

# Lake County Examiner

VOL. XXIX

LAKEVIEW, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

NO. 29

## MARVELOUSLY RICH COUNTRY

The Last But the Greatest West

AN EMPIRE IN ITS INFANCY

Where Timber, Mines and Farms Can Still Be Obtained Free To All

The Examiner now has been up to Plush, to the Rabbit Creek Country, to the Golden mining camp, all in the North Warner Lake country, and has seen things that are wondrous in way of future possibilities. We are full of it; so full that we hardly know where to begin, or how to say it. We are loaded to the trim, and will give our views of the latent resources of this Empire in the farming, fruit growing, wheat growing, stock raising, and mineral wealth, way, just as fast as we can find time and space to do so.

All this may sound optimistic, but any one who has traveled extensively, and knows what has been done elsewhere in a similar climate, under similar conditions, can not help becoming enthusiastic, over the Warner Lake country.

We have seen something new—yes, something absolutely new; a section of country which has not been run over by prospectors; where there is water power, timber, agricultural lands and stock raising, and where the same abundance on the ground floor, on a perfect equality with his neighbor. Where he can make a home with the positive assurance that the question of transportation does not enter in it.

Where the price of copper and the ups and downs on the stock market are of no consequence; where lead and silver value cannot possibly affect the price of farm land, or board bills.

Yes, indeed, a country so far from civilization that the scandals in high life nor important political questions are even heard of until they are ten days old; where war with Japan is discussed as an idle dream and all nature is glad.

The cry all over this country is for a new region; unexploited, yet of sufficient promise to support and warrant legitimate expenditures in the development of its water power, timber belt, gold zones, fertile farm lands and stock industries; and truly such a field is presented in southern Lake County, Oregon an empire in itself.

For many years this vast region has been occupied almost entirely by a few men who are engaged in stock raising, notwithstanding the fact that at all times it has been conceded that thousand upon thousand of acres of the richest lands awaited the homeseeker where can be raised cereals, tropical fruits, and the most delicious berries. Great water power remains unharmed, there are long belts of fir, tamarack and pine, and the gold lodes can be traced for miles on the surface.

The reason and the only reason which has heretofore prevented this promising field from receiving more attention is the fact that it is situated very much more distant from railroad and telegraph centers than any other part of the United States, for it is about 240 miles South west of Vale, which is the Southern terminus of a short line of Railroad which leaves the main line of the Oregon Short Line at Ontario, Ore., 100 miles East of Klamath Falls which is 30 miles by boat north of Dorris on the Oregon and Cal. Ry., and 120 miles Northeast of Likely, at the Northern terminus of the Nevada, California, Oregon Ry., and it takes from 2 to 4 days to get mail and express from the nearest R. R. point. As a matter of fact, the Goldrun mining district in Lake county, Ore. is off the map, and entirely outside of the limits of civilization, and situated only five miles from a land of great agricultural resources, and only ten miles from Plush.

This section is now attracting much

attention because it has recently been invaded by energetic and sterling business men with the view of the development of its wonderful resources. Large forces of men are at work developing the rich gold mines; schemes are being formulated for the reclamation of large bodies of swamp land; the water power question is being seriously considered from a manufacturing standpoint; data is being secured as to the extent and location of the immense amount of Government land open to settlement; large irrigation projects are receiving attention and the country generally is in line for the development and exploitation which is fully warranted by its extensive resources.

New towns are being laid out, substantial buildings are being erected, adventuresome prospectors are making a careful and exhaustive examination of the mineral area and an era of prosperity is now actually in sight such as was never before witnessed by any section of the West.

While as a matter of fact the amount of development the mining district is limited in extent, sufficient has already been done to demonstrate conclusively that the field is indeed unlimited, and legitimate development disclosing the richest veins ever found in the West. It was the formation, which is porphyritic, that first attracted favorable notice, and the prosecution of active work has done much to emphasize the phenomenal showing encountered in the outcrop. The strongly defined mineralized dikes, trending Northwest and Southeast, are receiving merited attention, and several active corporations are now engaged in the development of these veins at depth.

While heretofore the most attention has been directed toward operations on the Jumbo group, on account of its rich surface showing, more recently the Butte estate has been the cynosure of all eyes from the fact that at a depth of 10 feet below the grass roots a rich vein of gold was discovered in the bottom of the shaft, at least 3 feet wide, which carries general average values of \$197. per ton in gold, and while this may appear to be a phenomenal result, it is also a fact that panning have been had which show a string of gold no less than 8 inches around the pan.

And when it is remembered that this remarkable result is obtained from ores which are absolutely free milling, and in a region adjacent to enormous belts of fir, tamarack and pine, and water power, practically unlimited in extent, it can be readily seen that it is a field which presents favorable condition for operating these great gold veins on the most extensive and economical scale.

The Fort Warner Mining Co., of which J. A. Morris, a prominent business man of Plush, is a large shareholder and is associated in the great enterprise, while business and professional men of Lakeview, have extensive estates consisting of about 21 claims, and on which there is a surface showing which is well worthy of aggressive development. The activity on surrounding properties has been an incentive to those people to at once commence certain surface work to locate the richest chate in order that proper development will be started to open up these veins at depth.

On the Mona group work will forthwith be started, and surface crosscuts and trenches will be run in order to determine the best point to start permanent, practical development. The Mona group consists of five full claims and a fraction and adjoins the estate of the Fort Warner Company. There is a strong outcrop on the Mona and the gold values as evidenced in the panning are very high.

The history of the location of these claim is peculiar in the fact that the original discovery was made by Mrs. Mona Cunningham, who was the first lady to visit the camp. In walking over the hills during this visit she picked up a piece of float rock as large as one's fist which was fairly sparkling with gold. When arriving in camp she was asked what she had and said "I have a very pretty piece of rock for my cabinet." It was immediately seen that the rock was very rich in gold and an effort was made to locate the vein from which it came. Some prospecting and surface trenching was done and the original famous Lost Cabin lode is supposed to have been made by Mrs. Cunningham.

The El Paso Group, is very promising location not only from the point

## EXAMINATION OF COUNTY RECORDS

### Report of Committee Appointed to Examine the County's Books

The committee heretofore appointed to examine the county records and verify the accuracy of the bi-monthly and other examinations of the same made by the County Court, having filed its report with the County Clerk, the same is hereby ordered spread upon the records of the County Court and also printed for the information of the people of Lake County:

To the Honorable B. Daly, County Judge, and the Board of Commissioners for the County of Lake, State of Oregon.

We, your committee heretofore appointed to examine and verify the books of the various county officers from July, 1904, to June, 1908, find as follows:

In the County Clerk's office we find that during his term of office, 1904-1906, H. W. Manning received in fees, etc. \$ 1069 40 and paid to the Treasurer 1969 20 leaving a shortage of 20 cents, which was paid to the Treasurer as per receipt No. 298 on file in the Clerk's office.

E. N. Jaquish, County Clerk, during his term, 1906-1908, received in fees, etc. \$ 4588 95 all of which has been paid to the Treasurer, as per receipts on file.

In the Sheriff's office we find that E. E. Rinehart, during his term of office, received from all sources the sum of \$ 95245 13 all of which has been turned over to the Treasurer, as per receipts on file.

Albert Dent, Sheriff, during his term, 1906-1908, received from all sources \$115697 55 and turned over to the Treasurer 115697 65 therefor paying 10 cents more than received.

In the County Treasurer's office we find that F. O. Ahlstrom, Treasurer, including balance turned over to him from previous Treasurer received \$ 267447 00 and paid out as per vouchers on file 206729 50

leaving a balance on hand of \$ 60717 50 which sum is distributed and kept in the following funds:

In General Fund	\$22803 04
In Road Fund	11234 47
In General School Fund	2965 23
In Building Fund	24883 73
In Lakeview Special Tax Fund	18 65
In Library Fund	84
In State Treasurer Fund	15 00
In Institute Fund	7 50
In School District No. 1 Fund	88
In School District No. 3 Fund	32 12
In School District No. 6 Fund	8 17
In School District No. 7 Fund	345 47
In School District No. 9 Fund	5 37
In School District No. 11 Fund	561 63
In School District No. 14 Fund	5932 69
In School District No. 16 Fund	2 11
	\$60717 50

We also find the books of the different officers have been kept in a clean and orderly manner during the four years we have been asked to investigate, and commend the system of regular bimonthly checking adopted by the Court, of all the county officers books during the regular sessions of the County Commissioners.

The financial showing as indicated above speaks for itself, and we think creditable.

Dated at Lakeview, Oregon, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1908.  
H. A. BRATTAIN,  
J. FRANKL.

## PAISLEY TO HAVE BOOM

Our neighboring town, forty miles to the north, is right in the line for a big growth in population and resultant prosperity.

A crew of men are now at work on the survey of the Portland Irrigation Company's reservoir site above Paisley and are making good headway. The head officials of the company are soon to be in Paisley, when the work on the canals will be inaugurated. This big enterprise will put water on 12,000 acres of rich sage brush land where a few acres will afford prosperous homes for a great number of people, who can engage in intensive farming or fruit culture of all kinds, and which will in a few years give them a bank account which will be the envy of those who failed to grasp such opportunity.

This tract of land adjoins Paisley on the north. The enterprise is backed by a large amount of capital, so that it is a certain something will be doing in Paisley before long. The Examiner is glad to learn of the good fortune of its friends up at Paisley, and promises to boost for them as well as it does for other parts of Lake county.

The management of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is already taking steps to provide against extortion of visitors while in Seattle to see the big fair during the summer.

## OUR FRUIT INTERESTS

E. R. Patch, of Pine Creek, who called on The Examiner last week is very enthusiastic over the future of fruit growing throughout all parts of Lake county. In this matter he speaks from experience and observation, gained in this line both in this and foreign lands. During a number of years he resided in the famous Ozark mountain region, in Missouri, "The Land of the Big Red Apple," and says that this section is far ahead of that for the production of a fine apple.

The gentleman has a tract of 160 acres of land near Pine Creek, most of which is hill or mountain land, inclined to be stony and difficult to clear. But, on this land, considered almost worthless, and which was probably the last fling on government land in that section, he is growing on the hillside, on dry sage brush land, the finest of fruit trees, besides grapes, and thrifty and beautiful English Walnut trees. All these trees are growing without irrigation, and the only moisture they receive is the natural rainfall. These trees, however receive thorough and frequent cultivation of the soil under the method employed in Kansas, and other dry portions of the Union, known as the Campbell system.

He considers the Winter Banana Apple most suitable for this section. Trees of this variety in his orchard began bearing at three years after set-

ting, and he expects a full crop when they become five years of age. He says that an acre set out properly will contain 75 trees, and at the fifth year each tree should net \$5 to the tree, making the money yield \$375 per acre each year. Mr. Patch claims that the above estimate is a very conservative one, and can be relied upon from an acre of apples in full bearing every year, though many orchards exceed that figure.

The lands of this county, he claims, both valley and mountain, are particularly adapted to the growth of apples, apricots, plums (wild ones grow here in profusion and of an extra fine quality,) while a chemical analysis of the soils prove this to be one of the best cherry producing sections in the world; in fact, it is only equalled by one section he mentioned that we do not now recall, but think it was at Payette Idaho where there are similar conditions of soil and climate.

Another surprising claim he made is that this county will and does grow the finest of English Walnuts. He has trees, now only three years from the setting, that have nuts on this year. He advised all town and county residents to plant this tree as a shade tree, as it is a rapid grower, possesses handsome foliage and besides produces a crop of nuts that command high prices in all countries, and the demand is never fully supplied. Instead of putting out worthless cottonwoods, as has been the case here, every street should be adorned with the beautiful English Walnut tree.

Mr. Patch proposes to experiment also with the pecan tree grown so extensively and profitably in the South, and is now of the opinion that it will succeed as well in this section.

The Examiner is glad to get hold of such a man as Mr. Patch as the facts he gives from actual experience are just what are eagerly sought for by people all over this country of ours, as or subscription books demonstrate.

(Continued from second column)

of proximity to other known rich veins, but also the surface showing. The outcrop is pronounced and very high gold values had at the surface. These claims were located by Leo Ehrenhaus and E. F. Shultz. This property has recently been taken over by a company which will actively develop the same.

Goldrun district is hardly scratched over and offers an inviting field for earnest prospecting. So far the mineralized zone is known to be about 7 miles long and two miles wide, and with this area several active corporations are now at work prosecuting operations on an extensive scale.

The Butte people are driving a crosscut tunnel for the purpose of tapping a rich streak at a depth of over 200 ft. below the apex of the gold zone. In sinking the shaft above referred to a very high grade chute was disclosed, which this tunnel will crosscut and when that point is reached drifts will be advanced both ways on the vein.

The want of space this issue forbids more extended mention of great country. But it is a theme that will grow and grow with each succeeding week's development.

It is a country for the stockman, the orchardist, the wheat grower, the miner, the business man. There all will find something suitable for industrial and collective effort.

The dream of today is the reality of tomorrow.

## State Fair

The Examiner has received a copy of the Oregon State Fair premium list for 1908.

Upon examination, we note that the list of premiums are larger than ever before offered, that the state appropriation is \$10,000 and that the earnings of the fair are added to the above amount to the extent of nearly \$5000 which makes the premiums very attractive.

This year's fair will surpass those of the past; many new exhibitors are securing space, and numerous herds have been purchased and shipped into Oregon which will be exhibited at the Oregon State Fair this year. New buildings and improvements are being added to the grounds, and many new features will be apparent to visitors.

Entries in the racing department are much larger and consist of a better class of horses than ever before shown or raced in the Northwest.

The Silver Lake Leader and Central Oregonian have been consolidated under the management of Editor Hol-

## ALL-ABSORBING R. R. QUESTION

Preliminary Works Seem to be Completed

## NEED CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION

A Big Rich Unexploited Region Is Now Ripe for a Big Business

The theme of paramount interest in Lakeview, and tributary country, now that politics are placed in the background for a while, except as to national issues, is the prospective development of the railroad station in Southern Oregon.

In this matter, Lakview, as a radiating center, is the prize for which contending and conflicting railroad grants are striving. There is to be no "community of interest" business in the deal at all, as these men now realize in a forceful way that they have neglected too long the immense resources of this region that for years gone by should have afforded a tremendous traffic that would have augmented the already over flowing coffers of their gigantic corporations.

Reluctant though we may be to concede railroads credit for good when already constructed, yet those of us who labor along in this age of hurry without the facilities of rapid transportation are painfully aware of the troubles, expense, loss of time and other annoying features that work against our material well being, to resent too strongly the common railway practice of placing charges for such service in keeping with the maxim: "Charge all the traffic will bear." Under such circumstances we are not apt to be so strenuous in our criticism of railroad management, although we feel free to confess that the motto: "Live and let live" suits us much the better in that connection.

It certainly is not to the credit of railroad men that they have been so dilatory in recognizing the splendid opening for tributary business of immense volume for their existing lines outside the confines of this great Inland Empire, comprising Southern Oregon, North Eastern California and Northwestern Nevada, a vast region, teeming with resources of every kind, some of them latent and at best only partially developed, everyone of which would be contributory to a tremendously profitable railway traffic.

It is obvious that the boundless products of farm mine orchard forest and pasture lying here on every hand must soon compel construction of not one, but several railways, to meet the demand here now so strongly appealing for cheaper, better and more rapid transportation.

"It is said that coming events cast their shadow before" and in this light it would seem that the stirring events of the last few weeks indicate "something doing" in railroad circles. Several charters for railroad lines centering in Lakeview, were recently filed in Salem, the State capital. One of them was for a railroad the Oregon Eastern Railway, mentioned last week, 15 miles long, extending from Lakeview to New Pine Creek, situated immediately on the California Oregon state line. It is hard, of courses, to give any reason for such a move on part of a railway magnate, it may be a bluff or a feeler to force some one else's hand in the railroad game, or it may be a move to edger Fandango Pass, reputed to be the best and lowest pass existing from eastern approaches to either Portland or San Francisco.

In addition to these moves a number of surveying parties are at work in this region all close mouthed, but very industrious; but at the same time this work means that ere long expected railway age so far as this region is concerned is now only a question of a few months at most.

It was said that "All roads lead to Rome." The configuration of this country, confirmed by repeated surveys the last forty years, coupled with

(Continued on Page 4)