

# Lake County Examiner

VOL. XXII.

LAKEVIEW, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1901.

NO. 31.

## TORONTO, CANADA, VISITED.

### Queen City of the West Visited by Party Of Oregonians

It was the privilege of the writer to accompany a party from Oregon to one of Canada's beautiful cities, the "Queen of the West," as Toronto is called.

Leaving Buffalo early in the morning on the Grand Trunk Ry., the party was surprised when a sudden stop was made on the high suspension bridge which spans the Grand Gorge of the Niagara river midway between Niagara City, on the American side and Niagara City on the Canadian. The view from this awe inspiring eminence is grand and not to be forgotten soon. With the rapids beneath and in the foreground and the Niagara Falls looming up not far off one beholds the hand of nature which is beyond description. This stop on the bridge was not to view the scenery, but for the Canadian customs officers to inspect the baggage before it goes into Canadian territory. This form is always gone through with at this place as the trains go each way.

The country through this portion of Canada is very picturesque, as it is covered with trees and shrubbery, and all green this time of year. As the train winds around the shore of Lake Ontario the scene is made more beautiful.

On arriving at Toronto the party engaged two large open coaches, each holding 20 passengers; they being built especially for this purpose. The passengers being all seated, the chery hagle announces our start, and we are off at a smart pace. The guide passed the hagle, which is about six feet long, to the writer and after a few attempts, blew out a few blasts that surprised the natives, and it being Sunday, they were want to think that it was a band of Wild West Indians turned loose. They are a Sunday observing people and do not go out much on that day. They are temperate too, there being no saloons in the whole city, which has a population of 237,000. There are 186 churches however, and 150 hotels.

As we glide along over the smooth pavement our guide calls our attention to the Toronto Club which is one of the most artistic clubs in the city. Turning into Front street we see many of the principal banks, insurance offices, wholesale houses, etc. Now we go westward along King street, passing St. James' Cathedral with its magnificent and lofty spire, it being one of the highest on the continent of America—318 feet from the ground.

Turning into Toronto street we see first the old and then the new postoffice. Then in quick succession Simpson's department store, old city registry office, Medical building, the Independent Order of Foresters' Temple, and now we come to the new city hall and court house, a magnificent building built at a cost of \$3,000,000. As we pass along Queen street eastward, we soon reach the Metropolitan church, St. Michael's hospital and Cathedral, Congregational church, the Holy Blossom Synagogue and the Normal school, then through a nice residential section until we reach the Horticultural gardens, which occupy ten acres, and were first opened in 1860 by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We now get a good idea of the size, style and character of the city, and the guide informs us of the value of houses and rentals, taxes, police and fire protection, postal service, street lighting, paving assessments on property, etc. The houses are all built of brick—not once did we see a wooden structure—and beautiful climbing vines covering most of them to the very roof. Rents are very cheap as compared to American cities. For instance a brick house the size of the largest one in Lakeview, rents for \$8 to \$10 per month. Commodities are also very cheap, but wages are just as low in comparison.

We soon are in Rosedale and see the beautiful mansions of wealthy lawyers, merchants and other gentlemen, and cross the second of the Rosedale bridges



Official Emblem.

The above represents a design used as the seal of the Pan-American Exposition, and typifies the union of the Americas. This exquisite piece of work represents two women—a blonde and a brunette—clasping hands in a spirit of thorough cordiality, while the draping of their gowns is so ingeniously arranged that the picture of the two gives a double effect; first, one sees a fair and excellent picture of a pair of beautiful women and 2d, it is a relief map of North and South America. These two women are chisled from life on a Madallion and are selected as types of American beauty. Miss Maud Coleman Woods, of Charlottesville, Virginia, is the beautiful blonde who represents North America, and Maxine Elliot, the actress, is the beautiful brunette representing South America. The two are clasping hands, in the act of uniting the Americas.

at an altitude of 130 feet above the glen; then crossing the Huntley street bridge to Bloor street and down Jarvis street which are among the most fashionable streets in the city, along Carlton and College streets to Queen's Park, where is one of the most beautiful drives in the city. Here was instituted the "Rotten Row" of Toronto, and on Saturday afternoons bands of music played while all that was stylish in vehicles and prancing horses were brought out. We soon come to the new Parliament building, erected by the Ontario legislature at a cost of \$1,250,000 and completed in 1892. Here we stay for awhile to inspect this grand building which covers over 76,000 square feet of ground. It is of massive brown stone, and the characteristic feature of the structure is the sculpture work. In the interior are many corridors, flights of stairs, offices and rooms; prominent among the apartments being the legislative chamber where the laws of Ontario are framed. As our guide conducts us through the vast building we are struck with its beauty and fine arrangements.

We pass along St. George street and University avenue, upon which is situated the armories and also Osgoode Hall, where the highest courts of law in the Province of Ontario are held. The guide draws our attention to the Lieutenant-Governor's house and introduces us to Toronto's four corners—the Government House, St. Andrew's church, old Upper Canada College (now in ruins) and a hotel. They have been humorously named "Legislation, Salvation, Education and Damnation."

Finally we return to the hotel delighted with our trip, hungry but not tired.

The site of Toronto was originally very marshy, and in consequence it was of old called "Muddy York." The history of the town is comparatively uninteresting until the year 1812-15, when the

place was sacked and partially destroyed by the Americans. Time, however, has obliterated old scars, and the Toronto of today shows no signs of that early conflict.

The town was incorporated in 1834 and the name of York was dropped, and the old name resumed.

At present there are 52,000 public and private buildings. Toronto has advantage over most cities, owning large tracts of freehold property in the best business centres, for which it receives a large annual revenue from leaseholders. The yearly civic income and expenditure is over \$3,000,000 as an average. The assessed value on the property last year was \$151,000,000.

There are 53 public schools and 62 kindergartens, employing 423 teachers. The total cost of these schools has been \$266,716.

There are 2,500 industrial establishments, with an invested capital of \$40,000,000; employing 35,000 hands; paying \$10,000,000 in wages, with an output of \$55,000,000. The exports of the city amount to \$3,984,000 a year, and the imports to \$17,731,000.

In taking an eastern trip for pleasure and sight-seeing Toronto should not be overlooked in the itinerary. It will always remain as one of the most pleasant memories of the writer's eastern visit, and were it not for the severe cold in winter it would be an ideal spot. There is only one other objection to making Toronto a home, and that is it is not in the United States.

#### Belgian Hares in Lakeview.

The fad of raising Belgian hares for market was pretty general all over the Coast last season, but it has about died out this year. The fad, however, has just struck this section but we predict a short season for them here. It is claimed that it costs less to raise them

than chickens and are better eating. Mrs. E. N. Jaquish of this place recently secured a full blooded female Belgian and a few days ago eight young ones were found in the nest. The hare is very productive and the young are born every month of the year except two. From 8 to 16 is the average and it is said when 16 are born the mother divides them into two nests away from each other. But when more than 8 and less than 16 are found in the nest, the mother proceeds to kill off all but 8 so as to have the proper size family. Rabbits that are so particular as that should be classed with the jack rabbits so numerous in this county and all killed off for lack of sense.

#### Coyote Scals Presented.

Secretary of State F. I. Dunder issued his semi-annual statement July 31, showing the number of wild animal scalps presented for bounties during the first six months of 1901; also the number presented every six months since the law of 1899, providing for bounty scalps, went into effect, and the total so presented, by counties, from February 18, 1899 to June 3, 1901. Every scalp represents the expenditure of \$2, and the total number of scalps presented during the first six months of 1901, 21,719, cost the state and the several counties, in the aggregate \$43,438. Since the law went into effect, 71,694 scalps have been presented, the aggregate of the bounties claimed by the state and several counties, being \$143,388. For the last six months ending June 30, Lake county has presented 1336 scalps, and the total presented since the law went into effect was 5,485, while Harney county had a total of 12,725, and Umatilla and Malheur, each had 7,965 and 7,366 respectively, the only counties that were ahead of Lake county.

## GOOSE LAKE FOREST RESERVE

### Land Frauds Extend to Lake County from California.

The Forest Reserve grafts it would appear have not entirely been stopped. Recommendations not generally known are being made constantly. While it is announced that no more reserves will be created until the law has been changed, no one who is familiar with the work of timber grabbers believes that there will be a permanent interruption of the work of securing control of the timber lands, says the Oregonian. Speculators who have hundreds of thousands of dollars to gain by the creation of a forest reserve have not as much regard for public opinion as have Government officials and the prediction has been made by a man in touch with the timber land business, that the graft will continue to have the countenance and aid of Federal law.

In a special report made by Commissioner Binger Hermann on May 18, 1900, there is a brief statement of the locations of some of the proposed reserves, though in some cases neither the location nor area are stated with sufficient detail to permit of the boundaries being defined. On page 3 of this report is the following regarding proposed reserves in California which will extend across the line into Oregon:

"Reserve registered by W. G. Kenney and George M. Love, of Jacksonville, Ore. A petition signed by 15 citizens residing in the vicinity of townships 47 N. R. 9 and 10 W., and fractional townships 48 N., R. 9 and 10 W., M. D. M., in Siskiyou county, California, praying that said property be set aside as a reserve.

"Reports of Forest Superintendent B. F. Allen recommending that the above described area be set apart as a forest reserve; also report by Forest Supervisor Grant I. Taggart stating: 'I found that there were large areas of timber land in Oregon adjoining and adjacent to the line that should be embodied within the limits of forest reservations, notably on and in the vicinity of the proposed Warner Mountains and Goose Lake forest reserve, and the Mount Sterling and Cinnabar Springs.'

"Supervisor Taggart directs to make further careful examination of said townships and of the surrounding region of country, with a view to ascertaining whether the above described townships embrace all the lands which it would be advisable to include in the proposed reserve.

"Statement by Forest Supervisor N. Langell, of Jacksonville, Ore., as follows: 'Effort has been made to create a forest reserve on the Siskiyou range of mountains known as the Cinnabar district. The people here are very anxious to have that made a reserve so as to insure to the public the free use of the mineral springs as well as protecting the water supply.'

A feature of this portion of the report that is worth more than a passing notice is that clause of the above which says that Taggart was directed to make a further examination in order to determine whether the townships mentioned embrace all the land which it would be advisable to include in the proposed reserve. There is in this an evident desire to have the reserve as large as the conditions will warrant. Somewhat of a singular sound can be observed in the following:

"Recommendations having been made by William H. Mills, San Francisco, William Thompson, Alturas, Cal., Forest Supervisor Grant I. Taggart, and Forest Superintendent B. F. Allen, for the establishment of forest reserves in various localities in Northern California and extending over the state line into Oregon, instructions have been sent to Supervisor Taggart to examine and report upon the regions suitable for forest reservations in the northern part of the state of California and across the state line in Southern Oregon, directing him to be careful to include, among the regions examined, the country surrounding Mount Shasta, and also the region lying between Goose Lake and Surprise Valley. . . . It is also desired that you will extend your examinations to include the general region of country lying between Redding and Susanville and extending from township 23 N. to the seventh standard parallel north.'