EXTENSION ADVOCATED

Presidents Mohler and Lylke Make Report to President Harriman on Columbia Projects

An interesting bundle of reports has just been sent west to President Harriman for consideration. That Washington group will probably cause him to decide to build the contemplated extension of the Columbia Southern of the O. K. & N. in Oregon, says a dispatch to the Portland Telegram from San Francisco. This is the road which it is proposed will one day meet the San Francisco & Eureka, now building north from the California Northwestern terminus, and to the construction of which it is said Harriman will devote the purchase price of the former railroad. Mr. Clark for the Oregon Short Line.

The reports are based on extensive investigations made by experienced engineers, led by President Mohler, of the Columbia Southern and the Great Lyke of the Columbia Southern, and the chief engineers of the two lines. The carefully located and finite country for routes for feasible sur-

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SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT, MEMBER OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

One of the prominent members of the American boundary commission, Elihu Root, secretary of war. The commission is to meet the British commission, but it will probably not make a report within the three months before an agreement is reached.

LEGEND OF THE PINTO PONY

S. B. of this city is one of the best known Indian pony breeders in the Oregon horse in the state, says Paul De Laney in the Portland Jour-

nal. He has lived in the state the better portion of his life, has always been interested in horses and has made them a study in every detail. He says that the original pony tribe, which has grown into the many-so-called Spanish breed, transferred from Mexico to California and theater in Oregon. He says they were the best all-around horses of their size in the U.S. They were quick, nimble, swift, steady, sound, stocky, wary and hardy and never knew rest.

He says that as time moved on and Oregon settled up and developed there was a great demand in all the new countries for horses and the native horse increased. The American pony was in demand in the wars and at the horse auctions.

His most beautiful story is the one giving the legend of the "pinto" or spotted horse. According to the standardized dictionary the word "pinto" is defined as a piebald animal, but Mr. De Laney and those familiar with the Pacific Coast country its mean-
ing is accepted as a white or colored horse. It is different in most points from others of the equine species. While the breed is known as the American pony of the Indians, the Indians have a beautiful legend of its origin.

It is said that the Pinto is different from the Spanish horse in that while the Spanish species was short and stocky, the Pinto is long and trim built. Another difference that while that of the Spanish animal was short and round and the mane and tail are also longer. His legs are as clean and trim as a thoroughbred, while the Spanish horse's legs are stumpy and hairy. The color however, is the most striking feature — white with large black spots. The spots are often brown, sometimes almost red and their size is very variable.

Speaking further of its origin, away from that given in the Indian legends, Mr. De Laney says:

"History gives us something of the Pinto in England, bred and used for show purposes many years ago, but I take it that the Indian Pinto is an altogether different horse, and he is evidently related to the great ranges of wild horses before the spotted horse was heard of as a breed in civilized countries. He may be found in nearly all of the Pacific Coast, but he is more plentiful in the U.S. Northwest.

"When broken he not only carries arable and useful, but also very well in a range of wild feeding among the wild horses. Among the family. He is the progeny of a foreign breed, the other as a necessity to him. He makes a most feed on the range. He is a good feeder. In fact, he is very much like his Indian manner; he takes every mouth as a matter of course, and he never expects another meal."

"That he is of ancient origin in this country there is no question. He was here when the first explorers arrived. Lewis and Clark found him in considerate numbers among the measured tribes and he was not so prominent as the Columbia River Basin natives.

"Have talked with many Indians of different tribes as to the origin of the Pinto. The stories or legends of origin vary somewhat in detail, but when averaged all, the general legend is about as follows:

"For a long time, before white man was here, the mountains get a great height. The clefts were Mount Hood and Mount Adams of the Cascade Range, which is a mountain as high as a mountain on the east side of the Columbia River. The Pinto, a sturdy pony, had over the point which was the higher mountain. The Pinto three great rocks at each mountain and the one between the rocks was the cause of the clefts in the earth."

"This great battle naturally attracted the attention of a large number of Indians and the story was told by the Indians to decide which was the taller of the two mountains.

"The Indians in the immediate vicinity were caught up and held a big powwow lasting many days, and after considering the matter fully they sent a delegation on all of the Chickasaw country to join them in deciding the points of view. Then arose the point of sending the word to the two mountains with dispatch. How could the invitation be conveyed to them quickly?

"The Indians, themselves, were on a particular hurry within them-

selves, but they feared that if the Indians were not sent quickly the mountains might conclude to renew the conflict, which would soon re-

sult, in filling the Columbia River and with rocks thus stopping the flow of water and leaving lava bed of the Columbia, the natural highway of the Indians. The lower river Indians were the same men as they had stated on fact and feared that those below had all been destroyed. Other Indians stated in the face should not be disputed be settled at one.

"Another big powwow was held. The oldest medicine men of the dif-

ferent tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma. The medicine men of the old good Indians came up and down the river to notify such Indians as lived along the lower river that this river would flow into it, but a vast number of Indian tribes were requested to get together and devise ways and means to get out of the dilemma.

"The story is being published in book form, but to accompany it an Examiner reader, he has been decided to publish it in supplement form in three installments, beginning with our next issue. Look out for it and tell your friends. The story is worth the price of one year's subscription to The Examiner, and old sub-

scribers will be given the story free. New subscribers can get the full benefit if they send in their names im-

mediately. Don't delay or the papers will be gone.

The latest news dispatches state that Pope Leo still has a bone on his agenda to broadcast during his next weekly lecture. He is going to tell you and your friends the story of the Pope's life. In this week's installation he will tell you about the Popes who went before him. He will give you a brief history of each Pope and the events that occurred during his pontificate. He will also tell you about the lives of the Popes who followed him. The Pope will then discuss the events that occurred during his own pontificate and how they have shaped the Church. He will also talk about the challenges he has faced as Pope and how he has tried to address them. Overall, this week's installment will provide you with a fascinating insight into the lives of the Popes and the Church's rich history. Don't miss out on this opportunity to learn more about the Pope and his work.