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Washington.

As seen and heard from a 25-mile ride on an observation car. One thousand points of interest at the Nation's Capital & George Town.

Seeing Washington began in The Examiner September 5th, and it is being told by the conductor on a street car as we pass along.

This is the Congressional Library, the finest building of its kind in the world. Here "art has provided for literature a fitting home." It is a testimony to the liberality and genius of our people. The building cost \$6,032,124.54, inclusive of the cost of the ground, which alone was \$585,000. Notice, please, the keystones of the second floor corner windows. These heads represent thirty-three types of man, having been carved from data collected by the National Museum. The type of the Mongolian race was carved from a composite picture of a Chinese Minister and his secretary. The building is of the Italian renaissance type of architecture. There are about 45 miles of shelving, with a capacity of 2,200,000 volumes, and were all of the available space to be used, the total capacity would be about 4,500,000 volumes exclusive of pamphlets. There are now in the Library 1,009,000 printed books and pamphlets, 55,700 maps, 27,300 manuscripts, 84,800 engravings, and 294,000 sheets of music, exclusive of the Law Library, which has 103,200 volumes. A tunnel, one quarter of a mile in length, connects the Library with the Capitol. In this tunnel are automatic carriers, by which are sent such reports and documents to the Capitol as may be desired by members of Congress and of the Supreme Court. The National Library of Congress, as far as heat, light and power are concerned, lives within itself. The low building with the large smokestack is the power plant of the Library.

The row of red brick houses on the right is known as "Grant Row," having been built by Captain Grant for a syndicate, a member of which was John Sherman, who then was in Congress.

At this point the conductor will wait on you for the usual morning offering, to meet the current expenses, or rather the expenses of the current. Please have your tickets and fares ready for the conductor.

We have now reached Lincoln Park, dedicated to the negro citizens of the District of Columbia. The statue in the center of the park was erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, under the direction of the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis. The statue represents Lincoln, holding in one hand the Emancipation Proclamation, while with the other hand he bids the crouching slave, whose shackles lie broken at his feet, arise in the strength of his newfound freedom. The cost of this statue was defrayed by the contributions of negroes who were made free by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863. The first money contributed was a five-dollar bill from Charlotte Scott, an old Virginia slave, and it was her first earnings in freedom.

The house numbered 1221, to your right, is the residence of Senator Tillman, styled by his political opponents the "Pitchfork Senator." In the distance, see the hills of Maryland. Toward the right is located Anacostia, a quaint city, within the borders of the District of Columbia, where formerly resided the eminent negro, Frederick Douglass. At the foot of the hills of Maryland, seen in the distance to your right, runs the Eastern Branch of the Potomac river.

Between the two rows of houses, just to your right, may be seen the chimneys and slate roof of the District Jail, where in Guiteau was executed for the assassination of President Garfield. In this neighborhood are located the Alms House, the Work House, and the other penal institutions of the District of Columbia. In the large red brick building on your right are located the offices and car barns of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, by whose enterprise in providing an elaborate system of switches, the management of the Seeing Washington Car Company has been

enabled to inaugurate for your diversion and edification its labyrinthian tour along the historical highways and byways of the Nation's Capital City.

The grand stand to the right is in the Coliseum, where field sports of all kinds are held. Washington is noted for its many wide and beautiful avenues, which bear the names of the respective States of the Union. As yet each state has not been represented by having an avenue named after it, but in time there will be an avenue named after each State in the Union, as well as after Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines. At the next corner may be had a straightaway view of Massachusetts avenue, running from the extreme southeast to the extreme northwest of the city, the longest thoroughfare in Washington. This is one of our widest and most beautiful thoroughfares, and is lined on either side by a double row of linden trees. Abbe Carra was the author of the phrase, "Washington, the city of magnificent distances." Notice the seemingly short distance from this point to the Capitol Building, directly in front of us. The distance is exactly one mile, thus giving a striking meaning to the phrase, "The city of magnificent distances."

The question is often asked, Why the main front of the Capitol faces East? At the time the Capitol was built, it was supposed that the growth of the city would be toward the East, and perhaps it would have been, had not land speculators bought up the property in this direction, and held it at such high rates as to force the building of the city in other directions. It has been said that George Washington was interested in one of these land syndicates. Later on this trip will be pointed out an iron fence which formerly enclosed the Capitol grounds, the gates of which were closed by a watchman every night at ten o'clock. On the left at this corner, is St. Cecilia's Academy, a Catholic institution. On the right, looking down this street, in the center, is the equestrian statue of Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame. It stands in Stanton Square. At this point, look diagonally across the Capitol grounds. The gray stone building, with the square observatory on top, is known as the Butler building. This house was owned and occupied by General Butler. Chester A. Arthur made this his home for awhile, when he was President of the United States, believing the White House to be in an unsanitary condition. The Butler house is now the Marina Hospital. General Ben Butler offered this property to the United States Government at one time for \$220,000. The Government, thinking the price too high, appointed a commission to appraise its value. The commissioners allowed General Butler \$240,000, being \$20,000 in excess of the price he asked for the property.

The row of houses on your right is of great interest. The first light front house was occupied until his death by Associate Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court. The next house, No. 21, was the home of Miss Mary Condit-Smith, who, with other Americans, was besieged in Peking during the uprising of the Chinese boxers. She was recently married to Lieutenant Hooker, of the United States Marine Corps, one of her rescuers. The buildings numbered 21, 23, 25, were used as the Capitol of the United States for over five years, after the British, in 1814, had partially destroyed the uncompleted Capitol Building. During the Civil War this was used as a military prison, and here was confined, and afterwards executed, Commander Wirtz of the Andersonville Prison. This building was used for a time as a boarding house, and in it John C. Calhoun, the great Southern orator, died. It has been said that General Butler one day saw a number of small boys enjoying the pastime of coasting on the steep incline near his

residence on the other side of the Capitol grounds. Their enjoyment was contagious, and to bring back the pleasures of his childhood days, he borrowed one of the soap-box sleds and started down the hill. Half way down the sled broke, and the portly General made the remainder of the decent belly-whopper, or boy-fashion.

Notice on our right the Eastern Dispensary, or Casualty Hospital. This was at one time a leading hotel of Capitol Hill. It was also a slave market, evidences of which are still to be seen in the building. The red brick buildings on the left occupy the site where once stood the building of the "National Tribune," a great soldier paper. The yellow house, No. 225, on your right just here is the oldest house left standing on Capitol Hill. Around the next corner, on the right hand side of the street, occupying a lonely though exalted position on the top of the bluff, stands a yellow frame building. This is the house where lightning gas was first installed in the District of Columbia. This house is held in awe by superstitious citizens, as it is solemnly declared that at night ghosts, goblins, ghoulish things and "night doctors" haunt these premises. Sharply to the right, is the iron structural work of the new Government Printing Office, which we pass nearer in a few minutes. A short distance beyond the steel structural work of the Government Printing Office, and on the opposite side of the street, may be seen the tower of a church. This is the North

FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE FALLEN CHIEF.

Lakeview Was a Unit in Observing the Day Set by President Roosevelt as a Day of Prayer. Every Business Closed.

Acting upon the recommendation and proclamation of President Roosevelt, Mayor Miller issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Lakeview to "desist from their daily vocations and assemble in their usual places of worship and render their homage and reverence to the memory of the great and good President whose tragic death has stricken the Nation with bitter tears and grief." Acting upon their own feelings in mourning for our late resident, every business man had draped their place of business in heavy folds of black on the day previous, and before nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th not a place was open, and the people were gathered in small groups with bowed heads, and with feelings that only the loss of so great and good a man would cause.

At 10 o'clock the entire school formed in procession and in charge of the teachers marched south on Main street to Court and east on Court to Water

people of the United States in extending our tenderest sympathy to his invalid wife, and pray that the God of Heaven may grant to her strength and consolation in this her great affliction.

"Resolved, that during this day, out of respect to the memory of our late President the people of Lakeview refrain from their usual occupations and that all business houses of the town be closed."

After the singing of "Playel's Hymn," Rev. Holoman spoke while all that remains of William McKinley, late President of the United States, was being conveyed to its last resting place. He said that the grief-stricken Nation was at that time paying tribute of esteem and love to the memory of him whose life, character and deeds as the servant and representative of this Mighty Nation that shall forever remain a proud exalted virtue. This sad and memorable meeting closed by all joining in singing "America."

Never has Lakeview so universally shown its respect and observed a day as was this day, and much was the surprise of people from the country when they observed the sad memorial being carried out by the entire populace.

"Good-bye all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done," were the President's last words on earth.

Fight For Range.

J. D. Edler was arrested last Wednesday on a warrant issued by the Judge of Sprague river precinct on complaint filed, charging a violation of the statute of 1874 for prevention of spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. The trial of this cause has been set for Monday, Sept. 23, the prosecution being conducted by J. C. Rutenic as Deputy District Attorney, and J. W. Hamaker appears for the defendant.

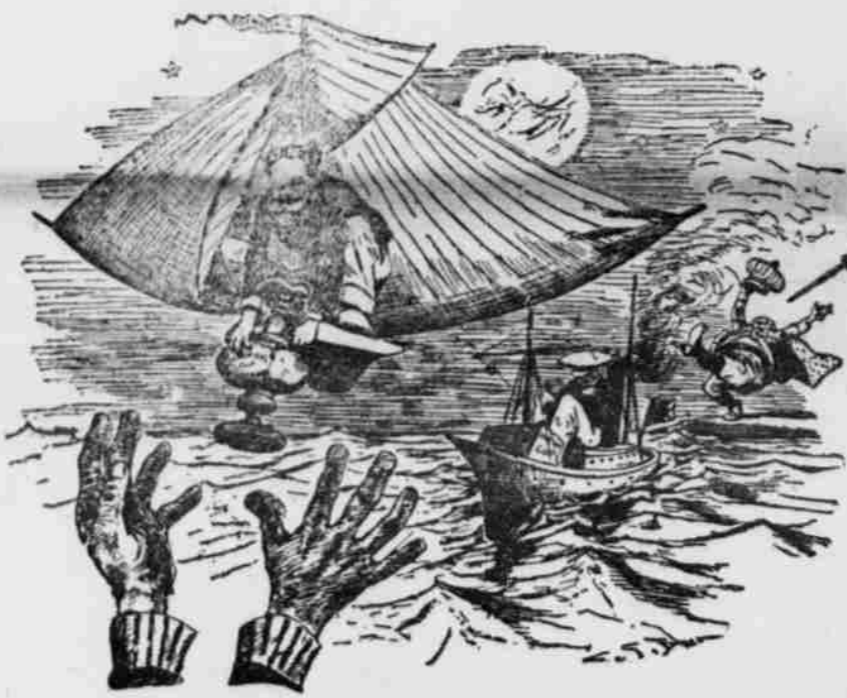
Some novel features are presented in this case, as the penalty, if convicted, is by fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1000, and the prosecution contend that the Justice of the Peace has full jurisdiction.

The Defendant is one among the wealthiest sheepmen of Lake county and declares he is and ever has been within the law and will fight the case to the bitter end. It is rumored that this is the beginning of a conflict between the cattlemen and sheepmen for supremacy of the range.—Klamath Express.

Attorney L. F. Conn accompanied Mr. Edler to Bly Sunday, and on Monday the case was dismissed on motion of the prosecution. They had no jurisdiction to try the case. The case against Joe Ambrose, also in Klamath county, will be dismissed in a like manner.

About That Borax.

Last week The Examiner spoke of a gentleman connected with the Pacific Coast Borax Co., being here to investigate the borax in Warner. An error was made in the name and we hasten to correct the mistake. It was Mr. John Ryan instead of J. C. Brigham as given, and Mr. Ryan went out and looked over the field of borax in Warner with Mr. Jones and returned to Lakeview Friday. In a few weeks he will make his report to Mr. Jones, when it will be known whether there is sufficient borax there to justify putting up works, which Mr. Ryan says will cost \$10,000. From here Mr. Ryan goes to investigate some borax deposits over on the Oregon Coast, and from there will go down to their Death Valley plant in California. Previous to Mr. Ryan's arrival here Mr. L. L. McNaughton, the Western stage proprietor, received instructions from an Eastern firm to investigate the borax in this county and had just returned from inspecting the Warner deposit and also several places in the northern part of the county where it was reported there was indications, but in the latter places he found nothing.



A MIDSUMMER (K)NIGHT'S DREAM.

—New York World.

Capitol Methodist Episcopal church, of which the Rev. John Edwin Amos is the pastor. This is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passenger station. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first great railroad to be built in America. It is from here that the famous Royal Blue trains arrive and depart. It was from an automobile in front of the station, directly to your right, that the famed orator, William Jennings Bryan, made his only speech in the District of Columbia during the recent campaign.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Good Ball.

[New Era.]

The game of ball Tuesday morning between the Lakeview and Cedarville nines was an exhibition of base ball seldom witnessed in the northern country. Cedarville has the "crack" nine off the railroad and has cleaned up everything it has been up against since its organization. Lakeview came down with a nine of "crack-a-jacks" and won the first game with a score of 4 to 3. Lakeview had some of the best players on the coast and four of their men came from places where they play ball. The game stood three to nothing in favor of Lakeview for the first six innings, but Cedarville finally got in three runs on them. It was a grand exhibition for the spectators and as good a game as is generally played among league players. Cedarville has a fine ball team and no mistake about it.

street, where the Grand Army of the Republic formed in advance of the school headed by beating drums. Marching north on Water street the citizens fell in line as the procession passed. There was no demonstration and all was quiet save the beating of the drums. The Baptist church was filled to its entire capacity. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Holoman, and the quartet sang "Nearer My God to Thee," and then followed a prayer by the minister. Comrad W. T. Boyd of the G. A. R. read the following resolutions and made some very touching and timely remarks on the dead soldier President: "Lakeview, Oregon, Sept. 19th, 1901. Whereas, upon the 6th of September William McKinley, President of the United States was shot down by a murderous assassin and expired on the 14th day of September, killed in the very prime of life, in that perfect maturity of manhood, made glorious by his record as a gallant soldier, brilliant congressman, successful governor and an able and upright President.

"Whereas, in his death the American people have not only lost a great statesman and President, but an ideal citizen representing all that is best and purest in the domestic life of the American home.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, that we the people of Lakeview in meeting assembled, do hereby express our heartfelt sorrow in the death of our beloved President, and that we join with the