

**Lake County Examiner**  
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TERMS: One Year, \$2.00  
Six Months, 1.00  
Three Months, .50

SPACE	1 wk	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One Inch	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
Two Inches	1.50	4.50	7.50	11.00	18.00
Three Inches	2.00	6.00	10.00	16.00	25.00
Quarter Column	3.00	9.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
Half Column	5.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	70.00
One Column	10.00	30.00	50.00	80.00	120.00

LAKEVIEW, OREGON, JAN. 22, 1903.

**HISTORY OF WAGONTIRE.**

(continued from 1st page.)

bones of the deceased, or that other immigrants may have performed this act of charity later, and that there may have been a massacre after all.

**BLUE BUCKET THEORY.**

The theory of the famous Blue Bucket mines is also interwoven with the story of the place, and there are those who are positive that buckets full of old nuggets are lying idle in some of the gulches of the mountain. It is well known that a woman, the member of some immigrant train in early days, somewhere in Oregon, Idaho or Northern California, discovered the Blue Bucket mines. More than a dozen points in each of the three states claim the Blue Bucket mines, but they have never since been actually located. People of all of these places know "about" where they are. The well-known story is that the immigrant train was in camp and that they were exhausted and dying of thirst. Each member of the train took a bucket, or pail, or whatever he or she could get, and all started out in different directions to search for water. After many hours a woman of the party returned with a bucket of water—it was an old blue bucket—and she had in a pocket of her dress a handful of little curls that had attracted her attention. She exhibited them, stating that she had found them in the stream where she procured water. Upon examination they were found to be gold nuggets, ranging from the size of partridge eggs down. "Why, I could have picked up this bucket full," said the woman, and this gave the mines the name.

**NEVER BEEN FOUND AGAIN.**

A death occurred in the party as a result from the exposure, and after burying her—it was the woman who found the mines—they searched for a few days for the mines and moved on. Members of the party afterwards returned and searched for the mines, but they were unable to find them. Other persons have been searching for them ever since. Every watering place and every gulch and mountain from Idaho to California bear evidence of the place where the Blue Bucket mines were discovered, and no one will be surprised at finding them at any time.

Wagontire, the people of that section claim, was surely the place. They say it is perfectly reasonable that there were immigrants there or the wagontires would not have been there. They say that Indians may have massacred the immigrants, and that is a good reason why the mines were never found. Then there are those who say it is perfectly reasonable that the immigrants were the ones who discovered the mines for the reason that if they were not massacred by the Indians they stopped there and repaired their wagons and while the men were doing this the woman went out and discovered the mines. Anyway, no one has ever been able to shake any of the respective communities on their theory of the mines, and in spite of the official name on the map, of Ram's Peak, the people of the interior will always call it Wagontire.

**HORSESHOE SPRING.**

Almost due south from Wagontire

at a distance of about 50 miles is another landmark with a name given at a more recent date, which is equally as interesting to stockmen. This place is Horseshoe Spring. A sluggish spring seeps out from the base of Juniper Mountain and fills a few holes about the place where cattle and horses come for miles to exhaust the water daily and lick the damp ground where the water had formerly stood. A large area around this spring is covered with old horse-shoes and bleached bones of horses. This is a great mystery to the stockman who does not know the story. It is well known that the horses of the desert were never shod, and why these piles of bones and hundreds of horseshoes should be found at this far-away isolated place is a puzzler to them. Anyway, these horseshoes were the cause of the naming of the spring.

**HOW THEY CAME THERE**

In early days a Californian was traveling through Oregon looking for a location for a stock ranch. He saw this spring and thought if it was properly protected the point would make a good one for a stock ranch. He accordingly hired men and hauled wire and posts several hundred miles to the place and erected a fence about the spring, taking in all of the meadow adjacent to the spring. This meadow was fine and the water was ample, when protected from the stock generally, and he brought several hundred fine horses from California to the place. He left a man in charge and returned to his home.

**A SNOW FALL.**

As fall approached the representative of the Californian decided to come out for winter supplies. He had to come more than a hundred miles, and while he was out, winter came on, which comes on suddenly in that country. The snow followed, and it was unusually severe. The herder was delayed several weeks in getting back to the ranch, and when he finally reached it he found that the snow had drifted many feet high all over the fenced portion, completely covering up the band of horses. They had all either starved or frozen to death, and this accounts for the bones and horse shoes at Horseshoe Springs.

**TONGUE DIES SUDDENLY.**

(continued from 1st page)

plurality of about 1000. In 1900 he was elected by nearly 2900 over B. Daly, of this place. At the June election of last year he was re-elected for the fourth time by a plurality of nearly 3500 over J. K. Weatherford, of Albany.

The vacancy in the Oregon delegation in Congress caused by the death of Mr. Tongue at this time creates much speculation as to choice of his successor. Section 2851, of the Revised Statutes of Oregon, of 1902, specifies how the vacancy shall be filled as follows:

"Whenever a vacancy may occur in the office of representative of Congress from this state, from any cause whatever, the governor shall issue his writ of election to fill such vacancy in the same manner and under the same regulations as are described by the law to fill vacancies in the legislative assembly."

First grade shingles will hereafter be sold at our mill for \$3.50 per thousand, and delivered in Lakeview at \$4.00.  
L. D. Robinson & Son. 52-4t.

Early to bed  
And early to rise:  
Stick to your trade  
And advertise.

The Palace Restaurant recently opened by W. M. Harvey, is doing a rushing business both night and day, and is prepared to serve the public with everything in the market at short notice. Turkeys, chickens, and suckling pigs baked to order. Bread and pastry constantly on hand. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

To Those Who Are Not

**OUR == PATRONS**

We have been very forcibly reminded of the appalling fact that we are getting older. This, of itself, has caused no loss of sleep but it makes us sad to contemplate each setting sun and realize that we have added nothing to your happiness nor reaped the enjoyment of your closer acquaintance. We have made semi-spasmodic overtures for your trade in

**General == Merchandise**

but nothing tangible and truly satisfying has come of it, and we have concluded that you don't fully appreciate the amount of pleasure contained in our output and our unhampered ability to make things generally agreeable for you.

Come, now, drop in and see us and let us know each other.

Sincerely yours,

**BAILEY & MASSINGILL.**

**TIMBER LAND NOTICE**

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon November 21, 1902 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Alonzo D. Frakes of Warner Lake, county of Lake, state of territory of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 1002 for the purchase of the SW 1/4 Sec 13, NW 1/4 Sec 24 To 40 S. R 25 E. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Lakeview, Oregon, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1903.

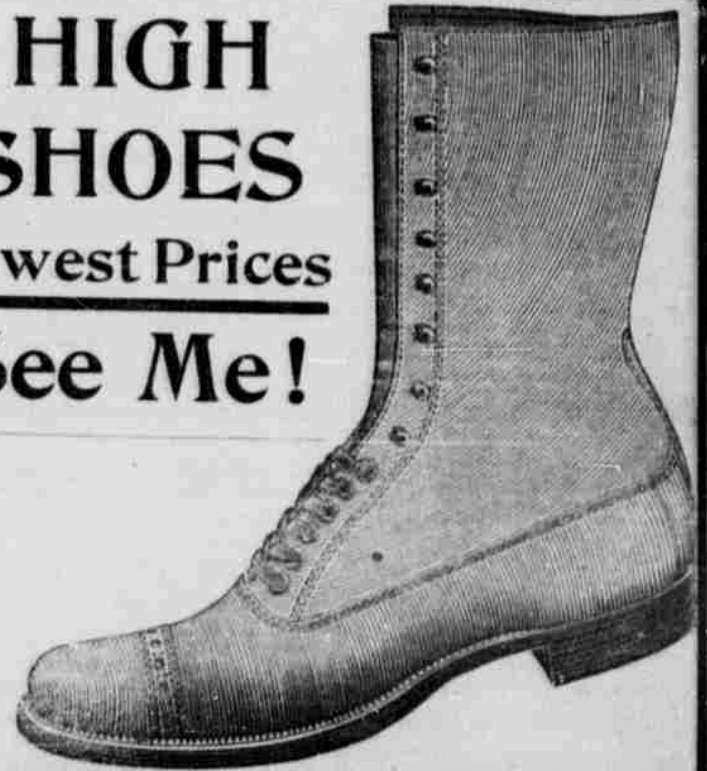
He names as witnesses: George V. Wilson, Thomas Ferris and T. B. Wakefield of Warner Lake, Oregon and L. F. Winkelman of Lakeview Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of April, 1903.  
Dec 18 E. M. BRATTAIN, Register.

**Notice of Settlement of Final Account.**

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Lake County.  
In the matter of the estate of Alfred McDowell, deceased.  
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Alfred McDowell, late of Lake County, Oregon, deceased, has filed her Final Account as administratrix of said estate, in the Office of the County Clerk of Lake County, Ore., and that Saturday, Jan. 24th 1903 at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the County Judge's Office in the County Court House of Lake County, Oregon, in the Town of Lakeview has been appointed an adjourned day, to wit, Judge of said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections to said Final Account if any there be, and the settlement thereof.  
Dated this 18th day of Dec. 1902.  
22-1 LAVINA McDOWELL,  
Administratrix of the Estate of Alfred McDowell, Deceased.

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**AHLSTROM BROS.**

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