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NEW PLAN TO KILL RABBITS

Crook County Farmer Hits Upon a Method to Get Rid of Pest—Bunnie Likes His Salt.

The rabbit pest in Eastern Oregon is considered by the farmer and rancher equally as injurious to his business as is the coyote to the business of the sheepman. For years there has been much speculation as to the best way in which to rid the country of the rabbit. It is not many farmers who can afford to enclose their places with rabbit wire fences and because of that the local farmer is injured many dollars every season by the ruin of his crops.

A plan has been hit upon by a Crook county farmer, simple in its process, which he says works successfully in rabbit extermination. It is not generally known that rabbits are fond of salt, but such is the case, and therein lies the secret of their extermination. R. T. Jenkins, who farms near Prineville, is the man who has made a success of "dead rabbit farming." Throughout Crook county, and also in Lake, there are numerous alkali "licks," where cattle and horses are wont to go and lick up the dust and incidentally get a quantity of alkali, which answers the purpose of salt in other countries. It was noticed that the rabbits were accustomed to use these licks the same as the horses and cattle, and from this fact it was reasoned that they would eat salt. An experiment was made with a small quantity and found successful; then the question arose as to what kind of poison could be infused into the salt that would prove the most destructive to the rabbits, and which would be the least liable to detection by them. Some have used strychnine, but the most effective seems to be Paris green, which is also very cheap. The method by which the rabbits are caught with this bait is to place a quantity near runways, on a board or rock. The poison must first be pulverized very finely, and then thoroughly mixed with the salt, which must be of the finest obtainable. If the poison is placed out in the evening one can go to the spot next morning and count the rabbits lying dead in all directions, and there is no end to them.

For the protection of domestic animals one may build a strong pen of barbed wire and then place the poisoned salt on a low platform of boards, or rocks, where it will not be absorbed by the soil. Then the danger of anything but a stray coyote, or an occasional hungry dog, getting poisoned is reduced to the minimum.

This method of exterminating these pests is so simple that a great many of the settlers are inclined to ridicule the idea, and it is slow of being adopted, but there is little doubt that it will come into universal use in the near future.

It might be well, for some of our Lake county farmers and gardeners to try this experiment. In doing so, however, great care should be taken to prevent the destruction of stock.

Lone Pine on the Desert.

"Lone Pine" (Geo. C. Duncan) the geologist of Lake county, in a letter to the Burns Times-Herald says, among other things regarding a recent trip of exploration on the "desert," that the region of the Old River Bed is a vast plateau stretching for miles in every direction. The flow is a mass of horizontal strata as it rises to the more elevated table lands of Wagontire and Hampton Buttes, the highest of the plateau. Along the Old River Bed are sedimentary accumulations still forming and hardening in some places and unmistakable evidence that the same forces have continued through the past ages and have filled up thousands of feet of rocky bed in which is found the fossilized forms of

the primeval world.

The last great lava flow left this country in a very cavernous condition. I found a cave about one mile east of Button Springs. There is nothing to indicate a cave until you arrive at the mouth which is in a flat rock about eight feet across. In looking down about 20 feet one can see a room some 30 feet in diameter, and by crawling through a narrow passage to the west another is entered of about the same dimensions.

How far this continues never has been traced out.

I visited another in company with Antone Egli, Frank Cone and his little son. This cave was not very extensive. We found ice and fresh bear tracks.

Stone From Warner Canyon.

F. L. Wright, who has been in this and Modoc counties for the past two months soliciting orders for cemetery work, returned here last week. Mr. Wright is one of the firm comprising the Southern Oregon Marble Co., of Ashland, whose advertisement can be found in this paper. This company has the order for the Fred Snelling monument, and informs us that the work is complete and ready for shipment. Two experienced workmen are now getting out bases for monuments to be erected in various cemeteries—Lakeview, New Pine Creek, Davis Creek and other places in Modoc county. The bases are being hewn from stone at the Loveless place at Warner canyon. Mr. Wright says it is the finest stone that has come under his observation for a long time—in fact he never found better for his purpose. He is surprised that Lakeview does not build her sidewalks from this stone. It will be a valuable quarry when a railroad strikes this section. He suggests that when Lake county builds "that new court house" that it be constructed out of the Warner canyon stone.

Gone to Look at Timber.

Several parties left Lakeview during the past week for a tour of inspection in the northern timber belt, northwest of Silver Lake. Saturday morning Harry Glazier, Charlie Reed and wife, and Miss Ella Pratt started. Monday morning Mr. and Mrs. A. Devine, Con Kennedy and Tom Beall hied themselves away; they were followed on Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Al Cheney, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitworth.

Alturas New Era: George Harrow, proprietor of the Paisley hotel, arrived here last week and remained several days visiting with his parents and friends in Alturas. George is an old Alturas boy, but has not resided here for nearly twenty years. He now has a good business in Paisley. He has turned very gray since he left this place, but his many old friends were glad to see him just the same.

The Oregonian reports substantial progress in an enterprise inaugurated some time ago, to build a railroad east from Coos Bay, the ultimate terminus being Salt Lake City. This line will pass through Klamath county and undoubtedly touch Klamath Falls. With this proposed line, and the Columbia Southern building down from the north and the Klamath Lake line building up from Laird's, we are sure of having plenty of railroad facilities in the not distant future.—Klamath Republican.

Mr. F. B. Mackinder, who came to Lakeview last week to enjoy a camping trip with his friends Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Massingill, received a telegraphic message Monday evening advising him that typhoid fever had broken out in the St. Helena Star office, of which he is the proprietor, and summoning him to his home in St. Helena forthwith. He came in from camp at Little Chewaucan Tuesday evening and left for home yesterday morning. All who met the gentlemen regret his sudden leaving.

FENCES MUST COME DOWN

Big Ranchers in Eastern Oregon Must Comply With Law the Same as Jesse D. Carr.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. by which the Jesse D. Carr Stock and Land Company was compelled to throw down fences around thousands of acres of government land, it is said all Eastern Oregon stockmen who have thus illegally put up wires around public ranges are to be compelled to throw them down. A. R. Greene, a special government agent, is now in Harney county inspecting the big stock ranches with the intention of rigidly enforcing the Supreme Court decision in the Carr case. The results of what Mr. Greene has found so far is not known. When Harney county is inspected, it is said, Grant is to follow, and that possibly all the Eastern Oregon sections where big cattle ranches prevail are to be gone over. This feature exists in Harney and Malheur more than in any other Eastern Oregon Counties, excepting Lake. Harney, with its immense area of 10,504 square miles has only 675,000 acres of deeded land.

It is probable that Lake county will be closely inspected by agent Greene. It is said that few know when the agent enters into a community, and he may be here and away again with his report before we know it.

A Big Suit.

The Alturas Plaindealer says: Attorney John E. Raker left Alturas today for Yreka on business connected with the suit against the Dorris Bros. This case involves about \$30,000, and is too important to admit of any delay or neglect on his part. From Yreka Mr. Raker will go to San Francisco to appear in the United States court in the suit of the Warner Valley Stock Company against R. F. McConaughy and the estate of his brother, lately deceased. This will occupy the entire time of Mr. Raker until the Democratic county convention, and during his absence he is compelled to leave the Judgeship contest in the hands of his friends.

House Burned—Almost a Fatality.

The home of Warren Laird, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire last Friday at noon. The home was located at Bluejoint, twenty eight miles north of Plush. It caught from the stovepipe. Mrs. John Dillger, who is dangerously ill with pneumonia, was in the house when it caught fire, and was unable to get out. She had a narrow escape from a most frightful death. Workmen, who were going to the field after luncheon, saw the flames and rushed back to the house, and barely had time to rescue the sick woman.

White Face Cattle.

F. O. Bunting, ex-contractor on the Southern Stage line, is settling up his stage business, and in the future will devote his entire time to the breeding of thoroughbred cattle. Bunting has the only Hereford herd in Lake county, his breeding farm being located in Drews Valley. He has a herd of 150 white-faces, and 25 of them are young registered bulls ready for market. There is no doubt of the success of his undertaking. A thoroughbred cattle farm in Lake county will prove a paying industry. The registered Herefords are always in demand.

Daniel Boone Badly Injured.

Word reached Lakeview last week of a frightful accident that befell Daniel Boone, the Plush merchant and postmaster, on Tuesday evening, July 15th. By way of diversion Mr. Boone was running one of the mowers at the JJ ranch. While driving home from the field after the day's work, one of the tugs came down and the driver got down to hook it.

He went around in front of the mower to do so and the horses becoming impatient to get to the barn started up at a lively rate. Mr. Boone was thrown beneath the mower and was dragged a considerable distance. When rescued he was found to be badly injured. Dr. Donly happened to be in the vicinity and was called to attend him. Some of the short ribs on the left side were broken and he had several deep cuts about the head and face. The men brought him in on a blanket, and he was suffering so much that he could not be turned over. The Examiner's informant said it was feared he was badly injured in the spine. No further news has been received since from the injured man. It is hoped by Mr. Boone's many friends that his injuries will not prove so serious as is reported.

"The Serpent," by C. M. Sain.

Upon the editorial table of The Examiner we find a copy of The Serpent, the latest novel from the pen of Chas. MacKnight Sain, author, journalist, postmaster and promoter of Lovelock, Nevada. The book is handsomely bound, and its contents denote the author's familiarity with his subject—the frailty of human nature, and the persistent efforts of a bad woman to drag down a good, but weak young man. Mr. Sain writes with pleasing grace, and his book ought to find ready sale. It has a moral that young men might study with profit. The author is President of the Oregon Potash Company, who finds it a rest from arduous duties to occasionally write a novel.

The University of Oregon.

The University of Oregon will open its twenty seventh session at Eugene, Wednesday, September 17th. The outlook for the year seems at present, very promising. A number of new men have been added to the faculty, all thoroughly fitted both by preparation and by experience, for their work. The University buildings are being repaired and improved during the summer; the dormitory, gymnasium and Leady Hall received especial attention. Students intending to enter this fall are invited to correspond with the president relative to their work. Catalogues will cheerfully be sent on application.

Mineral Land Law.

Mineral lands are not subject to homestead entry. A homestead claimant makes affidavit when he enters land that there are no indications of mineral thereon; if mineral is afterwards found thereon before patent issues the same may be located under the mining laws. A mining claim is 600 feet wide and 1500 feet long. Mining decisions hold it is the duty of a claimant to know whether or not there is mineral on a claim before he enters, and if he neglects to do so he does it at his own peril. X

The Pursuit Abandoned.

The latest from Outlaw Tracy is to the effect that he is again safely away and his pursuers have lost the trail. Organized effort to capture him has been abandoned. For forty days officers and bloodhounds have been on his trail. He may now be considered as any other fugitive from justice with a price upon his head.

The will of Henry Lux, deceased capitalist and formerly of the firm of Miller & Lux, was filed for probate in San Jose on July 18th. The estate is valued at \$300,000 and consists mainly of capital stock in the Miller & Lux Company. The estate is bequeathed to two married daughters and a grandson.

N. S. McKinsey, superintendent of the California & Oregon Telegraph Co., arrived from Susanville Tuesday evening. Mr. McKinsey is on a tour of inspection along the route of his line, and while here will remove the local office from Hotel Lakeview to the Frankl building. The Lake County Telephone Company's office will also be removed to the same building.

KILL THE BIG "GRAFTS"

But Don't Disturb Ours, is What the Portland Telegram is Out For—Scalp Bounty.

It is already announced that the state will be asked for some \$67,000 for delinquent scalp bounties. By next January the sum is likely to be much larger. It is always the way: the appropriation is never sufficient. The legislature ought to "sit down" firmly, if not sternly, on this scalp industry. The theory on which such a law as that giving bounties for coyote or other scalps is utterly wrong and vicious. Suppose, next winter, we settle up, pay the fiddler, and stop the farce. The experience by that time should have been sufficient. But there is little hope that this will be done. More likely the scalp bounty law will still stick and others be enacted to match it.—Portland Evening Telegram.

It is quite early in the season for the old scalp bounty bugaboo to be brought to the front again. The wonderful regard for the security of the strong box of the State by some editors is amusing, to say the least. There are grafts of all kinds handed out by the State Legislature, but it is all right so long as they are in Portland. Here is a legitimate act, the provisions of which save to the stock interests of Eastern Oregon many thousands of dollars annually, and these fellows west of the mountain range, who would not know a coyote from a buzzard, want the act repealed because it does not directly benefit them. They do not object, however, to the legislature appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars to colleges and normal schools that are of no benefit to the people of Eastern Oregon, who assist materially in keeping them up. Of course in this case the shoe is on the other foot—it makes a difference whose ox is gored.

The Examiner is informed that since the Scalp Bounty law went into effect, it has been the saving of many thousands of dollars to the stockmen of Lake County alone, by reason of the killing off of hundreds of coyotes and cougars—the former the greater menace to the sheepman, and the latter beast the terror of the man who raises colts and calves.

Call this Bounty Law a "farce" if you will, let the theory be considered "utterly wrong and vicious," and we could thank the Oregon Legislature for more such "vicious" laws. Many thousands of dollars have been paid out of the State treasury for scalps of predatory animals in Eastern Oregon. Repeal the law, now, as the work of exterminating has just begun to show its effect, and all this money has been expended for naught. Continue the Bounty law, and it will not be long until these animals can be handled alone by individual stockmen. The large decrease in the loss of stock in this county during the past year is the best argument in favor of the Scalp Bounty Act.

Let the second column editorial writer of The Telegram look after grafts, and steals, on his side of the mountains and he will find plenty to do.

New Pension Law.

A new pension law has just gone into effect which allows a pension of \$8 per month to those who served the United States for 30 days or longer (and received an honorable discharge) in any Indian War, conflict or disturbance occurring between 1817 and 1857. If the soldier is dead, his widow, if not remarried, can obtain the same pension. Any soldier or soldier's widow entitled to a pension under these conditions should address The Examiner, Lakeview, Oregon. 29-2t

On July 28th 300 head of beef cattle will start from Louie Gerber's Brookvale stock farm in Klamath county for shipment to Sacramento. This will be the first shipment of beef cattle out of Klamath county for this season.