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NO. 49

REHART WRITES FROM NEW YORK

Some things Impress Him
While Enroute.

MEETS FAIR LADY ON THE TRAIN

Watches Trainmen Water engine
While Running at Full Speed
And Fish From Sea.

New York City, N. Y.,
Editor Examiner,
Lakeview, Oregon—
Please forward my Examiner. I
have to go thirty-seven days coming
from Lakeview to New York City,
stopping at Reno, San Francisco, Los
Angeles, Joplin and Aurora, Mo., and
at Chicago.

Four rather strong impressions were
made upon me on the trip. While
crossing a neck of the Salton sea I
saw the passengers fishing from the
train while it was moving, and if good
bait had been used, they would have
caught some fish. We crossed this
neck upon a trestle. The train slowed
down and the passengers began throw-
ing bread into the water, and baiting
hooks with bread and throwing them
out. More fish came to the top of
the water than I ever saw, when the
bread was thrown out, making the
water almost black with them. Twen-
ty five or thirty fish a foot long could
be seen at a time all the way across
the neck, a distance of several hundred
yards.

When my train was nearing Chicago
a lady came and sat alongside of me,
apparently interested in a game of
cards a gentleman and myself were
playing. She was a total stranger to
me, but she seemed slightly acquaint-
ed with my opponent. Shortly after
she left I missed my purse containing
\$24.00; and to tell the truth I miss it
yet.

Then while at Chicago, I caught the
Mauka itch, something to remember,
for a while, even if it was only skin
deep.

While going from Chicago to New
York on the Lakeshore and N. Y.
Central, saw them water the engine
without stopping the speed of the
train in the least. They have a trough

full of water between the rails, on a
level with the ties, and with a scoop
under the engine let down into the
trough while passing over the same,
suction does the rest of the work. The
trough is about two and a half feet
wide, and probably a quarter of a mile
long, and the water in it is heated at
all times. These watering troughs are
placed along the track about thirty
miles apart upon both tracks, this
line being double tracked all the way,
and four tracks part of the way.
S. V. REHART.

Hearings Ordered.
The land office officials have order-
ed hearings in the following cases,
where all or part of tracts are involved
in the applications of different per-
sons:

The case of Ed. Lake, John Ansell,
Daniel Johnson, homestead applic-
ants, vs. E. Casebeer, homestead ap-
plicant, hearing ordered for January
15, 1908. Applications filed as follows:
E. Casebeer, Homestead entry, for
the south half of north half, sec. 36, T.
33, R. 14, filed Oct. 28, at 9:45, a. m.
Ed. Lake, homestead entry, for the
south half north half, same section,
filed Oct. 28, 1907, at 10:57 a. m.; John
Ansell, homestead entry, for a north-
west quarter same section, filed Oct.
28, 1907, at 12:34, p. m.; Daniel John-
son, homestead entry for the north-
west quarter same section, filed Oct. 28,
1907, at 1:07, p. m.;

The case of James McShane, Timber
and Stone applicant, for the south-
west quarter sec. 6, T. 38, R. 17, filed
Oct. 28, 1907, at 9:13, a. m.; vs. Rap-
pert C. Hall, homestead entry, for the
north half south half, same section, fil-
ed Nov. 23, 1907. Hearing ordered for
January 13, 1908.

The case of Ed. Lake, homestead ap-
plicant, A. L. Poor, homestead applic-
ant, Jesse C. Ansell, homestead ap-
plicant, vs. Wm. H. Casebeer, homestead
applicant, hearing set for January 8,
1908. Applications filed as follows:

Wm. H. Casebeer, homestead entry,
for the northeast quarter 36, T. 33, S.,
R. 14, E., filed Oct. 28, 1907 at 9:09,
a. m.; Ed. Lake, homestead entry, for
the south half north half, same sec-
tion, filed Oct. 28, 1907, at 11:57, a. m.
Jesse C. Ansell, homestead entry, for
the northeast quarter, same section, fil-
ed Dec. 2, 1907.

The case of Geo. S. Harper, timber
and stone applicant, vs. F. E. Mur-
phy, homestead applicant, hearing set
for January 6, 1908. Applications filed
as follows:

Geo. S. Harper, timber and stone
applicant, for the east half southeast
quarter sec. 31, T. 34, S., R. 15, E.,
filed Oct. 28, 1907, at 9:38, a. m.; F.
E. Murphy, homestead entry, for same
tract, filed Oct. 28, 1907, at 12:50, p.
m.

SURVEYS ARE ALL COMPLETE.

Railroad Routes From North and West are
Completed to Lakeview.

The three railroad surveying crews
that have been working in this vicini-
ty all summer, sixty men in all,
came into town the first of the week
and were discharged from further duty
in this territory, all excepting the office
force, which will remain here. The
routes are all run out. Some of the
men satirized for Salt Lake Tues-
day, where they came from nearly a
year ago, during which time they have
run a survey from Barna to Lakeview
and one from Merrill to Lakeview. Some
of the boys scattered out and will
remain in this section of the coun-
try.

There now remains nothing for the
railroad company to do but commence
construction work on the new routes.
The line from the north leaves the
Oregon Eastern in the vicinity of
Wagontire Mountain, in this county,
and runs south through Christmas
Lake, skirts the Summer Lake and
Chewaucan valleys, and comes down
Crooked Creek valley to Lakeview.
This route extends south of Lakeview

and what connections it makes south
is not known. The other line comes
from the west, starting either at Mer-
rill or Klamath Falls. It takes a most
direct route to Lakeview, passing
Bonanza, runs through the Barnes
valley and Drews valley country,
comes down Drews creek, through the
West Side settlement and across the
valley near the head of the lake, and
intersects the line from the north at
the lower edge of town.

We have the survey now, and the
road will be the next object of inter-
est. When it will come cannot be
known. Only for the fact that condi-
tions are ripe for an immensely pro-
ductive field to be tapped it might be
some time before we could expect to
see the road built. The various re-
sources of this country, consisting of
grains, fruits, mineral and timber all
demand transportation facilities, and
there is nothing to cause the company
to delay the building of these roads.
That the iron horse will be snorting
through Lakeview within two years
is expected by those who keep posted.

Our Attitude Toward the Indian

By FRANCIS E. LEUPP, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE
AMERICAN INDIAN IS NO LONGER ONE OF PATERNAL-
ISM. IT IS SEEKING TO PLACE THE INDIAN IN A PO-
SITION WHERE HE CAN BECOME A CITIZEN, A
WORKER.

President Roosevelt has made a long study of the Indian question,
and it has been his opinion that THE INDIANS HAVE RE-
CEIVED TOO MUCH NURSING. They have been herded into
corrals, so to speak, and penned in reservations; have been fed and
clothed at government expense. That such action was necessary in the
early pioneer days there is no doubt. Today this seems no longer
necessary.

In round numbers there are 100,000 Indians in the United States
at the present time. We have about 5,000 agents and representatives
looking after them. By degrees we are selecting Indians for INDE-
PENDENT methods of living. We say to them: "Here is a plot of
ground. Here are garden seeds, implements and supplies. On your
own exertions will depend your future."

This establishes a child of nature as a tiller of the soil. An Indian
makes one of the BEST of laborers. The rail-
roads can testify to that fact. But take a white
man and give him all he needs. HOW MANY
OF THEM WOULD WORK HARD IF SOME
ONE WAS PROVIDING FOR THEM? This
is the position of the Indian. We have cared for
him and protected him and allowed him to depend
on the agent for practically everything he needed.

This plan is being done away with. It will be a
GRADUAL process. It will not be done in this year or the next.
But the policy is being consistently followed out, and the list of abso-
lutely dependent Indians is being decreased every year.

And the work is being done systematically. A WATCH IS
EXERCISED OVER ALL OF OUR WARDS. When one is
found sufficiently advanced to look after himself, he is expected to
do so.

WE WANT TO MAKE THE WAY EASY FOR THE INDIAN.
HELP HIM TO ASSERT HIS MANHOOD; HELP HIM TO BECOME AN
AMERICAN CITIZEN. MANY UNDERESTIMATE THE ABILITY AND
POWER OF DEVELOPMENT INHERENT IN AN INDIAN. ALL HE
NEEDS IS A CHANCE.

Robnett-Cloud.

Ernest Robnett was up to Lakeview
from Pine Creek last Friday, and
bought a marriage license and had
cards printed at The Examiner office
announcing the marriage of himself
and Miss Myra Cloud. The happy
event took place at the home of the
bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F.
Cloud, near New Pine Creek, on Sun-
day, December first. The bride lived
in Lakeview for a few years, and her
winning ways earned her many friends
here. She is a Goose Lake girl, hav-
ing spent all her life in this valley.

The groom is a Goose Lake valley
boy, the son of Alex Robnett, a pio-
neer settler of New Pine Creek, and is
a steady and worthy young man.

The Examiner joins the host of
friends of the happy young couple in
wishing them a long life of happiness
and prosperity.

Latest Land Decision.

The Lakeview land office has received
the commissioner's decision in the
case of Lyman E. Latourette, timber
and stone applicant, vs. Robert E.
Dunlap, homesteader, on the same
lands. The letter follows:

On June 11th, 1907, you transmit-
ted the testimony and other papers in
the above entitled case involving the
west half, southwest quarter, southeast
quarter southwest quarter, southwest
quarter southwest quarter, sec. 33 T.
37, S., R. 9, E., W. M. This is a con-
troversy involving the claim of Lyman
E. Latourette to the land involved
under an application made by him on
September 3d, 1906, at 10:10, a. m.,
to make timber land entry, and an ap-
plication of Robert E. Dunlap to make
homestead entry for the same lands on
September 3, 1906 at 10:20 a. m. Dun-
lap alleging that he established settle-

ment and made improvements on the
tract involved on July 30, 1906.

A hearing was ordered to be held on
Feb. 4, 1907, before George Chastain,
county clerk of Klamath county, and
on Feb. 6, the testimony was filed on
which the Register held that the home-
stead application of Dunlap should be
rejected.

On the contrary, the Receiver held
that the homestead settler had acted in
entire good faith on his settlement,
and he recommended that the home-
stead entry be allowed to go of re-
cord, and the timber and stone appli-
cation be rejected, from which the
timber and stone applicant, by his
attorney, filed his appeal.

A careful examination of the testi-
mony satisfies me that the land invol-
ved is chiefly valuable for its timber
and practically unfit for cultivation
and raising of crops. It is therefore
such land as may be entered under
the laws which provides for the entry
of such lands. The law, however,
provides that lands cannot be taken
under the T. and S. act which are oc-
cupied at the time of application and
that appears to be the main question
involved. It appears that at one time
previous to the transactions herein,
to wit Jan. 28, 1905, these lands had
been withdrawn for irrigation pur-
poses but afterwards restored. The
restoring order of May 12, 1906, allow-
ed the lands to become subject to im-
mediate settlement, but not to become
subject to selection or entry, until on
and after the 3d day of September,
1906 the day on which these applica-
tions were made. It appears that
homestead claimant Dunlap placed a
small cabin on an adjoining tract to
the one involved believing that the
cabin was on this tract but which
when he ascertained that it was not
on this land was removed a short dis-
tance onto the land involved. But the
cabin was not on the land involved
when the timber applicant made his
application and hence was no notice
to him that the land was occupied
when he made his application. It
does not appear that Dunlap did any-
thing more than build the cabin going
to show that he followed up his settle-
ment with such acts as indicated his
purpose to make homestead entry on
the land.

The decision of the Register is af-
firmed. The homestead application of
Dunlap is rejected and the timber and
stone application of Latourette will be
allowed should this decision become
final. Notify the parties of this de-
cision and Dunlap of his right of ap-
peal to the Secretary of the Interior.
Signed, Fred Dennett
Assistant Commissioner.

HORN IMBEDDED IN PINE TREE.

Thought to be the Horn
Of an IbeX.

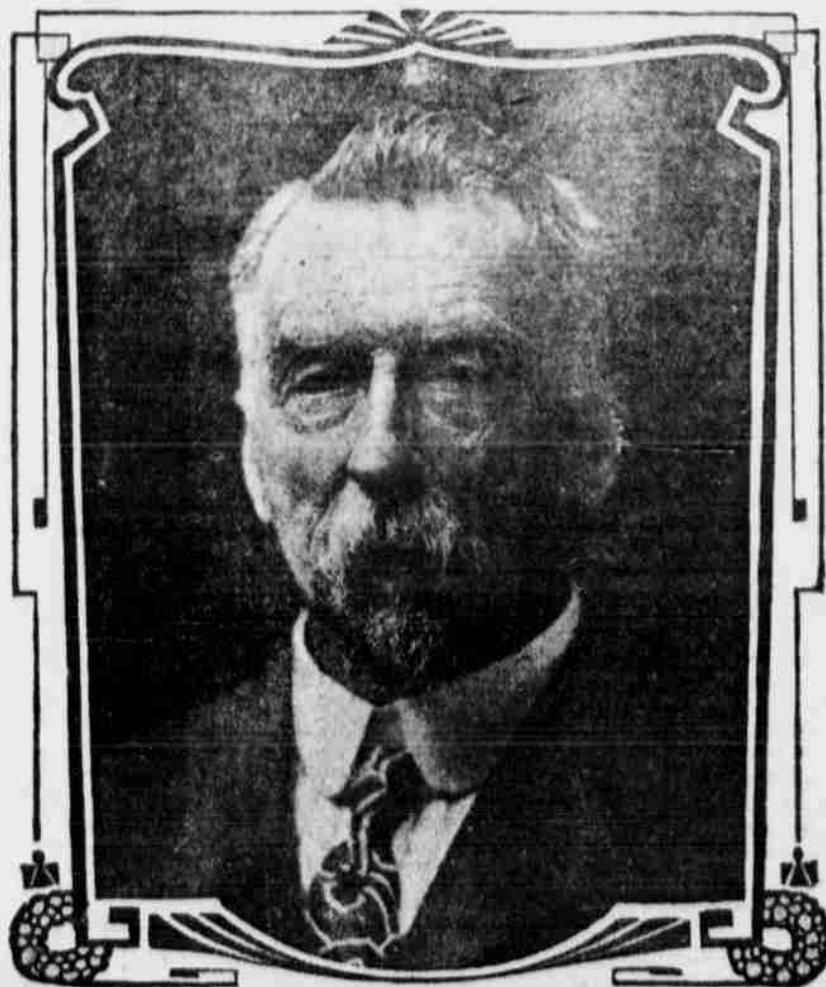
TREE SAID TO BE 133 YEARS OLD

Curiosity Was Found by Forest
Ranger J. S. Elder in Hills
Near Paisley.

A few weeks ago The Examiner pub-
lished a story, copied from the Silver
Lake Leader, concerning a curiosity
found by Forest Ranger J. S. Elder,
in the mountains near Paisley some
time ago, in the shape of a mountain
sheep's horn imbedded in a pine tree.
The tree was said to be 133 years old,
reckoning from the grain, was of
thrifty growth and about thirty inches
in diameter. The horn protruded
from the trunk of the tree about eight
inches, and when Mr. Elder cut the
tree down and sawed off a block, he
found that the horn penetrated the
tree about sixteen inches, and extend-
ing past the heart of the tree. The
block is now at the Thornton drug
store, and while exhibited in the win-
dow was the object of much comment
and speculation as to how the thing
got there. Some believe that it was the
work of a human being who put the
horn in the tree while it was small
while others cling to the opinion that
the animal, in some way became lodg-
ed with his horn against the tree and
perished there, the tree eventually
growing around the horn. There is
also difference of opinion as to what
kind of an animal it was. The first
impression was that it was a mountain
sheep, but as the horn is only slightly
curved, and the horn of a sheep is
circled around the head. Others be-
lieve it is the horn of an ibex, as the
horn of this animal is nearly straight.
Whatever it is the thing is quite a
curiosity.

Commence to Issue Notices.

The land office will begin this week
issuing notices for publication of
proof on the claims filed upon the
28th of October. It will take some
time to get through the list of names.



SENATOR HENRY A. DU PONT.

The government's bill against the combination termed the powder trust
names as one of the defendants Senator Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware, a
member of the famous family of powder makers which for more than a cen-
tury has furnished high explosives to the government. Senator Du Pont was
chosen one of the members from Delaware in the upper branch of congress
after a long and memorable contest, and when he entered the senate last year
it was announced that he had withdrawn from active participation in the
powder business. He is no longer president of the corporation which exercises
a dominant influence in the affairs of the powder combination, but it is
charged by the government that he is still one of its principal stockholders.
Senator Du Pont was born in 1838 and is a great-grandson of Pierre Samuel
Du Pont de Nemours, the French economist and statesman who founded the
American branch of the Du Pont family. The senator graduated from West
Point in 1861 at the head of his class and made a remarkable record for
bravery in the civil war.



WILLIAM B. WILSON.

William B. Wilson, who is a candidate to succeed John Mitchell as pres-
ident of the United Mine Workers of America, is congressman elect from the
Fifth Pennsylvania district and was chosen a member of the house of repre-
sentatives over a multimillionaire. He is forty-five years old, is self educated,
is the father of ten children and has been prominent in the ranks of organized
labor for more than fifteen years.