

# Lake County Examiner

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## "ALEXANDER HAMILTON"

President Mulkey of the Southern Oregon Normal Handles the Subject Masterfully.

[Synopsis of an address delivered by B. F. Mulkey, President of the Southern Oregon Normal School, at an evening session of the Lake Co. Teachers' Institute, in Lakeview, Oct. 23, 1902.]

Alexander Hamilton was a child of the West Indies. His mother was a woman of beauty and culture, of French Huguenot descent, his father being a sturdy Scotchman. Hamilton was a precocious boy and at 13 years of age was left alone in charge of his uncle's mercantile establishment which Hamilton skillfully managed. A storm swept over the West Indies about this time that strewed the shores with wreckage and Hamilton wrote an account of it that startled the literary world because of its force and elegance. His relatives sought him out at once and sent him to New York to be educated. In a surprisingly short time he finished the high school course and then sought out a college that would allow him to move upward as fast as his talents would advance him. King's college admitted him. Here he did four years work in two years. Besides he read much history and military science.

At this juncture the Revolutionary war burst upon the country. Hamilton cast his fortunes with the Patriots although his people would have had it otherwise. He leapt to the front at a bound when he addressed a meeting of New Yorkers urging reprisals against great Britain. He at once by a war of pamphlets put to silence the president of his own college who had taken up the pen in defense of the Tories.

At 21 Hamilton was an aide in Washington's staff and wrote his voluminous correspondence. He wrote letters to Robert Morris in which he evolved plans for revenue to help the impoverished country. These letters show deep insight into financial matters and are read today by students of finance who seek fundamental truth on that subject.

Hamilton was one of the very few men who thought not only of how the war should be terminated but how law and order should be established at its close. The constitutional convention that met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, labored three months and framed a constitution. Hamilton, although but thirty years of age, was influential in that convention beyond any man save Washington and Madison. In securing the adoption of the constitution by New York, Hamilton rendered a service of primary importance, for New York was opposed to the constitution and the opposition to it was well organized by Governor Clinton. For two weeks the convention listened to the debate between Clinton's champions on the one side and Hamilton on the other until at last the opposition broke down and the battle for the constitution was won in New York. This is said to have been the greatest parliamentary victory ever won in America and it was won without appeals to popular prejudice, or by the arts of eloquence. It was won by the force of logic. The close reasoning and analysis of this master mind could not be withstood. On July 26, when New York grounded her opposition to the "more perfect Union" our national life began.

To Hamilton, more than to any other man do we owe the adoption of the constitution. During the interval of debate upon it he wrote the greater number of a series of papers setting forth the reasons for adoption. The "Federalist", as these papers are called, struck off at white heat in the midst of pressing legal duties now rank as the strongest work on constitutional law ever written.

When Washington called Hamilton into his cabinet he found the country without credit and without

cash. The first thing he did was to whip congress into assuming the debts that the nation and the various states owed. By this means he announced to the world that America pays her debts while he transferred the interests of a powerful class of people to the Federal Government. The country now being in debt he sought to raise money on tariff duties or imports and by a tax upon distilled liquors. The result was magical. No sooner was Hamilton's master hand laid to the helm of our dilapidated ship of state than she rose up to meet the wind and rode proudly out upon the waves as if every plank and every timber from the keel to the main track had instinct with the same life and power that now governed the helm.

Hamilton's life was threatened in his early career by an agreement among a number of cheap politicians who agreed by turns to challenge him to a duel until one of them should kill him. They had met his pen in combat and being repulsed they would resort to the sword. This plan, however, was not acted upon.

In 1801 Hamilton's son was killed at Weehawken. In the spot where his son fell Hamilton was killed in 1804, July 11th, by Aaron Burr who had been beaten for President of the United States by Hamilton in 1801 and for Governor of New York in 1803. Burr challenged Hamilton and Hamilton yielded lest his usefulness should be impaired if he refused to accept. Hamilton could have refused without having been called a coward. Had he not charged the English redoubts at Yorktown at the head of his regiment? Had he not stood in the forefront of battle at Brandywine and Princeton?

He could have refused to enter a combat where the mere trick of the weapon may win against the loftiest courage and the noblest virtue. But his keenly sensitive nature precluded this view and Burr killed him.

He died at 28 years of age, a poor man though he made a nation rich. His boys weeping at his bedside were asked to discharge every debt in full the father owed. Thus with his dying breath he proclaimed anew the principle that had actuated him through life—the principle of individual and national integrity as against repudiation and dishonor.

### Death of Flavia Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Claud Kirkpatrick, formerly Miss Flavia Fisher, died last Friday night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fisher, at Summer Lake. Deceased had been dangerously ill for several weeks, and everything possible was done to save her life. A few weeks ago she was removed from Paisley to the home of her parents and for a time the change proved beneficial, but a relapse in her condition occurred and she finally sank to her last long rest. She was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, and had numerous admirers in Lakeview. Cut off in the bloom and beauty of young womanhood, the young wife leaves many sad hearts behind to mourn for her. A little babe of a few weeks, a grief-stricken husband, loving parents, brother and sister, and many friends have looked upon the handsome features of the dead for the last time.

The funeral was held at Summer Lake on Sunday. The Examiner joins with a host of friends in deep sympathy for the mourners.

### Horse Market Good.

L. D. Gupton, the horseman, arrived from California Tuesday evening. Mr. Gupton drove a big bunch of horses from Harney county to Marysville Buttes, Yuba county, a few months ago. He sold to one man from Woodland 120 head, and the remainder in small bunches. He had all classes of horses from yearling colts up and realized \$22 per head all round. He says the market is good in California, and that 1100 or 1200 pound horses, fairly well broken, are in great demand. Mr. Gupton will remain here a short time visiting his daughter Miss Essie Gupton.



SANTOS-DUMONT'S AIRSHIP ON THE WING.

Derby  
of the ...  
AIR

Flying Machines  
To Race at  
St. Louis For  
\$200,000 Prize

WITH the coming to America next summer of Santos-Dumont, the daring Brazilian aeronaut, public attention will be attracted to the recent advances made in machines for navigating the air. M. Santos-Dumont's trip here this year is mainly for purposes of experiment. While here he will prepare for the great balloon race which takes place next year at the St. Louis exposition and for which a prize of \$200,000 has been offered for the most successful airship.

It is said that a very large number of applicants for the privilege of participating in the St. Louis contest have been heard from. Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution and Octave Chanute, a Chicago aerial experimenter of considerable note, are to arrange the terms of the tournament. It has already been decided that the plans presented shall be subjected to a searching practical test before any man is allowed to risk his life at St. Louis. This will deprive the contest of what might otherwise be a very disagreeable and unpopular feature.

It is planned by the management of the exposition to make this one of the most remarkable tournaments ever held. The management states that now that automobiles, submarine boats and wireless telegraphy have been made commercial facts the St. Louis exposition will become renowned in history if through its encouragement and the money furnished in its prospective prizes some inventor is enabled to build a machine which can really fly through the air, subject to the control of man.

It is not unlikely that the exhibition which will be made at St. Louis of the possibilities of balloons and airships will have much to do with the future public support of a financial character which will be given to enterprises for the development of aerial plans at least for a long time to come. Evidence of the belief that there is a commercial future for enterprises of this kind is found in the fact that very recently a corporation was organized in West Virginia empowered to "build and operate apparatus for carrying freight and passengers through the air."

Down to the present time Santos-Dumont has invented and built seven airships, with which he has had varying success. Each successive machine has embodied some new idea gleaned from previous experience until now he

has an airship which, he claims, can be steered in any direction. This he has partially proved, but complete success has not yet crowned his efforts, for on two occasions he nearly lost his life by accidents in midair.

Despite all the inventions and all the claims that have been made, the fact must be faced that thus far only two inventors have produced airships which can lay any claims to practicability. Santos-Dumont has shown the practicability of a dirigible balloon, and Professor S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington has shown the possibilities which lie in airships.

The old fashioned balloon could never be of any value for commercial purposes, for the very reason that it could not be steered. Santos-Dumont thereupon set himself to the problem of inventing a device by which the old balloon theory could be availed of to keep



SANTOS-DUMONT.

the airship suspended in air, but other devices would be employed to propel and to steer the airship.

The marvelous experiment in Paris, upon which occasion the young Brazilian sailed up to and around the top

Concluded on last page.

## MATTERS IN THE COURTS

Various Legal Affairs Settled at the Fall Term and the Court Adjourns Till May, '03.

The following cases were disposed of in the Circuit Court last week:

Oct. 29.—J. D. Edler, vs. J. Q. Adams—suit on note. Judgement entered in default, in favor of plaintiff in the sum of \$461.58.

Oct. 23.—State of Oregon vs. Andrew J. Nelson. Motion for new trial denied and defendant sentenced to imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a period of four years and to pay a fine of \$6,000. Operation of judgement stayed pending appeal to the Supreme Court; defendant given sixty days in which to prepare a bill of exceptions; defendant remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

George H. Small vs. Elmer D. Lutz—Lutz allowed costs of suit. Adjudged and decreed that Elmer D. Lutz is the owner of the E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, section 15, township 28 S of range 14, E., W. M. in Lake County, Oregon, and that patent heretofore issued by the United States to Lutz, be and the same is in full force and effect; that said Lutz recover costs of action in the Supreme Court in the sum of \$96.05.

California & Oregon Land Co. vs. Lakeview Water Co.—defendant perpetually enjoined and restrained from taking right of way over lands of plaintiff. Defendant assessed costs of action.

Lake county vs. J. Frankl, George Jammerthal, A. McCallen, J. E. Bernard, (Nelson bondsmen)—Civil suit for amount of bond. Ordered that a change of venue be granted to Jackson County, Oregon.

Bagley Irrigation Ditch Co. vs. Geo. Conn and Maggie Conn—Injunction. Cause continued until next regular term of court.

George H. Bogue vs Richard Sherlock—action for the recovery of money. Dismissed.

Anna J. Ross vs. Frank P. Ross—divorce granted plaintiff by default of defendant; judgement given for costs of action against defendant; custody of minor child, Georgie Ross, given to defendant.

Wm. W. Brown vs. W. Z. Moss—suit for recovery of value of number of horses, alleged by plaintiff to be his property. Trial by jury; findings for defendant; cost of action assessed to plaintiff.

State of Oregon vs. O. E. Charlton, administrator estate Benj. Warner, deceased, and I. N. Converse et al. Order of sale of real and personal property made.

State of Oregon vs. A. J. Nelson—Ordered that defendant be admitted to bail in sum of \$6,500.

Court adjourned to Monday, May 4, 1903.

### May Not Be Believed.

A good one is told on a certain young man who lives near New Pine Creek, and who is exceedingly bashful. He went to see his best girl one night recently and it began to rain, and it rained and rained and rained. She told him it would be a pity for him to go home in the rain and asked him to stay all night. He hated to refuse, so he said all right, and she told him she would go and prepare his bed. It required some little time, and when she came back, imagine her surprise at finding him dripping with rain. She asked him where he had been and he told her he went home to get his night shirt.

### New Brass Band.

Those desiring to become members of the New Brass Band to be organized in Lakeview are requested to meet at the store of Ayres, Whitworth & Ayres tonight, Oct. 30th, at 9 o'clock. Several have already expressed their desire to assist in the undertaking. It is to be hoped that others will attend this meeting and swell the membership to the limit.

ALBERT MILLER,  
Geo. H. AYRES,  
A. Y. BRACH