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SYNOPSIS OF GAME LAWS

Hunters Are Now Getting Ready For The Buck Deer Season

WHEN GAME CAN BE SHOT

The Season For Hunting Female Deer Opens Sept. 1, Closes Oct. 31.

Hunters are now preparing for the buck deer season, which opened July 15 and continues until October 31. The law gives hunters having licenses the right to shoot up to five buck deer between the dates except in Baker, Coos, Curry, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties. In Coos and Curry the open season for buck deer is from July 15 to October 15.

The season for female deer does not begin until September 1, and closes October 31. Does may be hunted during this time except in Baker, Coos, Curry, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties.

The open season for elk is between September 15 and October 15, and only one may be shot by any hunter in a season.

China pheasants, native pheasants, quail and grouse may be shot between October 15, and November 30. In Clatsop, Curry, Coos, Josephine

and Tillamook, however, the season for these birds opens September 15 and closes November 30. Blue grouse may be shot in Tillamook county from August 1 to October 15. East of the Cascade mountains the open season extends from August 15 to November 30. Prairie chickens may be hunted in Wasco county from August 1 to October 15. The open season for the sagehen east of the Cascades is from August 15 to November 30.

Ducks, geese and swan may be shot, except in Coos and Lake counties, from September 1 to January 31. In Lake county the open season is from August 1 to March 31. Water quail and upland plover may be hunted from August 1 to December 31. The bag limit for ducks is 50 in one week, for upland birds 10 in one day, while for geese and swan there is no limit.

The Silver grey squirrel may be hunted only between October 1 and December 31.

It is always unlawful to offer for sale, barter or exchange, ship beyond the boundaries of the state of Oregon any deer, moose, mountain sheep, elk silver grey squirrel, swan, prairie chicken, grouse and all kinds of upland birds and ducks. It is unlawful to hunt without a license, to kill beaver or spotted fawn or to run deer with dogs. Night hunting is also prohibited under the Oregon law.

China pheasant may not be killed in Jackson county at any time. Female deer may not be killed in Coos and Curry counties. It is against the law to kill quail or Mongolian pheasant east of the summit of the Cascade until January 1, 1902. It is also unlawful to trap or destroy the nests of protected game birds. Shooting on enclosed lands without permission is unlawful, as is also the shipment or sale of deer skins unless they are tagged. Tags may be obtained of any justice of the peace or of the county clerk.

A hunter's license is good anywhere in Oregon and a hunter must have a license with him while hunting.

The fine for transporting game outside the state, and for its sale is from \$10 to \$500 and imprisonment.

Violation of the game laws calls for a fine of from \$15 to \$500, and hunting without a license is punishable upon conviction by a fine of from \$25 to \$500, and imprisonment upon the discretion of the court.

OREGON VALLEY LAND COMPANY

Something About the Property, Its Disposal, and What is Being Done on the Grant

The Examiner is receiving hundreds of letters from people who want sample copies of the paper and also ask for particulars as to the lands offered for sale by the Oregon Valley Land Company, of Kansas City, Missouri.

In making reply to this mass of correspondence we have simply sent out copies of the Examiner, at our own expense for the general good of the country, in hope that "bread east", &c, but unless we employ a stenographer and open a real estate office we can not reply otherwise to all these inquiries.

In order to give some idea as to the company and its holdings will say that some of the land is as fine as lays out of doors, some of it covered with timber, and the poorest tract of the grant is suitable for grazing purposes.

In disposing of the grant the company has divided the 300,000 acres or more into tracts as follows: 5,974 ten acre farms, 45,080 twenty acre farms, 1,020 forty acre farms, 500 eighty acre farms, 400 one hundred and sixty acre farms, twelve 40 acre farms, six 1,000 acre farms, and 11,992 town lots in Lakeview, Oregon, and will sell the same under the following contract.

The price fixed is \$200 for one farm and one town lot, \$10 down and \$10 per month until paid. The agreement to purchase one or more farms and lots stipulated, means that when the purchaser has completed his payments he becomes the owner of an undivided interest, for such farm and lot applied for, in the land and town lots offered for sale herein above set forth.

When the contract holders, by themselves or their representatives, have assembled for the opening they shall select from their number three trustees who shall receive a deed for the farms and lots herein described and hold same for the benefit of the purchasers. The company will furnish the said trustees plats of the farm and lots and the trustees shall appoint an auctioneer, who shall proceed to auction and sell to the highest bidder, for cash or upon such terms as the contract holders decide, the farms and lots. Contract

holders may buy as many farms as they hold contracts for and the amount paid on contracts shall apply on purchased price. Contract holders only will be allowed to bid.

The bidding will be open, competitive, and no lottery or game or scheme of distribution by lot or chance shall enter the same.

The profits, if any, derived from the sale shall be divided among the contract holders pro rata. There are 11,992 contracts, 11,992 farms and 11,992 lots—a farm and lot to each contract.

The company now has its chief engineer on the ground and he is making preliminary arrangements for irrigating about 60,000 acres of the tract in accordance with the survey of premises that was made by Carl Stradley, engineer for the Oregon Short Line. The water for irrigation purposes will be taken from Cottonwood River and will be adequate for watering all of smaller tracts, which will be devoted to fruitgrowing or agricultural pursuits. Most of the land is located in a series of valleys and much of the soil is immensely productive. With the irrigation project that has been started it is considered by the promoters that unfailling crops will be assured.

The farms are located along the grant—some of them, including the lots, are immediately adjoining this town. Some of the tracts and lots are a worth great deal more than the price asked while it would seem that the large acreage in even the poorest tract would be worth the price fixed as a sheep or cattle range.

IRRIGATION PROJECT ON FOOT IN PAISLEY DISTRICT

The Reno Journal of the 12th inst. says that the Overland Banking & Realty company has secured an option on a big irrigation proposition west of Paisley by which it is claimed 25,000 acres of the very best lands in Lake County will be reclaimed and to this end have already interested a number of Eastern parties in the project.

The waters for the project are secured from the middle fork of Sprague River, and on this stream there is a fall of 800 feet in less than four miles.

CRUSHED BY A BARN DOOR

Old Mr. James Fitzgerald So Seriously Injured That it is Feared He Will Die

Another distressing accident occurred about five miles south of town Monday evening in which Mr. James Fitzgerald received such serious injury that his life is endangered, and it is feared he is beyond possibility of recovery.

It appears that the old gentleman, past 70 years of age, went to the barn to look after the stock, and in attempting to close the door one of the rollers became detached from the trolley, which caused the heavy door to fall on him, and crushed him to the ground, injuring him terribly by smashing in his chest breaking three

or four ribs and bruising his head and arms.

His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Geo. Fitzgerald discovered the terrible predicament the old gentleman was in and rushed out of the house and from intense excitement and anxiety succeeded in lifting the heavy door, and dragged him from under it, though in ordinary conditions her strength would not have been equal to lifting the door.

Drs. Hall and Smith were summoned, and have succeeded in easing the old gentleman, but have no hopes for his recovery.

HOAG CAMP IS SHOWING UP WELL

The Wagon Road will Open the Camp to Outside People

C. E. McCleary, the Hoag district mining man, was in town Tuesday. He reports matters there in good shape. Several properties are now in the producing class of high grade ore, and many more could be made so at comparatively little expense.

The work of construction of the wagon road from New Pine Creek was begun Monday. Six men are employed by the Forest Service, and more are to be added soon. The government donated \$1,000 for this road. The people of New Pine Creek donated \$800 and Alturas \$500. With this sum a fine wagon road can be constructed on very easy gradients to the summit.

The road when completed will place New Pine Creek at least 20 miles nearer to the Warner Lake valley. It will also shorten the distance now traveled by Lakeview or Pine Creek people to Bidwell at least nine miles, and will give them a much better road.

It will do a good deal for both Lakeview and New Pine Creek, as it will make these points tributary to the camps, bring 5 to 6 miles nearer than Bidwell, from which point at present all supplies are drawn, a fact that will be pleasing to our business men.

Mr. McCleary is very earnest as to the future of that district, and says so soon as outside people learn its real greatness and richness that the camp will go forward with a bound. At present only local capital is invested and of course is limited to do justice to the camp.

The Campers are all returning home now that the weather has got cooler.

GOLDRUN CAMP MOVING FORWARD

Now Sinking Shaft and Driving Tunnel on the Butte Property

M. B. Gilliam, and R. R. Canning ham of Goldrun, were in town Tuesday, and report things moving on in good shape in the new gold mining camp.

Eight men are now employed on the Butte property in driving the tunnel and sinking the shaft to intersect the former at a probable depth of 200 feet. The tunnel is now in 140 feet, and the shaft is 50 feet deep. A car and track have been installed. Work on both shaft and tunnel is being rushed and rapid progress is being made.

It is expected that something definite will be ascertained as to this particular property in the near future.

Some other work is being done, and contemplated, in the district but most of property owners are awaiting the outcome of the work being done by "The Big Four."

Looking for Sheep

Messrs. A. M. and B. S. Kelsay, of Portland, Oregon, are at Plush, looking over the famous Warner lake valley, with a view of future land and mining speculation. Their present mission is for the purpose of buying eight or ten thousand ewes to add to their present large flocks.

Another Gold Brick

Alturas New Era, 5: J. B. Estes and wife returned last Sunday from Bidwell and the Hoag mining district. Mr. Estes speaks in glowing terms of the mines, and says he was there while they put 5½ tons of dirt through the stamp mill, and saw them mould out a brick that weighed \$250.

DAIRYING WILL PAY OUR FARMERS

It is Not Essential that You Keep Large Herds, as Ten Cows Will Bring in \$50 a Month

There is some talk among the farmers of Goose lake valley about establishing a creamery at Lakeview. One farmer was in Saturday from the West Side, and says he could provide cream from 10 or 12 cows and others from 5 to 10 or more, in his vicinity. If other localities did as well, a good business could be worked up here.

The cost of a good complete creamery need not exceed \$5000, which of course could be enlarged as necessity required.

In this connection the following from the Bonanza Bulletin, of the 3th inst. will go far toward showing the desirability of establishing a creamery here.

"S. A. White was in town from his ranch last week. He has recently ventured in the dairy cow business, sending his cream to the Bonanza Creamery, milking now about ten cows. Notwithstanding the hot weather and the corresponding con-

tinued low price of butter-fat, his cows average bringing him an income of \$5 per month, and he says this leaves the stock cattle business out of sight. He will soon be milking more cows.

With practically the same expense, the Creamery can handle twice the amount of butter fat it now receives, and this would permit paying more per pound for cream. The management will make a canvass of the county and arrange receiving stations in localities where there are a number of farmers supplying cream. There are doubtless many who desire to send cream in if they can deliver it near at home, or have it collected by the Creamery, and these should notify Fred McKendree, manager.

It is not essential that the farmers have a large herd. If a number of his neighbors are milking, two or three cows will bring in from \$8 to \$5 each month, and a steady cash monthly income though small, is very convenient. Cream comes now from Lily Merrill, Klamath Falls, Langell Val-

ley and Bonanza, and arrangements are about concluded for gathering offered supply from Swan Lake. The best make of separators can be had from the creamery on small monthly payment plan. The milk residue is a valuable feed for calves, hogs and poultry.

The present price paid for butter-fat, 17½ cents, is as low as the Creamery has paid since it has been operated. With cool weather, when it does come, and an advance in the price of outside butter, an increase in the price of cream will be justified although this may be a matter of a couple of months. But even at 17½ cents there is money in milking for the creamery. The market for the butter-fat is ever ready and payments are made every month. Get the habit; get the cash.

HAS GONE ON A LONG JOURNEY

J. L. Morrow, an Old Timer of Warner Lake Goes Traveling

J. L. Morrow, of Adel, an old resident of this county, passed through town Monday, on his way to Myrtle Creek, in Jackson county. He will go via Crater Lake down the Rogue River, and will hunt and fish as he goes along. After a visit at Myrtle Creek he will go to Roseburg, Eugene, Salem and Portland, and from there will go to Washington the National Capital. He will be accompanied by W. H. Cooper and family so far as Myrtle Creek, and perhaps farther.

Mr. Morrow is entitled to this splendid outing and in company with his many friends in the county, The Examiner wishes him a safe and pleasant journey, and return, and a long lease of life thereafter.

SETTLERS COMING IN VERY FAST

One of Our Real Estate Men Uses an Auto to Locate Home-Seekers

John Cogburn, of the Pacific Land Company, has been out to the Rabbit Creek country, and north of Warner Lake, with a party of homeseekers.

They are much pleased with the land in the basin, and are now inviting their friends to come and get some of it, too. The party was representative of the cosmopolitan nature of the new comers to Lake county as one was a Finn, one a Swede, and another was a son of the auld sod! But all will make first class American citizens.

The party went out with Geo. Hankin's auto, making quick time, considering the condition of the roads. There is a particularly bad spot along "Peddler's Ridge" so called because a peddler was murdered there while camping at night a number of years ago, between here and Plush. The County court has ordered the road repaired, so that in the course of a week or so it will be possible for the machine to make the run from here to Plush in less than 3 hours and another hour will put homeseekers to the head of either Rabbit Creek or North Warner lake; enabling them to leave here in the morning, spend some time on the ground, and return, all on the same day.

Mr. Cogburn says he has another party to take out this week, all of which shows that our cheap lands are going fast.

A woman in Ohio attributes her 107 years to eating apples. Moral: Come to Lakeview, get 10 acres of land and plant it to apples and live as long as you feel like it.

and left the country, but Mr. Temple stayed and farmed and worked and hoped, and when he came to Pendleton eight years ago, then but a young man, he was out of debt had a handsome bank account and owned 2000 acres of land.

Since then he estimates that the income from this land, in rent, has added 200 acres each year to the original tract.

OREGON WOOL BRINGS BETTER PRICE IN MONTANA THAN AT HOME

A despatch from Baker, Mont. a new station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railroad in the eastern part of the state, says that the most of the wool clip was short. Sales were held at that place last Friday and Saturday, when over 1,000,000 pounds of wool sold at an average of 18 cents, the highest average of the entire Northwest for the season.

About one half of the sheep from which this wool clip was shorn had been shipped to Forsythe and to the

RAISES A BIG WHEAT CROP

What a Young Dry Farmer Is Doing Up in Umatilla County

SAME CAN BE DONE HERE

Story of a Young Man Who Has Worked His Way Alone to Fortune

The Examiner believes that a vast acreage of land in Lake County is capable of growing wheat, and especially so if the ground is once flooded with water.

Owing to the fact that the area of free government land is each year becoming scarcer and more restricted and of a poor quality, the time is not far distant when every acre that can be tilled or plowed will be put under cultivation. What are known as sage-brush lands here will yet be made to produce wheat, and a case in illustration mentioned by the Pendleton East Oregonian of recent date which says:

A story that reads like a romance of the world of finance is confined in the wheat crop being harvested this year by W. P. Temple of this city. With a yield of 70,000 bushels on 2005 acres of land owned individually by him, Mr. Temple may be justly termed the wheat king of Umatilla county and one of the wheat kings of Oregon.

Mr. Temple returned this morning from an inspection of his crop which is being harvested in the northwest part of the country, and in spite of the fact that no rain has fallen since last April, the average income from his 2005 acres for 1908 will be \$20.77 per acre, while the average for the past 10 years has been but \$18 per acre.

All of Mr. Temple's crop has been so-d. Ten thousand bushels was sold at 75 cents several weeks ago, and the remainder has been sold this week at 80 and 81 cents per bushel, and his 1908 crop is now in the bank.

On 2450 acres Mr. Temple is threshing 64,000 bushels of wheat, and on 200 acres he will thresh 6000 bushels of barley, making a total of 70,000 bushels from 2005 acres, or an average of 28.5 bushels per acre.

This immense crop has been raised on land which was once considered worthless, and at one time Mr. Temple's father wanted to have him examined for insanity when he borrowed \$20,000 from Pendleton banks to buy land adjoining his original homestead northwest of the city.

But the result of his farming in that section of the country has amply justified his early judgment and he now owns one of the largest and finest blocks of farm land owned by any individual in Eastern Oregon.

By a strange freak of circumstance, Mr. Temple now owns the land on which he did his first days work in Umatilla county 25 years ago when he was but a boy. This tract of land was then owned by M. M. Wyrick, for whom Mr. Temple worked for \$1 per day.

He had just arrived from Iowa, where wages were 50 cents per day, and the \$1 per day, received by him, looked like a young fortune. He worked the first year and then rented wheat land, and then began one of the most interesting struggles with the semi-arid land of Umatilla county that has ever been witnessed in the county.

Mr. Temple bought and rented land all around him and farmed it himself, working early and late, hauling water for household purposes 13 miles from the Umatilla river, and one year when he worked hardest he cleared but \$100 in 365 day's work.

At one time every neighbor in the entire locality abandoned their land

Montana ranges this season, and were shorn there, making practically half of the 1,000,000 pounds sold, Oregon wool.

The same grade of wool was sold in Eastern Oregon this spring and summer from 11 to 13 cents, or from 50 to 7 cents lower than the Montana price. The Oregon sheep were not washed before being shorn; but had all of the Oregon sand in their wool, thus dispelling the claim that higher prices in Montana are the result of cleaner and lighter fleeces.

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