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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.

This is New Jersey avenue, a wide and beautiful thoroughfare, canopied in summer by the overlapping foliage of stately elms.

A near view of the Government Printing Office is to be obtained in a few minutes. This is the largest printing office in the world. It is presided over by a Public Printer appointed by the President. Four thousand persons are employed here in printing the daily Congressional Record of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, and all other Government documents. The President's message is printed here. It is sent by special messenger from the Executive Mansion to the Public Printer, who parcels it out among the different employees of the department. Thus it is printed and bound, and sent a complete volume to the President, with very few, if any, of the employees having known that they had been working on the President's message.

The iron frame work in the foreground to your right is part of the new building. Beyond may be seen the white portion of the old building, and to the left the red brick annex, built during the Cleveland administration. Over the housetops—look quickly!—the tall spire with the clock is on St. Aloysius Catholic Church, one of the leading Catholic Churches of the city. Here the Papal Delegate, Monseigneur Martinelli, officiates, this being the oldest Catholic Church in the United States so honored by the Papal Delegate. On the next corner, on the right hand side of the street, are the Astoria Flats. This building was occupied ten years ago by the Census Bureau. It would be inadequate, however, for one-tenth the force of employees now necessary in the compilation of the census. This is the northern boundary of Pension Office Park or Judiciary Square. On the corner, on the left, just here was formerly located the District Jail.

Particular attention is directed to the world-famed frieze which girdles the Pension Building. This frieze, from an artistic standpoint, is one of the greatest art attractions of the continent. Here are represented, in highest art, infantry, cavalry and artillery, marching to the drum-beat of patriotism; marching, some to death and some to fame, but all to the honor and glory of the flag. In skillful detail incidents and scenes common to the civil war are chiseled in bold relief, that the present generation and those yet to come may read in pictures of enduring stone the noble achievements, the daring and bravery of our soldiers. Over the door here, see the strong helping the weak; soldiers, faint with loss of blood, lagging behind; comrade helping comrade.

On the benches in the park in summer may be seen old soldiers, awaiting a settlement of their pension claims, telling to the children of the neighborhood gathered around them stories of that dashing valor, of that unquenchable love of country, and of that exalted patriotism which has made this, our country the brightest star in the constellation of nations!

The old red building on the next corner is an old Jewish Synagogue. General Grant was presented at the dedication of this Synagogue.

The large red brick building, which you will see in a few moments, on the right, is the Union Building, and is a branch of the Government Printing Office and of the United States Patent Office, and a branch post-office. A force of 250 men are here employed in the work of publishing the Patent Office Gazette. This building was formerly the city post-office.

We again cross Seventh street Northwest, at the head of which is the National Soldier's Home and Howard University. This is one of the few universities in this section of the country admitting both blacks and whites. It was on this street, in July, 1864, that Gen.

Jubal Early made his unsuccessful attempt to capture the Capital. On your left we have another view of the Interior Department or Patent Office. The gray front building on the right is the United States Bureau of Education.

Looking up the next street, on your right, and on the left-hand side of the street may be seen the gray towers and domes of the new Jewish Temple recently erected. President McKinley and his entire Cabinet were present at the laying of the corner stone of this beautiful temple. On the opposite side of the street, one block nearer, the red brick church with the tall open tower is Calvary Baptist Church, which has the largest Sunday school attendance in the city, and it was not organized by John Wanamaker, either. One block away, to your left the large granite building on the corner is the Washington Loan and Trust Building, a large and fine office building. This building stands on wooden piles, its site having been the bed of a creek. The first large stone and red brick building, on the left, is the McGill Building. This was built by a man who made his fortune, strange to say, painting the town red—and other colors. He was in the retail paint business.

The church on the next right-hand corner is the first Congregational Church. Dr. Samuel M. Newman is the pastor. The organist of the church is the famous Professor Bischoff, who is totally blind.

The light yellow building on your left, No. 1007, is the home of the Scottish Rites Masons, and in this building the First Christian Scientist Church of Washington holds its services. The large store on your right is the Pallas Royal, an emporium of necessities and luxuries.

On the opposite corner on your right, is The La Fetra Hotel. This is a temperance hotel. Mrs. La Fetra is a former president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In each of the public rooms of this hotel may be seen a portrait of Francis E. Willard. This, no doubt, is where Mrs. Carrie Nation would stay were she to visit Washington. On your left is the department store of Woodward & Lothrop, where one may buy any thing from needles to houses and lots—toy houses and lots of other things.

Crossing the street, looking sharply to the right, at the end of the street, notice the Ionic columns of the east front of the Treasury Building.

In a few minutes will be pointed out the Raleigh Hotel, occupying the former site of the old Kirkwood Hotel, where the attempt was made to assassinate Vice-President Johnson on the evening of April 14, 1865. It was in this hotel, upon the morning of the death of President Lincoln, that he took the oath of office, and became president of the United States. On this corner is the Hotel Johnson, popular among tourists in Washington.

Across Pennsylvania avenue, the large building of red brick, with light stone trimmings, is the office building of the Southern Railway Company. On the right just here, is the National Theater, one of the leading play houses of Washington. On your right is Shoemaker's, an old and popular resort of newspaper men and politicians. On the right, where you see the photographs, is Leets Bros.' Washington Souvenir Company. The large gray stone building on your right is the Washington Post building. The Post is one of our leading daily newspapers. On the right, as we round this corner, is a good view of the new Willard Hotel. It was from the porch of the old Willard Hotel, on this corner, that General Grant witnessed the grand review of 1865. Straight up the avenue, to your right, may be seen the south front of the Treasury Building, part of the White House, and the State, War and Navy Building. On the left hand side of Pennsylvania

PAYING THE FIDDLER.



China: "I didn't want the music, either."—St. Louis Republic.

avenue, the large white building on the far corner is the Hotel Regent; and on this side of it, with the fancy entrance, is Chase's New Grand Opera House. The red brick building across the lot to your right, on the corner, is the ticket office and station of the Washington, Alexandria & Mt. Vernon Railway, from which trains leave for Alexandria, Arlington, and for Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington. The tall, lonely-looking chimney tells a tale of fire-proof buildings. There was a "hot old time" here about five years ago, when the power house of the Capital Traction Company was burned to the ground in less than two hours after the fire started.

Looking up the street, on your right, the red brick building with the large round dome, was formerly the panorama building, in which pictures of the Civil War were exhibited. It is now used as an "auto-mobabble" stable; bubbling is a popular pastime in Washington. On the opposite side of the street the red brick building on the corner is the Emergency Hospital. The large building immediately on your left is the power house of the United States Electric Light Company, in which is manufactured most of the city's light, and our light bills each month.

This is The Mall, beginning the other side of the Capitol and continuing beyond the Monument. It is a mile-and-one-half stretch of living green and forest beauty in the heart of the Nation's Capital. It is the largest public reservation in this city. Across the grounds on the right, the houses you see are located on the propagating grounds of the Fish Commission. From here the fish are distributed throughout the rivers and lakes of the United States.

This is the Washington Monument, towering in stately simplicity to the height of 555 feet, and crowned with a tip of pure aluminum, bearing the triumphant words, "praise to God." This is the highest stone tower in the world, and is second in height only to the Eiffel Tower at Paris—a great monument erected to the memory of a great man, who was "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The walls are 55 feet square at the base, and 34 feet at the point where the pyramid begins. A cornerstone of the monument was laid in 1848, and in 1855 the work upon it ceased for lack of funds until 1878, when Congress appropriated the necessary money to continue the work, and the monument was completed February 21, 1885, it having taken 37 years to build the monument. At the dedicatory services the Hon. John D. Long, then a member of Congress, read the oration which had been written by the venerable Robert O. Winthrop who had been the orator at the laying of the corner stone 37 years before.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Tom Ferris was in from Warner, first of the week on business.

WEIRD TALE OF DEADMAN

Indian Maggie Attempts Suicide Because Her John was Untrue

Every housewife in Lakeview knows Maggie, the mahala. Maggie is the chief washerwoman of the town and John gets the money—sometimes. Occasionally Maggie plays Pinte and toys with the flowing bowl. But she never flirts—John does that. John is the degraded husband of Maggie who "is no coquette." John is awful bad that way. And John don't care who he flirts with. He even falls in love with "his own dear daughter," Bonnie, who has been a picturesque figure and a belle of the campgrounds at Deadman canyon for many moons. And this happy penchant for firewater and coquetting on the part of John was the cause of all of poor Maggie's troubles last Thursday, when she came to realize that life was not worth living without John's love. Upon the occasion mentioned, Maggie attempted to shuffle off the mortal coil via the wild parsnip route, and it was not her fault that she did not succeed, for it is said she devoured a hat-full. Unfaithful John! Tender hands carried Maggie to the sweat-house from the scene of a melee in the alley in the rear of Hotel Lakeview, and there attempted resuscitation according to the Indian mode, by poking sticks down her throat, tickling her chin with a feather, etc.

Dr. Steiner and Druggist Beall were called finally, after poor Maggie had almost reached the shore where she could look across and see the happy hunting grounds, and when they found her she was reclining, not peacefully, in the sweat-house wrapped in all the blankets in Deadman town, with great hot boulders all about her. The good doctor soon gave her something that brought her from the jaws of death and the outside of a great quantity of poisonous parsnips. The drug-ist also tried his skill later on with much good effect.

Maggie once more trods the thorny pathway of life and is doing her regular washing about town and seeking consolation in her sorrow from the good housewives.

Thus ends another episode in the life of the denizens of Deadman town—and the end is not yet.

If the present good work continues it is thought that the telephone line will be completed to Paisley in side of a week or probably two. The first time since Adam exclaimed to Eve: "Hello, you've raised Cain," will Lakeview have the opportunity to say: "Hello, Paisley, you have been discovered, you are now in the United States. Let us rejoice together."

STAR MAIL ROUTES

Bids are Asked for Carrying the Mails to All Points in Lake and Near-by Counties.

Postmaster General Smith is advertising for bids for carrying the mails over all star routes. Bids are to be received up to 4 p. m. on December 3, 1901, and the contracts are to cover a period of four years from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1901, inclusive.

Below we give the list of the star routes running out of Lakeview, with the number of the route, number of miles, the bond required and present contract pay:

No. 73398, from Lakeview to Paisley, 44 miles and back, six times a week. Bond required with bid \$1,500. Present contract pay \$1474; sub-contract pay \$1,450.

73399, from Lakeview to Plush, 40 miles and back, twice a week. Bond required with bid \$1,500. Present contract pay, \$505; sub-contract pay, \$700.

73400, from Paisley, by Summer Lake, to Silver Lake, 54 miles and back, six times a week. Bond required with bid, \$5,000. Present contract pay \$2,080.

73401, from Silver Lake, by Rosand, Lava and Bend, to Prineville, 111½ miles and back, twice a week. Bond required with bid, \$3,500. Present contract pay, \$1,466.02; sub-contract pay, \$1,600.

73397, from Ft. Bidwell, Cal., by Warner Lake, Or., and Adel to Plush, 52 miles and back, three times a week. Bond required with bid, \$3,000. Present contract pay, \$1,000; sub-contract pay, \$887.50.

73394, from Klamath Falls, by Altomont, Olene, Dairy, Bonanza, Royston and Bly, to Lakeview, 101½ miles and back, seven times a week. Bond required with bid, \$12,000. Present contract pay, \$8,217 for 157½ miles and back, seven times a week service.

73388, from Ashland, by Baron, Soda Springs, Slake, Pokegama and Keno, to Klamath Falls, 71 miles and back, seven times a week. Bond required with bid, \$9,000. Present contract pay, \$2,621.61.

76108, from Ager, by Bogus and Beswick, to Picard, 38 miles and back, seven times a week. Bond required with bid, \$3,000. This will be the new order: From Picard the mail will be carried to Klamath Falls by the Ashland-Klamath Falls stage, thus doing away with the present parallel line over this route.

76126, from Alturas, by Davis Creek and New Pinecreek, to Lakeview, 61 miles and back, seven times a week. Bond required with bid, \$5,500. Present contract pay, \$2,065; sub-contract, \$1,973.33. The time on the present contract is 12 hours in summer and 18 hours in winter, and the new contract calls for 12 hours winter and summer; thus it will be seen that a much higher bid will be required on this route. Bidders should not forget this fact when making their bids, as the extra stock required in winter, and the necessity for more stations will run the expense considerably higher.

Klamath River Railroad.

(Yreka Journal.)

The survey for a railroad up the Klamath river from the vicinity of Virginia ranch, near Klamathon, to a point north of the Oregon boundary, has been completed, and the work of building will soon be commenced. R. R. ties will be ready on the ground before long, and it is claimed that the grading and building will be completed to Pokegama in Oregon by next spring. There is a great amount of timber all along the route, of 25 miles or more, to make good business hauling to the S. P. junction, besides other local traffic, including cattle from Oregon now shipped from other points on the S. P. line. How the road will run from Pokegama is not settled upon, whether to go via Klamath Falls or some other route eastward in the direction of Lakeview.