

# Lake County Examiner

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## GOVERNOR WANTS TIME

Warner Valley Settlers' Claims To Receive Thorough Consideration by State Board.

SALEM, July 30.—(Special to Oregonian.)—Several weeks ago the matter of the contest between the Warner Valley Land Company and several settlers in that valley came up before the State Land Board for adjudication. The Warner Valley Land Company claims title to land through the state by virtue of purchase and deed under the swamp land act. The settlers claim the land by virtue of settlement under the homestead act. The settlers demand patents to the land from the Government, while the land company desires the Government to patent the land to date in order to make its deed valid, and it is understood that an effort is being made by misrepresentation to accomplish this end, which is made possible by the provisions of the act of Congress of March 12, 1869. The matter has been reported to the State Land Board and an investigation will be made. In the meantime the Governor today sent a dispatch to Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, the text of which follows:

"Approved list No. 79, swamp lands, Lakeview district, Oregon, received. Again I earnestly request that no patent issue until request therefor is made by me, pursuant to acts of Congress, September 28, 1850, extended to Oregon by act of March 12, 1869. No one has authority from me to represent the State of Oregon in requesting issuance of patents of the land or any of them embraced in said list, though I am just informed that some one pretends to represent the Governor of Oregon for that purpose. The matter is being investigated by me, and, until satisfied as to the bona fides of the claim of the state to these lands, I will make no request for issuance of patent."

### Nearly 3,000,000 Acres Reserved.

Last week the Lakeview Land office received notice by wire to withdraw another large body of land from settlement in this land district, in the counties of Lake and Klamath, mostly in the latter county. The numbers of the townships can be found in another column. There are 113 townships withdrawn not including the 40 townships in a former reserve in this county. This last reserve includes about 2,603,500 acres of land. A reserve in The Dalles land district of nearly 350,000 acres has also been withdrawn from settlement. It immediately joins Lake and Klamath on the north and takes in all the valuable timber in Crook County.

### Double the Price of School Land.

The State Land Board, last week, made an order raising the price of all school land to \$2.50 per acre. It also decided to raise the price of all school lands inside of temporary withdrawals for reservation purposes to \$5 per acre. This action was in pursuance of an opinion recently given by Attorney General Crawford holding the act passed by the last legislature invalid as to the sale of school lands, for the reason that it was omitted from the title of the act, and the board was, therefore, free to sell school lands at any price it may fix, not less than \$1.25 per acre.

## LOST RIVERS OF OREGON.

Anne River of Summer Lake is a Wonder, and is Supposed to Run Under a Mountain.

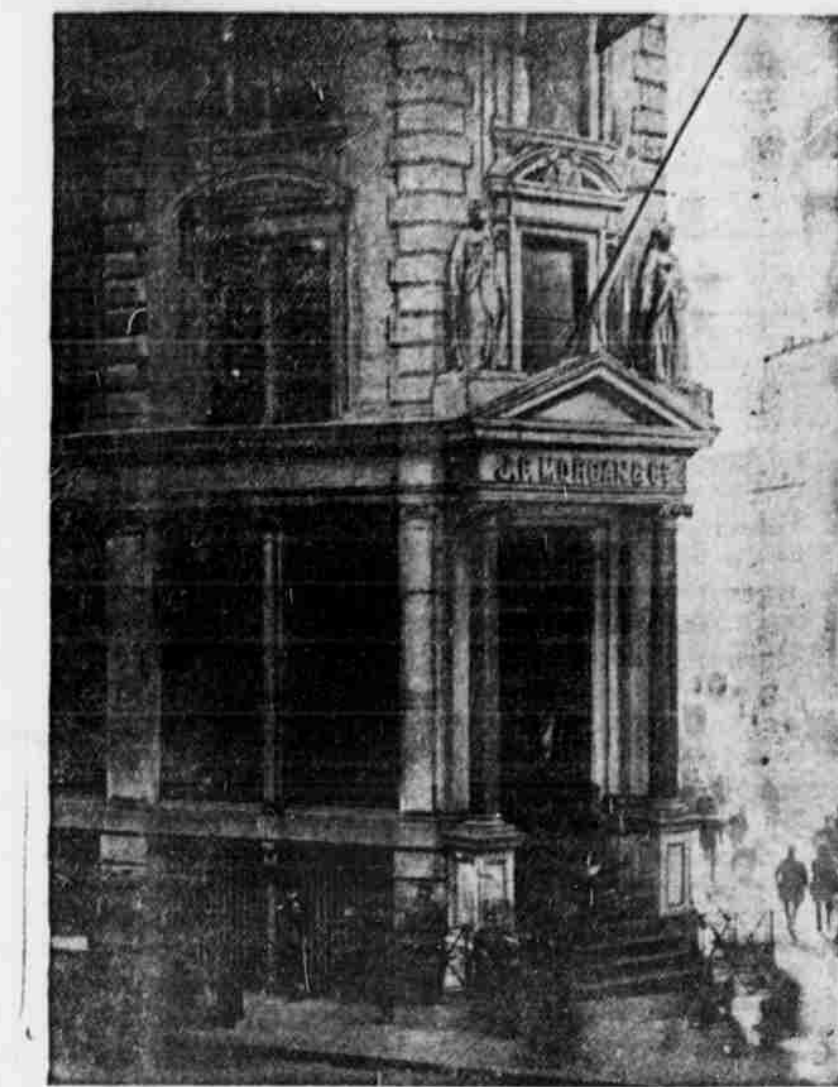
Eastern Oregon is truly the land of wonders. Those who look upon it as a mere "desert," stock range, a succession of hills and dry plains covered with sage brush and lava rocks have no conception of the country. It has the barren hills and sage-covered plains and lava rocks, it is true, and it has great stretches of country so impregnated with alkali that no kind of vegetation will grow upon it; and it has miles and miles of hills and plains where there is not a drop of water to be found, but its many resources of value—lakes and streams of pure water, vast meadows of natural hay, rich valleys that will produce anything that will grow, well watered by mountain streams, mountains of forests, thickly settled, prosperous communities, thriving towns, great bands of horses, cattle and sheep, mountains of rich ore, coal deposits, a variety of other resources that would fill a book in enumerating them—outbalance all of the things that give it the name of "desert," and justify the people in calling it the "Great Inland Empire," says Paul De Launey in Portland Journal.

### AN INTERESTING FEATURE.

What are known as the "Lost Rivers" of this vast section make up a feature of the country that is not lacking in interest. These may be found at many points in that portion of the state, and there are rivers that might be called "Found Rivers" for the same reason that the "Lost Rivers" are named; and there are rivers that might well be termed both "Found" and "Lost" rivers, as they do not only "lose" themselves at one point in the desert sands, but after traversing a large scope of underground country, "find" themselves again by rising out of the earth like a boiling cauldron and flow away through a natural channel to their place of destination.

### MANY OF THEM.

These rivers may be found in Klamath, Lake, Harney, Crook and most of the interior counties. At some points they rise up from the plain, the water rolling and foaming as if it had just escaped from some great reservoir where the pressure is greater than has ever been constructed by human hands. Then they disappear as silently in the desert sands as if they were passing through a great filterer made for the purpose of taking from the water every impurity that might have been gathered on the way. These rivers do not appear at one place or in one community alone, but in many, and they are scattered throughout that vast section. Upon the fact of their existence the Eastern Oregon citizen bases great hopes for the future of that country, from a standpoint of irrigation. It is well known that nearly all of the rivers and smaller streams of that country have been largely utilized already for irrigation purposes; that the storage system is depended upon to reach many points where the natural watercourses are inadequate; and that there are many points that cannot be reached either from the natural watercourses or from the water storage system. Many of these rich valleys lie far



THE FINANCIAL FORTRESS OF AMERICA'S MONEY KING.

Here is a picture of the entrance to the offices of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., southeast corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York. It is on the second floor of this time yellowed marble building that the private offices of America's money king are located. Access to them is guarded more jealously than the way to many thrones, and it is said that no private citizen in America is so difficult to reach as the big man who is commonly referred to as "J. P."

away from the mountains and streams, and they can never be brought into a state of cultivation except by local irrigation.

### ARTESIAN WELLS.

Upon the "Lost" and "Found" rivers of the country the citizens base a theory which is agreed upon by science. It is claimed that these rivers are in fact natural artesian wells, and that they indicate that vast bodies of water lie under the surface of the earth at many points throughout this country and that the entire section is easily accessible to artesian water. The further fact that large lakes are interspersed all over the country is taken as corroborative evidence of the existence of underground basins and the accessibility of artesian water. The isolated condition of the country at present and the difficulty of getting machinery into the place has prevented extensive experiments for obtaining artesian water, but the few cases reported, where only the crudest apparatus for boring was used, indicate that a heavy flow of artesian water may be had at the points where experiments have been made at an unusually slight depth and of an abundant quantity.

### IN KLAMATH COUNTY.

Lost River in Klamath County is one of the most important and most historic in the state. Some of the best ranches in Klamath County now lie along the stream, though in early days it was the battleground of the Indians. Along this stream more immigrants were slain than at any other point in the country, and it was here that Ben Wright and his famous 23 wreaked vengeance upon the savages by attacking a whole band and killing and scalping the men, women and children. The river runs through a level plain, "losing" itself and "finding" itself again more than once. It rises up as a vast spring, and, after flowing a long distance, it disappears again in the sands, but rises again at a short

distance, and one may watch the course and it is easy to determine that it is all the same stream. The soil is very rich along its banks, and where the Indians once laid in wait for the weary immigrant, who sought the water of this stream, after crossing the plains, for himself and team, and to spend a few days in this, at that time, great oasis in the Oregon desert, now well-to-do farmers and stockmen dwell in peace and comfort, and the latchstring to their homes is always out to the weary traveler.

### ANNE RIVER.

Anne River, at the head of Summer Lake in Lake County, is an interesting study to the stranger. Only five or six miles from the head of this beautiful lake Anne River springs out of the ground like a torrent and flows down through the sagebrush to supply the lake. Winter and summer the water boils forth from a hollow basin more than an acre in width and breadth and flows away, making a current large enough to float an ordinary river boat if one live upon it. The water bears a luke-warm temperature, winter and summer, and is pronounced artesian water by all who see it and taste it.

### COMES FROM UNDER A MOUNTAIN.

There are many theories about Anne River. It is claimed that it flows under a mountain and is fed by Silver Lake, on the opposite side of the mountain, many miles away. Silver Lake is at a much higher altitude, and although it does not have a feeder, its depth is about the same the year round. It is claimed that an underground river from some far away basin feeds Silver Lake, or rather, supplies it with its back waters, and then flows on beneath the range of mountains and supplies Summer Lake. Silver Lake has a peculiar clear, glossy color that doubtless gave it its name, while Summer Lake is more like the

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## PEOPLE FALL INTO RIVER.

Part of Bridge Across Willamette at Portland Collapsed and Two Are Drowned as a Result.

An appalling accident occurred at the Morrison street bridge in Portland last Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock due to the collapse of one section of the side walk, on the East end of the bridge over the Willamette river. Without warning, a rotten 5 by 12 inch timber broke short off at the point where the bridge walk adjoins the roadway. It was the central support of 40 feet of walk on which were crowded probably 150 people, mostly woman and children. A mass of shrieking humanity was precipitated into the river.

A great crowd had assembled to see Prof. Lutz, the armless man, swim the river from Kelloggs' boathouse to the Rowing Club's float.

The break occurred on the South side of the bridge opposite the Portland Club house.

The bridge was crowded at the time from end to end and it is estimated there were over 6000 spectators on the bridge. As the swimmer neared his destination surrounded by a fleet of launches and row boats, the crowd surged toward the eastern end of the bridge to see the finish. At the time of the crash, Lutz was some 60 feet from the float, swimming in the midst of a swarm of small crafts. The antics of four Italians in a skiff had diverted the attention of the people.

This joyous party had just given a burlesque exhibition of a rowboat upsetting in front of the boathouse, when a scream was heard from the bridge.

An awful scene of struggling floundering humanity was suddenly enacted as the side walk gave way and scores of people were dropped into the river. Two persons are known to have been killed and over a hundred more or less injured.

### Looking Over Lake County.

A dispatch to The Oregonian under date of July 28th says:

Francis G. Burke, of Minneapolis, spent two days here making a personal examination of the country and a feasible route for a railroad which he thinks will be built from Salt Lake to the Coast, terminating somewhere near Eugene. He expressed the belief that \$10,000,000 recently paid the Union Pacific Company by Clark for the Oregon Short Line will be expended on a road through this country to the Pacific Coast.

After an examination of the country he has concluded that the most practicable route for such a road would be across the desert from Stein's Mountain, striking Lake County at a point where Oregon and California corners on the Nevada line, thence bearing northwest and passing through Crooked Creek Valley and up the Chewaucan Valley to Paisley, and in a northwesterly direction to the low pass over the Cascade range on the headwaters of the north middle fork of the Willamette River.

Nearly all the timber in this part of Oregon would be accessible to such a road. Mr. Burke goes from here to San Francisco, thence to New York.