granted a pension of \$8 per month under the Indian war veteran law. This is one of the first pensions granted in the state.

Governor Geer has appointed E. A. Bailey, of Gold Beach, county judge of Curry county, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge M. Riley.

Inspector McMillan of the General Land Office, is in Oregon City, making an inspection of the local office, and finds that there are no less than 236 contest cases pending before that office.

Secretary Reed, of the Lewis and Clark Fair, has received a postal card from Colonel H. E. Dosch, stating that he left Tokyo on October 2, and was on his way to Osaka.

With the increase in fruit production of Idaho, the horticultural board finds itself unable to cope with the increase of pests and fungous diseases which are attacking the fruit trees of that state.

The Cour d'Alene & Spokane Railway Company has been organized at Spokane with a capital stock of \$500,000. The directors announce that is the intention to build an electric road between Spokane and Couer d'Alene City.

A mortgage on the Congregational church was burned at a sociable recently with much ceremony. Mrs. Sophia Charman, who has been a member of the church since 1853, lighted a match and held it to the paper.

Miss Gertrude Butler, aged 29 years, died in Salem last Friday of blood poisoning caused from a bite of a spider. The injury was sustained about two weeks ago and grew gradually worse until she died in great agony.

Ignorance of the age of a person purchasing liquor is no defense to a prosecution for selling liquor to a minor, even tho the latter declared he was of age. This is the decision of the state supreme court in a decision handed down in the case of the state vs. Gully, appealed from Linn county.

At the session of the circuit court just closed in Union county, the grand jury found true bills against five gamblers from La Grande, who were each fined \$100. This is the result of the anti-gambling crusade begun in the city election in that place last December.

The dam across Mary's river for supplying water to the Corvallis Flouring Mills has been completed. Its construction has been in progress now nearly four months. It is, without doubt, the finest structure of the kind in the Northwest.

Fish and Game Warden Quimby has had presented to him a "hy-

bird," which is a cross between a chicken and a Chinese pheasant. The head of the bird is of a chicken and the tail of a pheasant. The eggs of the bird are not fertile.

James W. Abbott, commissioner of highways, for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Division of the Department of agriculture, has launched an idea which, while new in Oregon, has already been adopted by many other states. Mr. Abbott is on his way to confer with Judge Scott of Salem as to the methods to be followed by the Good Roads Association of Oregon in obtaining modern highways for this state. And he advocates the use of convict labor as an inexpensive, continuous and unassailable means to this end. At the Imperial this morning Mr. Abbott said:

"The employment of convict labor in building good roads has passed the experimental stage. The states which have adopted it on an extensive scale are Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky. Other states use the system to a limited extent, employing only short term convicts at this work.

"Experience has shown that all able bodied prisoners whose sentence does not exceed ten years may successfully be employed at the work of highway improvement and the result is of incalculable benefit in helping industrial and agricultural development.

"California's experience has shown that even the long term convicts may be employed to great advantage at central points in quarrying and crushing the necessary stone. The quarries are surrounded by a strong stockade and the percentage of escapes is no greater than the percentage from within prison walls. This system is entirely feasible in Oregon.

"Morning and evening the convicts are marched to and from the camps to the place at which they are working. The camp varies in character according to the amount of work to be done in that particular section, the number of prisoners employed and the general topography of the country. In many cases the convict quarters are in portable houses on wheels, or in corrugated iron structures which can be readily taken down and moved. The work of road building is usually extended to a distance of one to one and a half miles in each direction from the camp.

The cost varies greatly with the efficiency of the management and the number of prisoners employed in any equad. The cost per convict per day including his board, tobacco, clothing and care, averages less than 50 cents or a small fraction of what free labor would cost. It does not compete with the free labor for were the convicts not employed at this work, the work would not be done.

"As to the efficiency of convict labor on the public roads, the general testimony is highly in its favor. The work while entirely manual as far as the prisoners are concerned, is healthy and calculated to inculcate habits of industry which are lamentably lacking in the criminal class. The justice of it is obvious. The convict is indebted to the state and it is eminently proper that he should be employed at labor which creates no personal profit for some individual but which results in a permanent and incalculable benefit to the entire people against whom he has offended. If the agricultural and mining communities of Oregon, upon whom the prosperity of the entire state depends, could only see the hundreds of miles of beautiful roads built through the country districts of the Southern states by the convicts, they would start an agitation for a similar system in this region, that would not cease until its end was attained."—Portland Journal.