

Lake County Examiner

VOL. XXI.

LAKEVIEW, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1900.

NO. 49.

A BOLD, BAD ROAD AGENT.

The Lakeview-Ager Stage "Held Up" by a Lone Highwayman.

"HALT, THERE, OR I'LL SHOOT!"

Driver Harry Yount Did as He Was Ordered--Robber Missed His Calculations--Cut the Mail Sacks and Gets ---?

It sounds like old times to hear of a hold-up on the Western. Last Tuesday evening a half-hour after the Western stage left the Lakeview postoffice, a lone highwayman held up the driver and demanded the mail sacks. The hold-up was made on the Slash, at the bridge over the creek that runs down through the valley to the lake, and about two miles from town. Harry Yount was the driver, and just as he reached the east end of the bridge, a stern voice coming from the edge of the structure, near the water, commanded him to "halt." The driver concluded it was some one playing a prank on him, and did not heed the warning at once, but, after going about fifty feet further, the voice rang out, "Halt, there, or I'll shoot!" No further warning was necessary, and Yount pulled up, when the highwayman, who kept secreted, gave him the following orders:

"Throw out the two mail sacks, turn off the road to the left, go half a mile south and halt there for one hour; when your hour is up return here and get your mail sacks."

Yount at once followed the bandit's bidding to the letter, and he thinks it is possible he remained at the "half-mile post" even longer than the hour allotted him, but at any rate it was a full hour before he returned, gathered up the mail and proceeded on his journey.

The leather mail-pouch had a large hole cut in it, the cloth sack was ripped open, and a large quantity of mail matter was scattered about on the ground. At no time did the driver get sight of the highwayman.

Postmaster Wilcox was interviewed regarding the amount of registered mail matter that went out on the Western that night, but would give no satisfactory answer, stating that he had not looked it up. It is likely, however, that the fellow did not get a dollar for his pains, as no registered mail other than what goes to Portland and other Oregon towns, is carried west--the San Francisco and Eastern registered packages going by the Southern.

There were no passengers on the stage, and it is probable that is where the highwayman missed his calculations. He was on the right scent, however, as Frank Ortman, who had been paid \$480 by Albert Dent, for labor, the day before, had intended to go out from Lakeview that night with the currency in his pocket, but changed his mind in the afternoon and went to the 70 Ranch in Drews Valley, there boarding the stage when it came along. The highwayman, who is no doubt "a man about town," merely missed his calculations; had he extended the scene of his operations to the vicinity of Drews Gap, he would undoubtedly have found what he was after. There is no doubt that Ortman, who is en route to Eureka, Cal., was the intended victim.

Nothing was known of the hold-up in Lakeview until "Doc" Ramsby, the other driver, arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday.

Upon learning the facts Sheriff Duplap started at once for the scene of the hold-up to discover a clue, if possible. Doubtless the "bad man" is right here in Lakeview at this moment.

The Examiner erred in one part of its report of the Crane Creek school benefit entertainment, on Thanksgiving evening. The error was in the following: "The basket donated by Miss Myrtle Grimes of Lakeview brought \$6.50." It should have been stated Mamie Grimes and not Myrtle. However, the fact that two admirers of the former made the bidding spirited, does not detract from the popularity of the younger sister, who also has many admirers.

President's Message.

President McKinley submitted his message to both Houses of Congress on December 3d. To put into type the message in its entirety would take up more space than the forty columns The Examiner contains. Consequently, it has been briefly synopsisized by this paper into a readable shape by taking the most salient and important points.

In the first paragraph of the message the President says:

Your countrymen will join with you in felicitations that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and, while extending its power, the government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions.

THE QUESTION OF DEALING WITH THE CHINESE.

The Chinese problem occupies a very considerable part of the message, and the President pays a tribute to the American soldiers and sailors, and finds the Imperial Government guilty of gross treachery. The siege and the relief of the Legations has passed into undying history, in all the stirring chapter which records the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the undaunted spirit that led their relievers through battle and suffering to the goal, it is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud that the honor of our flag was maintained alike in siege and the rescue, and that stout American hearts have again set high, in fervent emulation with true men of every race and language, the indomitable courage that ever strives for the cause of right and justice.

Not only are the protestations of the Chinese Government that it protected the Legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulated that the attacks upon the Legations were made by Imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the Imperial Commander-in-Chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent Imperial officers, provisioning them and even granting them large sums in the name of the Empress Dowager, are known to exist. Members of the Tsung Li Yamen, who counseled protection for the foreigners, were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen Hoon, formerly Chinese Minister in Washington.

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

The Russian proposition looking to the restoration of Imperial power in Peking has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we hold that effective reparation can be best brought about under an authority which the real Chinese nation reverences. For the real culprits, who have misled the imperial judgment, full expiation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice, negotiations concerning which are now in progress in

Peking. Sufficient reparation in money may be beyond the ability of China to meet. Due compensation may be made in part by an increase of the guarantees of security for foreign rights and by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world.

OUR RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

The relations of this country with the neighboring republics to the south are touched upon lightly and reference is made to the Paris Exposition and the success of the American exhibitors.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire and an amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of life insurance companies has been reached. The settlement of the Samoan problem has accomplished good results.

Friendly relations with Great Britain continue. Only an immaterial reference is made to the Boer war, and that concerning the neutral cargoes seized.

Concerning the Alaskan boundary modus vivendi, it is said that, however necessary as an expedient, it is at best an unsatisfactory makeshift which



should not be suffered to delay the speedy establishment of a frontier line to which we are entitled.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

As to the isthmian canal, the President says the views of Congress in the light of the report of the examining commission, are awaited. "I commend to the early attention of the Senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of the canal and to remove any objection arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain.

We await the fulfillment of the promises of the Sultan of Turkey. His Majesty's good intention is evinced by an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

THE FINANCES.

It is gratifying to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1900, were \$79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits. Considerable reduction is noted in the expenditures for the year. The

present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance November 30th was \$139,303,794.50, and the total holding of free gold was \$93,047,373.15.

It is a duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition of Congress, to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity of silver and gold. The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business.

"I recommend that Congress reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the Spanish war expenses thirty millions. I urge immediate action on the measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade."

THE TRUSTS.

In regard to trusts the President says the uniformity of legislation in the states is to be desired. It is to be hoped that means may be found for Congress so to supplement effective state legislation as to make a complete and adequate system of laws throughout the whole of the United States. Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and are within Federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by Congress.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine situation is dealt with as fully as the Chinese. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, the insurgents operating by guerrilla warfare. Effective opposition by dissatisfied Tagals was virtually ended last spring.

Municipal officers who administer local affairs to be selected by the natives and natives are to be preferred for such offices, if competent. Provisions for taxation should be simple and easily understood and should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation.

All employes of the United States should observe not only material but the personal and social rights of the people and treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity that the people of the United States require from each other. The Filipinos are quick to learn and profit by knowledge. He would be rash, who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement within reach of those people.

Referring to the commission, the President says it is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period. The duties of the commission are given exhaustively.

In Puerto Rico the civil government provided by the act of April 12, 1900, is in successful operation.

"I will transmit to Congress the constitution which the Cuban convention is expected to adopt."

Concerning the standing army the President says it is apparent that we will require an army of 60,000, and that during the present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of a hundred thousand.

CONGRESSIONAL--SENATE, HOUSE.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES convened in short session on December 3. The President's Message read. W. B. Dillingham, new senator from Vermont, was sworn in. Senators Hanna and Jones, chairmen respectively of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, met for the first time since election, and exchanged cordial greetings. The Shipping Subsidy Bill came up for consideration, Senator Frye addressing the senate in its favor. In the House, Connor of Iowa was sworn in. The senate went into executive session and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was taken up. The House passed the Army bill; House passed the Oleomargarine bill by vote of 196 to 92. This bill increases the tax on oleomargarine, or imitation butter or cheese, 2 to 10 cents per lb., according to quality. The outlook for the early passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill is very promising. Congressman Payne introduced a bill in the House reducing the internal revenues by about \$30,000,000. The bill abolishes the internal revenues on telegrams, expressages, proprietary medicines and reduces the beer tax 25 cents on the barrel.

Agreement Finally Reached

The State Department at Washington has been informed that the foreign ministers at Peking have reached an agreement, which was submitted to the home office. Secretary Hay, on the 5th inst., cabled Minister Conger authorizing him to sign the agreement on behalf of the United States government. It is difficult to gather details of the understanding at this time. However, it is known

in the two important issues that were still open, namely those relating to punishment and indemnity, the view of the United States government has prevailed. As to punishments they are to be the severest that can be inflicted by the Chinese government. As to the indemnity the Chinese government is to formally admit its liability and then the matter is to be left for future negotiation. It was understood on the other

points that the French proposition has formed the basis of the agreement.

Makes Good Impression.

The report of Secretary Gage on the finances of the country has made an excellent impression in financial circles in Berlin. A great Berlin financier says of it: "It is magnificent and confirms the condition of the American money market as indicated by the various loans of Europe during the year."

HUNTINGTON LAKEVIEW

That is the Name of the New Railroad Now in Contemplation.

O. R. & N. GETTING FOOHOLD.

This Company to Tap Harney and Then Come on to Lakeview on Account of Easy and Inexpensive Building.

The fact is coming to the surface, as The Examiner has all along stated, that numerous independent railway companies are endeavoring to gain foothold in Lake county and that Lakeview will yet, and in the not distant future, become a railroad town. Evidently these railroad honors are to be thrust upon us without the asking, for now comes an entirely new proposition not heretofore heard of in these parts. It is the Huntington-Lakeview line to be constructed by the O. R. & N. Company. Here is the story:

J. S. Locke of Huntington, president of the company which attempted navigation of the Snake river with the steamer Mabel, operating between Huntington and the Seven Devils copper mountains, was in La Grande a few days ago and was interviewed by the La Grande Journal with the following result:

Mr. Locke, who is a keen business man, talked interestingly of the plans by the O. R. & N. Co. looking to the tapping of the splendid Harney valley, in Harney county.

"The Harney valley is the largest in Eastern Oregon," remarked the Huntington man, "and you could put Grande Ronde valley in it, and then have space for thousands of people. I have just returned to Huntington after a trip of 700 miles with representatives of the O. R. & N. Co. We journeyed to the towns of Drewsey, Harney and Burns, thence into the famous Lake county.

"It is generally understood that the O. R. & N. Co. people investigated the new Oregon Southern, which railroad is completed to Shaniko, with the idea of figuring on a plan of securing that route to tap Harney county.

"In my opinion the Sumpter Valley railroad, now building to Whitney, will be extended to Prineville section. Probably the line may some time be disposed of to the O. R. & N. Co. to be used as a feeder line.

"The impression is gaining force in Huntington that the O. R. & N. Co. will make that town the junction for lines of railroads going along the Snake river to Lewiston, Idaho, and a feeder extending into the splendid Harney country, with its great stock raising and wheat growing possibilities. The country to be traversed from Huntington to Lake county is not to be compared in difficulty with that over, which the extension of the Sumpter Valley railroad is being pushed."

Mr. Locke is very enthusiastic over the certainty, as he thinks, of the Huntington-Lakeview line being pushed forward to actual completion by the O. R. & N. Co. He said regarding the richness of the Harney valley alone:

"The Harney valley, having about 2000 square miles, is capable of producing millions of bushels of wheat, oats and other grain, and the extension of a road into Lake county would also be over a region where steel rails could be laid with extremely small expense. The Lakeview region, too, is a splendid agricultural country."

DeWet Hard Pressed.

The latest news from South Africa is to the effect that while DeWet and his forces were hard pressed, they have not been captured by the British. DeWet abandoned a Krupp gun, which was captured by General Knox.

Filipinos Surrender.

The War Department has received an official dispatch from General MacArthur giving details of the surrender of 2,100 insurgents to General Young at Santa Maria. The surrender is regarded as important.

And Cedarville has subscribed \$3,000 for a creamery.