

Lake County Examiner

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LAKEVIEW, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903.

NO. 29.

CO. SCHOOL REPORT.

Superintendent Willits Makes His Annual Report For the Year Ending on June 15, 1903.

Following is the annual school report compiled by Superintendent Willits for the year ending June 15th of all the schools in Lake county:

GENERAL STATISTICS		
SEX	MALE	FEMALE
No. persons between 4 and 20.....	492	467
No. teachers employed during year.....	8	22
No. persons between 4 and 20 not attending school.....	166	134
No. persons between 4 and 20 attending school outside of district.....	14	16
No. districts in county.....	20	
No. legal voters for school purposes.....	739	
No. Library books on hand.....	926	
No. library books purchased during year.....	163	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Cash on hand last report.....	\$ 2314 83
Received from district tax.....	595 72
" " Co. school fund.....	7419 00
" " state " ".....	1500 00
" " Tuition.....	74 00
" " sale of bonds and warrants.....	939 00
Received for library fund.....	7 12
" from all other sources.....	51 65
Total	12895 74

DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid for teachers wages.....	\$ 8428 97
" " fuel and supplies.....	956 74
" " rent and repairing grounds.....	519 65
Paid for principal and interest of bonds.....	1343 53
Paid for insurance.....	2 26
Paid for clerk's salary.....	159 70
" " library books.....	43 38
" " all other purposes.....	625 72
Total	11979 95
Cash on hand.....	912 79

REGISTER OF TEACHERS	
Alice Applegate Lakeview state paper	
Ella Callahan " " "	
Pearl Hall " " "	
Jessie Sands " " "	
J. Q. Willits " " "	
W. H. Easter New Pine Creek " " "	
D. F. Amick " " " 1st greert,	
Winifred Fleming " " " "	
Anna R. Goodman " " " "	
Myrtle R. Williams Adel " " "	
Mrs. T. F. Cloud Lakeview " " "	
Jennie J. Maxwell " " "	
Myrtle M. Smith " " "	
A. C. Bates Paisley 2d " " "	
Bessie Flack " " "	
Gilbert D. Brown Warner L. " " "	
Grace I. Driver Lakeview " " "	
Edna McNeil " " "	
Inez White " " "	
Myrtle A. Weeks " " "	
Ida L. Stewart Summer L. " " "	
Mary E. Campbell Paisley Permitt	
C. L. Converse New Pine Creek " " "	
Clara M. Higby Lakeview " " "	
A. H. Mulkey " " "	
Anna Oleson " " "	
Laura Snelling " " "	
R. V. Jackson " " "	
Isabel Wright " " "	

HUNT FOR ANTELOPE.

The Lake County Desert the Only Place Where Large Herds of This Game Can be Found.

The trapper consented to let his traps go for a day and join us in an antelope hunt. A large band of antelope had been seen the day before out in the direction of Little Juniper, Big Juniper and Little Juniper are about 15 miles apart on the Oregon desert. They rise a few hundred feet above the plain, and from the fact that a runty growth of Junipers grow on the southern side of the two mountains they were given the name of the growth. The sheepmen who come and go with the winter season are the only persons to visit this region, except an occasional trapper. The antelope have been reduced to a few bands in Oregon and they are most found in this, the most isolated portion of the state. A band of 50 and 60 is often seen here, but the sheepmen rarely ever molest them, as the monotony of the desert and the constant care required to protect the sheep from the coyotes takes out a hunting spirit that requires long travel on foot and great fatigue to make a success. For an antelope is never killed without great effort and untiring patience, says Paul De Laney in Portland Journal.

OCEAN-LIKE PLAINS.
We started out on foot at dawn, each armed with a long-range repeating rifle. The party consisted of three, the trapper, sheepman and myself. We had to get out of the everyday sheep range before we expected to find the antelope, and this required about five miles' walk. Soon after sunrise we were well out on the desert and were searching the country in every direction through a strong pair of field glasses for the antelope. We soon came to where they had been the previous day and the difference in their tracts and that of the sheep were easily explained by the trapper and sheepman, in the fact that the antelope tracts were longer and generally larger than those of the sheep. While the desert appeared to be as level as a floor for miles in every direction, yet upon traveling over it and watching objects upon it this was easily discovered not to be true. The country lies in rises and falls. They were as gradual as the swells of the ocean.

The ascent and descent were so gradual that one might travel several miles before reaching any perceptible change in altitude. But the fact that a landmark will appear plainly at one point and gradually disappear like the mast of a ship on the sea as one gets farther from it soon convinces one that the desert is not level. These low points have been designated as "swales" by the stockmen throughout the country.

ANTELOPE—NO, SHEEP!
As the sun rose higher objects began to appear at many points on the plains. It was the center of the great winter range and bands of sheep could be seen in many directions in the distance. Some were close enough to distinguish them clearly through the glasses, while others looked like a moving mass of snow. But the statue-like form of the herder and his faithful dog by his side could always be distinguished from other objects.



PRINCESS FERDINAND OF BULGARIA

The Princess Ferdinand is the wife of the prince regent of Bulgaria, and her country has been for many weeks on the verge of war.

"Ain't them antelope?" inquired the trapper, looking through the glasses toward Little Juniper, passing the glasses to the sheepman.
"Nope, sheep," replied the sheepman, after glancing through the glasses for a moment.
"Let me have a look," and after searching for some time with the assistance of my companions I found them. "They are antelope, as sure as you live!" I exclaimed at once.
"You are right, they are sheep," said the trapper upon examination. "There is the herder and his dog over to the right."
We passed on in a fast walk, stopping occasionally to examine the plains in every direction.
"It is easy enough to tell the antelope from sheep," said the sheepman.
"Yes, only have to watch them a second," replied the trapper. "What is that over to the left on that rise?" he continued, examining an object through his glasses critically. I believe they are antelope," he said as he handed the glasses over to the sheepman.

GAME SIGHTED.
"You are correct. They are antelope," replied the sheepman.
I took the glasses and soon discovered how easy it was to tell the difference between the animals at a distance where the mere motion of the animals could be distinguished. They did not look any larger than small lambs, but their quick movements to the right and left appeared like sun-flashes, and the entire band, which afterwards proved to consist of between 50 and 60, were in motion like so many ants. Their heads were bobbing up and down and they were as restless as playful children. Over to the right, about the same distance, was a band of sheep. A glance through the glasses at these showed a marked difference. They were as steady as a stream and

poured along the plain in a continuous body. The experienced has no trouble in telling the difference between these animals and antelope, it matters not how great the distance.

FORMING THE PLANS.
It was estimated that the antelope were at least five miles from us, and to approach them on the plains was an utter impossibility. How to get within gunshot range was the question. The country lay before us in a slight decline, and taking a course as if giving the antelope a wide berth we started out again. We had not gone far until the animals had disappeared from view by reason of an elevation between us and them. Then we stopped to form the plot. It was easily seen that by following the swale which we were now in to the left we would come up within a mile or half a mile of the game unobserved, should they remain in the same place while we were walking the four and a half miles between the two points. It was the only course to pursue, except that it was suggested that the hunting party should split.

PREPARING AN AMBUSH.
It was suggested that the trapper and I should go up the swale toward the animals and that the sheepman would go across the ridge far to the right of them and that by making a circular trip around the other side they would run into the range of the other two rifles.
I had little faith in ever seeing the antelope again, unless I should accompany the sheepman, and this was consented to. We had not walked more than a mile until the trapper had disappeared from view in his rapid walk up the swale. When we reached the top of the ridge the sheepman placed the glasses to his eyes, but the antelope were nowhere to be found.

A HOT AIR RECORD.

Actual Figures Show That the "Good Record Shown" is Made Of Buncomb Principally.

In order to satisfy ourselves as well as the readers of The Examiner as to the correctness of the figures given in last week's Herald compiled by the County Judge, comparing the county expenses of last year with the year previous, we have taken the trouble to have the records examined by one who is familiar with that kind of work, and we find that the statement that a saving of \$7,903.39, is wrong and misleading, both in actual figures and comparison in these two years.

The correct figures as taken from the county Commissioner's records, are as follows: Beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30th, 1902:

For Roads	\$3,907.19
Taxes Refunded	962.75
Other purposes	10,032.24
Total	14,902.18

The figures given in The Herald for this period were \$20,767.31, a mistake of just \$5,865.29.

There were no taxes refunded the past year, but the year previous \$962.75 was refunded in taxes.

The present County Court in order to make a showing only expended \$1,520.15 on the county roads, while in the year previous there was spent over two times as much, in order to keep the roads in passable condition. This sum was \$3,907.19, or a difference of \$2,387.07. Adding that to the total above and the reader can plainly see how fast the big saving is being cut down. The amount is \$8,252.36.

"The Good Record Shown" in last week's Herald says that the expense of small pox quarantine and the Nelson trial were about equal. Here are the figures:

Smallpox Quarantine 1901-2	\$1,553.12
" " " 1902-3	129.10
Difference	\$1,424.02

This added to the \$8,252.36 makes \$9,676.38.

Cost of Nelson trials 1901-2	\$2,100.00
" " " Bondsman " 1902-3	718.80
Difference	\$1,381.20

Added to the \$9,676.38 there is \$11,057.58.

Again in 1901-2 it cost the county \$735.00 to have the county books expeted, and in 1902-3 under the new law the County Court is required to do this work, which costs the county nothing. Therefore it is unfair to count this saving to the county as the result of the present board's good financing. If this amount is added we have the sum total of \$11,792.58 which should be deducted from the "good record" figures of \$20,767.31, and you have \$8,974.73, as against the record of the present county court for the years 1902-3 of \$12,863.92. Everything being equal, it will be seen that the present "good record" board have expended \$3,889.19 more than did the Republican board in 1901-2.

All the hot air of the typical politician cannot make the taxpayers of Lake county believe that the county is being run more economical, only in cutting down bills and non-working of the roads. The conditions are never the same in any two years, consequently a comparison cannot be made by a mere state-

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