

# Crook County Journal.

VOL. VII.

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, MARCH 12, 1903.

NO. 13

## OREGON'S LAKES.

### Their Location and Value.

#### A Modern Lead Sea.

Some of Them are of Large Commercial and Scientific Value.

##### GOOSE LAKE.

Goose Lake is the largest and most important lake possibly in the county. Lakeview the county town, lies at the head of this lake, and it is not only the most important town in the county, but is surrounded by one of the richest farming and stock-raising sections in the state. Goose Lake is said to have been named from the fact that in early days myriads of wild geese dotted its waters and fed on the natural meadows that bordered its shores. They have not entirely abandoned the place yet and ducks and brants and swans and other feathered game still frequent the place.

Goose Lake is 40 miles long and averages from one mile to ten in width and its depth ranges from a few feet to 100. About half of the lake lies in Oregon, while the other half lies in California. From one end to the other its shores are lined with comfortable homes surrounded with rich farms that produce everything that is grown in such a latitude. While people of this section have great sport in fishing, hunting and skating on the lake, but little boating is done. Although a strong breeze is continually blowing and the water is of sufficient depth a sail is never seen on this vast body of water, which is boasted of as the "inland sea" of Oregon and California. A small row boat may be seen now and then near some ranch house built close to the water's edge, but these for some reason do not venture far from the shore.

##### OTHER BIG LAKES.

The two Warner Lakes and Silver and Summer Lakes are each surrounded by settlements of well-to-do ranchers and stockmen. The Warner Lakes are about 40 miles from Lakeview and Summer Lake is about 60 miles from the county seat, while Silver Lake is 100 miles distant. These are each large bodies of water and along their shores and along the streams that flow into them beautiful meadows formerly existed which are now cultivated and produce large crops annually. Some of these people are more than 200 miles from a railroad train, yet they are intelligent and prosperous and happy.

##### SALT AND BORAX LAKES.

Only a few miles from the Warner Lakes are a cluster of small lakes that produce large quantities of salt and borax. For a number of years the ranchers of Lake county have obtained their supply of stock salt exclusively from these lakes. The lakes "go dry" in summer and leave a deep layer of salt of good quality over their beds. The ranchers come with wagons and shovel this salt up and haul it away by the ton. Of more recent years a wealthy man of the county has obtained ownership of one of the principal lakes and hires the salt shoveled up and supplies the Lake County market. No salt is shipped in from the outside except for table use.

##### HOW BORAX WAS DISCOVERED.

Borax was discovered to exist through mere accident. One year when the lakes "went dry" they left no salt on the surface. The

ranchers were annoyed about the matter and concluded that if there was no salt on top of the ground there ought to be some under the ground, and they proceeded to dig in the bed of the lake for salt. Within a few feet they came to a bed of a white substance which they immediately discovered was not salt. In sheer disgust one of the men took a sack full of it to town to find out what it was. The town blacksmith was regarded as the best authority on such matters and the case was submitted to his judgement. He took a shovelful of the substance and used it in welding a piece of steel, and immediately pronounced it borax. It has since been learned that the blacksmith was right, and that rich borax deposits lie at many points in the country. Steps are being taken by capitalists to establish mines, and the results are looked to with enthusiasm, as borax commands a good price in the market and the quality discovered in Lake County is said to be of a superior quality.

Other water inhabitant may be found in it, and even the ducks and geese, so plentiful in the country, do not light upon its water. It produces instant death to the fish or other water inhabitant when placed in it. The Chewaucan River flows into the lake over a fall of several feet in height. Fish from the river drop over this fall by the thousands. But when they reach the water of the lake they immediately make for the bank and throw themselves out of the water. The shores of the lake near the mouth of the river are lined with fish in all stages of decomposition and the sands are intermingled with bones of the fish that have been dead for years.

##### "MODERN DEAD SEA."

Albert Lake, 52 miles from Lakeview, at the gateway to the "desert," is called the "Modern Dead Sea." It is 20 miles long and averages from one to 10 miles in width. It has no outlet. It is fed at one end by the Chewaucan River and at the other by a hot spring that boils up like a creek from the earth. Like the Dead Sea it never makes any perceptible change in depth and its water is so impregnated with minerals or other substance no living thing can survive in it. Not a fish or a moving lake.

Sand Lake, in the heart of the desert, is the puzzler to the people of Lake county. It is in the midst of great sand beds and sand dunes, and its shores are lined with fossils. In fact, it is the center of the great Lake county fossil fields. That the lake moves from place to place is verified by the citizens of the county who have lived there for a number of years. They can point out where it was at different times. It is explained that the wind blows continuously in one direction for a long time at certain seasons of the year; that the sand is moved like dust in a storm; the lake is gradually filled at one side and the sand from the other side is blown out and the water follows the hole made by the wind. They claim that in one season the lake will move a long distance in this manner. Then the wind changes from another direction and thus changes the courses of the lake in its restless condition; and so on until in the course of a decade the lake moves long distances in different directions.

##### BONES MARK THE TRAIL.

This theory is also proved by the fact that fossilized bones are found at every point of the desert at this place, and under the argu-

CONCLUDED ON PAGE 5.

## THE COUNTY NEWS.

### Our Correspondents Are Punctual.

#### News From All Quarters.

The Journal Has the Best Correspondents Of Any Paper In Interior Oregon.

##### Ashwood Glannings.

From the Prospector.

Mr. W. S. Thomas visited at Hay Creek last Thursday.

"Bill Nye" Deak is in Antelope to day, taking a much-needed rest.

Dr. A. E. King, of Antelope, was in Ashwood last Thursday night, returning next day.

John Newsom, the Prineville surveyor, is in town this week, engaged in surveying some claims for the Red Jacket Company.

Al Sherrill left last Wednesday for Antelope, from which place he expects to leave in a few days for the Sumpter gold-fields.

During the past ten days, Clay Grater has lost several head of calves, which are supposed to have died from poison caused by eating wild parsnips.

H. W. Gamble has leased the Hamilton Hotel, and took charge of it on last Monday. He is an experienced hotel man, and promises a first class house in every particular.

Mrs. Thron Thronson and children left on Monday for Dayton, Washington, where they will remain until Mr. Thronson replaces his dwelling which was burned several days since.

Addison Black left last Thursday for Portland, after a pleasant visit with his sons on Blizard Ridge. He was accompanied as far as Shaniko by his son Addison Jr.

J. W. and J. C. Robinson left yesterday for Shaniko, where business calls them. We are informed that they are making arrangements to incorporate their Gold King property from which they have been taking some excellent looking rock.

##### McKay Creek Notes.

Guy Ritter has been absent from school several days this week.

Verl Jones has been absent from school several days this week.

Miss Della Cantrill was the guest of Miss Jennie Templeton Sunday.

Vida Jones was absent from school Thursday on account of sickness.

School was dismissed Wednesday on account of the funeral of Bertha Gann.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Thompson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Templeton.

Edith McCord was absent from school Thursday and Friday on account of sickness. Jennie and Belva Templeton and Lizzie Powell were absent from school Tuesday.

At the home of Cell McCord Monday evening about 5:30 o'clock Bertha Gann age about 19 years Bertha as she was familiarly known by her friends has spent most of her life in this part of the country.

She was thrown from a horse some three or four years ago injuring her spine which finally resulted in her death. Her death was unexpected. On Sunday she visited her friend Miss Edith McCord but complained of a head-

ache and on returning home in the evening the pain increased and she soon retired. Every thing was done to relieve the pain until the next morning Dr. Rosenberg was summoned but it was too late to save her, and she died in the evening. Her remains were laid to rest in the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Weep not that her toils are over, Weep not that her race is run God grant that we may rest as calmly when on work like hers is done.

##### A Poem.

##### "Good Roads in Honduras."

During the last year road building has been the chief feature of public activity in Honduras. Because the country has had no safe or convenient highways, the interior districts have been greatly retarded in their development. To remedy this a new wagon road has been built from Tegucigalpa, the capital to San Lorenzo, on the coast. The grade of this road varies between 6 and 2 per cent.

In many places the road is fifty feet wide, on a foundation of lava, covered with finely beaten rock. Side ditches run along the way, and nearly all the bridges and culverts are of stone. Across the large rivers no bridges have yet been built. The length of the road will be about eighty-one miles.

When it is all finished it is the intention to use one side for a trolley line for electric freight and passenger cars. Abundant water power is available for supplying motive force.—N. Y. Tribune.

##### Hawaiian Isles Need Attention.

Governor Dole's message to the Legislature was read in both houses on the 20th inst. It refers to the unprosperous times among sugar men during the past year as emphasizing the need for giving special attention to securing a diversity of industries and encouraging small farmers. Attention is called to the decrease of leprosy and the diminishing number of inhabitants of the leper settlement. The Governor recommends a liberal appropriation for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and also an appropriation for the establishment of an agricultural college in Hawaii and to assist the Federal agricultural experiment station. Local option is advised in the matter of liquor laws.

The suggestion has been made here that the claims of British subjects against the Hawaiian Government on account of the alleged illegal imprisonment of them during the Hawaiian revolution might be referred to The Hague tribunal. The claims have been the subject of continuous negotiations since the revolutions of 1893 and 1894, and in his message to the legislature Governor Dole proposed that a commission be provided to assist them.

The dredging of Pearl Harbor is now proceeding satisfactorily. It is stated by the contractors that within a few days the channel leading to the locks will be deep enough to allow small steamers to enter.

The island of Guam is said to have been considerably changed as a result of the earthquake of September 22. Navigation officers report the waters shallower than before the disturbance, at some points.

Japanese are migrating to the coast from Hawaii in large numbers. Almost every boat going to San Francisco carries a big delegation of little brown men and their wives and babies.

A movement is reported to secure Chinese from these islands or Mexico. It is stated that several hundred of them are willing to go.

## 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.

The authorities at Washington have taken up the subject in regard to the survival of the Indians. It is stated that 90 per cent of the Indians die of tuberculosis, and the question has been raised as to whether this disease has been introduced by contact with the whites.

The Secretary of the Interior has called attention to the violation of law by which the remaining public lands are rapidly being gobbled up by land monopolists, and that in some places the homestead law is practically a dead letter. The Interior department is making every effort to break up this practice and have trespassers brought to justice, but Congress should at once repeal the land laws which make such a gross violation of the homestead act possible.

The February issue of the The Oregon Timberman contains a report of the cuts of 876 Pacific coast mills, 295 of which are in Oregon, and these Oregon mills cut 335,345,319 feet of lumber and 32,265 shingles for the year 1902. These reports were received in answer to 450 inquiries sent out, so that the returns are far from complete, but as all the larger mills are included in the list, and a number of those not replying did not run last season, it is probable that the cut of those not reporting, would increase the total cut of Oregon for 1902 to over 1,000,000,000 feet.

For some time it has been the habit at weddings in New York City to pay bridesmaids. At a recent wedding there were no fewer than 15 bridesmaids, who were all punctually paid. Besides the beautiful dresses given by the bride's father, they each received \$25 apiece for appearing in the wedding train. There are young ladies who accept so much as \$100 for their office of honor. One girl who is much sought after for her beauty has appeared as bridesmaid at more than 200 weddings, and has in a short time amassed quite a goodly sum.

There is a lively war being carried on between the three leading dailies of France. The Journal, which is the youngest of the three, has been publishing six pages for a half-penny. This caused bitter opposition from the other two papers who joined forces to wage war against the Journal. Now to make matters worse, the Journal is preparing to appear as an eight-page paper, even reaching to ten or twelve when occasion demands it. This is too much for the Petit Parisian and the Petit Journal, and the fight promises to be the liveliest one in the annals of French journalism.

A head tax of 2 cents has been levied on sheep in Lake county, and the resultant fund will be employed to counteract the effect of the repeal of the scalp bounty law. The tax, it is estimated, in this county will make a sum of about \$6000. This sum will equip and put in the field ten good hunters, who will patrol the range, destroying coyotes and incidentally assist sheepmen wherever they can render assistance. It is thought these men under proper direction and properly selected will destroy more "vermin" than were destroyed under the bounty plan, and at no

additional cost to range men. Cattle-raisers approve the repeal of the bounty law, but the sheepmen feel chagrined.

The \$200,000 for Mrs. Lydia Dominis, formerly Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, for the so-called crown lands which were taken possession of by the authorities of the new republic when the throne was overturned, was designed more for relief than justice, because it was well understood in the Senate that Mrs. Dominis had no more title to the property in question than has the President of the United States to the unoccupied public domain. The lands were used by the royal family just like the palace in Honolulu, and for the same reason, and passed from one sovereign to another with the crown and the scepter and other property of the state. This seems to have been the view taken by the conference committee.

One of most unique methods of holding up that could possibly be imagined was perpetrated shortly before 2 o'clock last Tuesday, when C. Payne, an armless man, entered the gambling hall of Club at Butte, Montana, and with a 44-calibre revolver between his toes compelled the dealers at one of the faro tables to give up \$5 which the crippled man had lost earlier in the evening. When Payne stepped into the middle of the room, and at the same time flourished the weapon at the end of his foot, gamblers and players scattered in a hurry. Policemen called to the place found Payne with a razor between the toes of one foot and a big pistol between the toes of the other. He was arrested without difficulty and placed in jail.

The lightning rod must enjoy greater favor in Europe than here if what the London Chronicle says be true, namely, that the "new Campanile of St. Mark's will have a lightning rod." No rod was erected on its predecessor until 1766, after the tower had been repeatedly struck by lightning, and upon one occasion badly damaged in 37 places. This must have considerably weakened the stability of the old Campanile, though the circumstance does not appear to have been mentioned in the official report on the disaster, which was mourned by the world. Before the adoption of Benjamin Franklin's lightning rod it was thought sufficient by the orthodox to consecrate bells against the malignity of the demons who were supposed to hurl the electric fluid at holy places. Although this pious device failed signally, the lightning rod was long rejected as no better than a compromise with Satan himself.

The advice of Dr. Cyrus Edson, to shun la grippe as contagious, is sound. It comes, however, after very many people have learned of its truth by sad experience. A call upon a friend suffering from this prostrating and distressing disease is not a kindness to him, since there is nothing he so much desires as to lie in perfect quiet in bed with hot water bags for company and a nurse who knows enough not to ask him "how he feels." Then, since ten chances to one the grip germ, "a spirillum or bacillus" floating around in the air of the bedchamber, seeking a place to alight, will attach itself to the mucous membranes of your respiratory tract, and—there you are. And what is much more to the point, there it is. So it is well to take Dr. Edson's advice, send your grip-affected friend regrets and flowers and stay away. Clearly nothing is to be gained by getting, through sympathy or otherwise, a malady so utterly wretched to appreciate your sympathy or "enjoy your call. Give the pestiferous "spirillum" a wide berth.—Oregonian.