

Lake County Examiner

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NO. 50.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE

Alice Swain, Woman of the Half World, Found Dead--The Coroner's Jury Verdict.

Another poor unfortunate, possibly the early victim of some brute's perfidy, who went the pace that kills, has left a world of sorrow and regret--died alone, without a friendly hand to administer to her final wants, or a friendly voice to good-bye as the spirit left her. Per some poor old mother is brooding over a daughter's downfall and wondering where she is and how the world is treating her. She lies today in the Potter's field, placed there beneath six feet of clay by those who found it their duty to do so. No friend appeared at the grave--the hearse and its three guardsmen were the only attendants.

When the coroner investigated the affairs of deceased it was found that the name of the unfortunate woman was Alice Swain. She was a comely woman of the half world, who came here three weeks ago from Yreka and took up quarters on the hill in the house where Ruby Clark suicided several months ago. From the papers found among her effects it was discovered that she had been married and divorced four times. Her last marriage occurred in Redding, Cal., in August, this year, when she joined her fortunes with a man named Swain. Under the pillow on the bed where she was found dead was a purse containing \$76.30 in coin. She also had numerous personal effects. She had been dead about fifteen hours before the body was discovered. Coroner Harris summoned a jury on the 13th, the morning following the finding of the remains, to inquire into the death.

Verdict of the Jury:

To F. E. HARRIS, CORONER LAKE CO., OREGON--We, the undersigned jurors, summoned and empanelled by you to investigate and inquire into the cause of the death of Alice Swain, find as follows:

That deceased went by the name of Alice Swain, but that her true name is unknown to us; that she was about 30 years of age at the time of her death; that she came to her death sometime during the 12th day of December, 1901; that at the time of her death she resided in the town of Lakeview, county of Lake and state of Oregon; that she died from natural causes, probably hastened by the excessive use of intoxicants, and unknown to this jury.

Having investigated this whole matter as fully as time and circumstances will permit, and believing that our services are no longer necessary, we respectfully ask to be discharged.

CORONER'S JURY.

WILL T. BOYD, H. C. WHITWORTH, GUS SCHLAGEL, C. U. SNIDER, GEORGE REED, J. L. SMITH.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

As this will be our last issue before Christmas day The Examiner wishes all its friends and readers a very merry Christmas, and trusts that each succeeding Yuletide will find them more prosperous and happy.

Treaty With the Klamaths.

On December 12th the Secretary of the Interior sent to the Senate the treaty concluded by Indian Inspector McLaughlin with the Klamath Indians, June 19th last, by which the Indians surrender to the United States all claim to that part of the Klamath reservation lying between the boundary described in the treaty of 1864 and the boundary as established by the survey of 1888, the tract of land so ceded comprising 631,924 acres. For relinquishing this land, the Indians are to receive \$537,007, over 86 cents an acre. The agreement is in intent substantially the same as that completed a year ago.

An Appeal to the Congress

At a meeting of North Warner Anti-Land Leasing Association held at Plush, Oregon, Dec. 7, 1901, the following action was taken:

Passed a unanimous and enthusiastic vote of thanks to the Lake County Examiner for courtesies shown the Association.

The following Memorial to the Congress of the United States was passed, and ordered to be forwarded to Hon. Thos. H. Tongue, with the signatures of sixty-five members attached:

Attest: DANIEL BOONE, Secretary.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:--The undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the County of Lake, in the State of Oregon, and members of North Warner Anti-Land Leasing Association, respectfully represent:

That they are small farmers and owners of small bands of livestock, residing in a district of country producing for the outside market nothing but Livestock and Wool, and that whatever money comes into the country and circulates amongst the people for all purposes, is derived from these sources; and we believe that ninety five per cent of money put into circulation in the country is so put into circulation by the class of men of which we are a part.

We believe that the general prosperity of all other classes depends in a great measure upon our prosperity; and we know that our prosperity depends entirely upon free and unobstructed use of Government lands as pasture for our livestock. For forty years we and our fathers have been struggling against the vicissitudes of severe climatic conditions and all the hardships and privations of such a country when deprived of communication with the outside world, in the effort to establish homes and a business that affords us an independent competency. This business has been established upon the basis of Free Range to the builder of homes, for pasture for his livestock. It cannot be made to readjust itself in our hands upon any other basis. To interfere with the Government policy of a free choice by those who would, in good faith, take homesteads, is to stop homesteading and homebuilding, and all general growth and progress in this country. To lease the public lands must do this, if the leaseholder has been made sufficiently secure in his holding to make it of any value.

To interfere with the free use of the public lands for pasture will not only stop the building of new homes in this country, but will destroy the value of thousands of prosperous little homes al-

ready established. They are of value only to those who own livestock. Their present owners can continue in the livestock business only with free range, because the poor homesteader cannot lease and protect sufficient land to pasture his stock. If the land when leased is not protected there is no reason for leasing. The leaseholder must be secure in his ability and right to hold and protect his holdings against every person, and all intrusion, or he will not lease. He must have free right to choose the best, or he will take none. The best having been taken and firmly held by lease, the remaining land no one would have as a homestead. Any attempt to lease the lands so as not to interfere with the homesteader, and give the person leasing any security whatsoever that the very best of his holdings will not be taken from him, will be futile. The two things are wholly antagonistic and utterly impracticable.

If the Government would grant each of us sufficient land free to pasture our stock it would cost us more than we are worth, altogether, in many cases, to fence and protect it. If unprotected it would be of no value. The corporations would protect theirs and consume ours. The sheep industry could not continue one day in Lake county, after the land is leased, in the hands of those now conducting it. The nature of the animal, the climate, soil, feed and seasons, all contribute to make it absolutely certain that the industry, in the hands of the people who now have practically all of it, cannot continue without free range. The cattle corporations clearly understand this and it is their avowed purpose to destroy this industry, on the range, by leasing the lands. The country is not so well adapted to any other livestock business. No other livestock business can the poor, industrious young men so easily start in business. This industry, if not interfered with, is able to meet all adverse circumstances and prosper in this country, when all other forms of livestock business languish. Here, the sheep has found those natural conditions which make this country his true home. Leasing the lands will displace the sheep, and substitute an animal far less capable of prospering here.

The Secretary of Agriculture suggests the leasing of the public lands so as not to interfere with the homesteader. We have shown that, in this country, either leasing would be impossible or homesteading must be discontinued. He suggests that the land be leased in small

lots. Even to those who have but few stock, only the very cream in small lots would be of any value. To those having large numbers--and no others favor leasing--this proposition would only be accepted with the intention of evading it.

The Secretary further suggests leasing as a means of uniting "the non-irrigable grazing lands and the irrigable lands."

We answer, that these two classes of lands are now, emphatically, united. Every acre of irrigable land being supported by an exactly sufficient number of acres of non-irrigable, pasture land, LEASING WILL SEPARATE THEM! Nothing can be more certain than that the irrigable and non-irrigable pasture lands, now closely united, with the very widest diffusion of benefits--so wide as to be practically universal--will be effectually put asunder by leasing, so far as the irrigable small homes are concerned, the connection between which two classes of land is now perfect.

It must be evident to every man that anything which men of unlimited means want they will, in some way get, when it can be had by the corrupting influence of money. The law does not now allow the great corporations to acquire the land, and there is no other reason to be given why they have not already acquired control of all of it that is of any value. No safeguard, however carefully placed in the law to lease, can prevent the corporations from getting, at their own prices, the stock and homes of thousands of homestead settlers.

To provide for leasing the lands is to give men of means the power to destroy the prosperity and happiness of seventy five per cent of the small homes in the range country. To oblige a homesteader to lease and protect land to pasture his little band of stock is to oblige him to expend, in many instances, more money than he has in getting his home and stock. Such would be the cost of fencing and protecting so much land.

To provide for leasing the land is to give one person the means of distressing and destroying another. To create hatreds, strife and lawlessness where now is peace. To provide for leasing the lands is to betray the very people who have conquered this country for civilization into the hands and power of the corporations.

It is to match the rich against the poor in a contest so uneven that there can be no doubt of the complete overthrow of the homebuilder.

We implore you not to pass a law to lease the Public Lands!

RAILROAD TO THE LAKES

The Klamath Lake Railroad Co. is Going to Work in Earnest --Operations Begun.

It is evident from the following taken from the Yreka Journal that the Klamath Lake Railroad Company is an assured fact: Articles of incorporation were filed in the County Clerk's office last Wednesday, with five directors named therein, to lay out, construct and maintain a standard-gauge railroad from the S. P. R. R. line at Laird's ranch, or the old Virginia ranch, Siskiyou county, Cal., about two miles south of Klamathon, to a point between the upper and lower falls of Fall creek; thence to a point on the California and Oregon boundary line, a distance of 15.6-10 miles from starting point; thence into the State of Oregon, to intersection with the logging railroad operated by the Pockegama Sugar Pine Lumber Co., in Klamath Co., Oregon, a total distance of 22 miles; thence in a general northeasterly direction to the Upper Klamath lake, a distance of 43 miles, making a total distance of 65 miles. In addition, the company will engage in building and running steamers on the Klamath lakes and Klamath river, and tributaries, in the State of Oregon and establish docks, construct wharves, etc. They will also construct telegraph and telephone lines along said railroad. The term of the corporation is to be fifty years, and the amount of capital stock \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The directors for the first year, are George Mason of Los Angeles, Hervey Lindley, John E. Coffin and Dean Mason of Klamathon, and J. F. Farrar of Yreka. The amount of stock subscribed is as follows: Geo. Mason, 300 shares, \$30,000; Hervey Lindley, 300 shares, 30,000; John E. Coffin, 100 shares \$10,000; Dean Mason, 100 shares, \$10,000; Jas. F. Farrar, 10 shares, \$1,000. Dean Mason of Klamathon, has been elected Treasurer of the corporation and \$15,000 has been paid into his hands, being over 10 per cent of the stock actually subscribed. Work has already been commenced in surveying the road, getting material on the ground and grading, with intention of hurrying along that portion of the road between the Virginia ranch on the S. P. line to connection with the logging railroad at Pockegama, near the California boundary line in Oregon. The balance of the road further northward, will be built later on, so as to reach the lakes, to run several miles further into Oregon by steamboat connections. Big Klamath lake is all within Oregon, and the boundary line crosses Little Klamath lake at head of Klamath river.

N-C-O Rails Arrive.

The New Era says: Ferd Sloss came in last Sunday from Madeline where he has been papering the new hotel. He informs us that the rails for the road are on the ground, but owing to the severe weather they have not yet been laid on the track. A large gang of men are waiting there, and as soon as the weather clears up the road will be completed in short order.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

The findings in the Schley Court of Inquiry have been made public. There are two reports and a separate report by Admiral Dewey. The majority report condemns Admiral Schley on eleven points, while Admiral Dewey sustains him in most particulars. Dewey says in his report that Schley is entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

The Weather in Lakeview.

Last Wednesday morning the wind began blowing strong from the north and continued all day Thursday. On the 11th there was a skit of snow and since that time it has been clear and cold. The middle of the day appears like a cool summer day. The roads have become more easily passable and have dried up sufficiently for teams to draw fairly good loads. According to the weather bureau instruments at The Examiner office the coldest nights thus far for the season were Thursday and Friday, 12th and 13th. Ice has been forming in the ponds at the rate of about an inch each night, and on Tuesday it was six inches thick. Our citizens will begin putting up ice today for the summer use. The minimum thermometer record at this office shows that on the 11th inst. the mercury registered 13 above, and from that time to Tuesday morning the 17th inst. it stood 11, 11, 15, 15, 17. At this writing the sun is shining brightly in Lakeview and the weather is very pleasant.

He Expresses Gratitude.

F. A. Wisdom, who was the only smallpox case in Lake county, and who was last week discharged from the pest house near town after spending thirty-eight days therein, desires The Examiner to express his thanks to numerous people in the following way:

EDITOR EXAMINER--Allow me space in your paper to express my gratitude to all who took an interest in me during the thirty-eight days I was quarantined with smallpox.

Dr. Steiner, who had me in charge, was very attentive and called to see me every day until I was out of danger. I have reason to remember him. I have also to thank a faithful nurse, Mr. McMillan, I have reason, also, to remember F. P. Light, Manager of Hotel Lakeview, and also Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Lewis for many good things to eat and an abundance of choice reading matter. Thanking all, and especially those who are in authority, for kind treatment, I am

Respectfully,
T. A. WISDOM.
Lakeview, Dec. 14, 1901.

Hattie Penland Married.

The numerous friends of Miss Hattie Penland in Lakeview will be interested in the following announcement from the Cedarville Record:

"Last Sunday evening a quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Penland in Cedarville, the contracting parties being Mr. Frank Hironymous and Miss Hattie Penland, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Telfer. Only a few friends and the relatives were present. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Penland, of this place, and is a most charming young lady. The groom is a Surprise Valley raised young man, who is well and favorably known."

The bride is well known in Lakeview as a charming young woman with many graces. She is the daughter of pioneer George Penland. The Examiner congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Hironymous and wishes them a long life of happiness.